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FLORIDA EDITION

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MAKERS OF AMERICA

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v. 4  
AN HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL WORK BY  
AN ABLE CORPS OF WRITERS

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VOL. IV.

*Published under the patronage of  
The Florida Historical Society, Jacksonville, Florida*

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1911

A. B. CALDWELL

ATLANTA, GA.

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## PUBLISHER'S NOTE

This volume completes the series of which this is the fourth in number. When the work was undertaken it was believed that four volumes would be ample to cover the field, the purpose being to give short biographies of the men who have made and are making Florida one of the choice commonwealths of this Republic. To make it as complete as it ought to be would require two more volumes—but that is in the womb of the future. Even as it is, fifty years hence it will be the great treasure house from which the Florida men of that day will draw for information as to the men of this day and what they did. When that time comes, the Floridian of that day who can find in this work a grandfather or great-grandfather will rejoice, even as the men of our day take pride in the fact that their fathers were soldiers of the Revolution and pioneer builders of the country.

Some sketches which should appear in this volume are omitted through no fault of the publisher, but through the inability, after strenuous effort, to secure the data to make them. In like manner, a few portraits which should appear, to accompany certain sketches, are lacking, and for the same reason—the inability to procure the photographs from which to make these plates.

No labor and no expense has been spared by the publisher to make the work, so far as it goes, reliable, trustworthy, and complete. It gives pleasure to be able to say that it has commended itself not only to the men whose coöperation has made it possible, but also to all who have had an opportunity to examine it.



# Governors of the State of Florida

By MRS. ANNIE T. FOSS, *Punta Gorda*, in "*Tampa Tribune*"

One of the most important influences toward developing a State is the character of the men chosen as chief executive and, in the selection of hers, Florida has been fortunate.

True Americans they have been, whose courage, tact and judgment have stood the test of publicity, and in the making of history, each has done his part.

Out of every State in the Union settlers have come to Florida, so it is that sons of the States of North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Alabama and Illinois have been made governors of the "Peninsula State." In fact, it was not until the election of Ossian B. Hart in 1873 that a native born Floridian filled the gubernatorial chair.

Since then have followed Bloxham, Fleming, Broward, and Gilchrist, who is the fifth on the list of native-born statesmen to whom has been given the highest political office that a State can grant or the homage of her people confer.

## WILLIAM DUNN MOSELEY

In 1839, from rugged North Carolina, oft known as the Tarheel State, came William Dunn Moseley, lawyer and graduate of the university of that State. He made his home on a plantation at or near Monticello, and soon took such an active part in politics, that six years later, on June 8, 1845, at the age of fifty, he was made the first governor of Florida as a State. At his inauguration, which was attended with great pomp and civic splendor, was displayed the new State flag, consisting of five horizontal bars of blue, orange, red, white and green, bearing the significant motto



"Let us alone," not unlike in sentiment to the "Don't tread on me" rattlesnake emblem on the flag of the revolution, and which helped to frighten the red coats when they started out from Boston to Lexington to clear the highway of Yankee rebels, only to meet defeat at Concord green—a story familiar to every school boy who has read with quickening pulse and throbbing heart the immortal tale of Paul Revere's ride. Already the question of secession had arisen, and the new governor had his hands full to guide the ship of state so that harmony existed among his legislators, but he proved equal to the task and the State grew in population and wealth.

Moseley began his term of office under President James K. Polk, who had been his classmate in university days, and ended in October, 1849, under Zachary Taylor, who, in 1837, some twelve years previously, started on a march from Tampa Bay to Kissimmee to clear the hammocks and cypress swamp of lurking Seminole Indians, and who fought the greatest battle of the Seven Years' War at Lake Okeechobee on Christmas day, when all Christendom was chanting anthems of "Peace on earth, good will towards men," heedless of the fact that their red brethren were, on that sacred day, dying in defense of their home territory, for which national greed was, even then, reaching eager, grasping hands—and this in times when projects for canals were yet unknown. Reëlection being prohibited by law, Moseley resumed his ordinary citizenship, moving in 1851 to Palatka, where in 1863 he died, aged sixty-eight years.

### THOMAS BROWN

Virginia gave to us Thomas Brown, who, in 1827, settled near Lake Jackson, and there planted acres of sugar cane and cotton, only to meet with disaster, for the cane froze and cotton dropped to panicky prices, so that Brown became discouraged with a planter's life. Courage and a spirit of adventure were his birth-right, as he had inherited both from his great-grandfather, who left his home in England to accompany John Smith, adventurer, to far-off Virginia in search of wealth and fame.





Thus Brown, shortly after the freeze of 1828, removed to Tallahassee, where he became proprietor of the hotel known as "Brown's." Here for years he listened to the political discussions of the day, until in 1849, at the age of sixty-four, he became second governor of the State.

He was a thirty-third degree Mason and is said to have written a book on Masonry. For a system of public education he worked strenuously. Upon one occasion, when he had been earnestly talking on the subject to a constituent, a man standing nearby who had taken no part in the conversation, said: "Governor Brown, I believe you dream of a, b, c." Quick as a flash the governor answered: "Not at all, sir; I am quite satisfied with saying b-aa to a sheep when I'm awake."

Governor Brown favored corporations as a means of growth and the promotion of business enterprise, but at that time Standard Oil did not own the earth, and Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis was unknown. Meanwhile California, with her vast natural wealth, was admitted into the Union as a full State, and Mrs. Stowe's novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was the sensation of the hour. Discussions pertaining to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia were rife, to which Governor Brown made vigorous protest as being unconstitutional and displayed sound judgment and ability in dealing with matters of such grave importance to State and Union.

In 1853 he finished his term of office, but he continued to live in Tallahassee until his death, which occurred August 24, 1867, at the advanced age of eighty-two.

### JAMES E. BROOME

Third in the list in 1855, comes James E. Broome, born in South Carolina, who, at the age of forty-five, assumed the reins of government and who is known in the State's history as the "veto governor," for not only did he veto more bills than his predecessors, but every one of them was sustained. Like Roosevelt, he wielded the "Big Stick," but the mythical motto inscribed thereon was "Dare and do."





He was an able lawyer, brilliant public speaker, strong advocate of State rights, and the best versed man of his time on the tariff question. During his four years he gave entire satisfaction to his constituents, and afterward, in 1865, moved to Brooklyn, New York.

His biographers state that he was married five times and that he died at the age of seventy-five years at Deland, dying in the home of a son while on a visit to the State which he had so ably governed.

### MADISON S. PERRY

From 1857 until 1861 Madison S. Perry, another South Carolinian, was governor. He had been a planter in Alachua County, holding many and varied public offices. He was forty-five, quick in judgment, cognizant of the hostilities developing between the north and south, quite able to cope with all the imperative needs of the situation.

On November 26, 1860, Governor Perry, in his message to the Legislature, declared that the election of Lincoln and Hamlin was, in his opinion, the only hope of the Southern States for peace, prosperity and safety, but that secession must inevitably follow it. Florida was the third State to secede from the Union. Governor Perry lived only a short time after ending his term, as he died in 1865.

### JOHN MILTON

On April 20, 1807, near Louisville, Jefferson County, Georgia, was born John Milton, whose destiny it was to be fifth governor of Florida when war in all its horrors was wrecking peaceful homes and sacrificing lives, for from 1861 to 1865 were times that indeed "tried men's souls." Son of General Homer Milton, grandson of Captain John Milton, patriots and soldiers both, what more natural than that at the age of twenty-eight the man who afterwards became governor should become captain of a volunteer company during the Seminole War?

## THEORY OF THE EARTH

The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its features. The theory of the earth is based on the study of the earth's structure and the forces which have acted upon it. It is a science which is constantly developing as new discoveries are made and new theories are proposed.

## THE EARTH'S STRUCTURE

The earth is a sphere which is divided into several layers. The outermost layer is the crust, which is the thin layer of rock which we live on. Below the crust is the mantle, which is the layer of hot, molten rock. The innermost layer is the core, which is the center of the earth. The core is divided into two parts: the outer core, which is liquid, and the inner core, which is solid. The earth's structure is the result of the forces which have acted upon it over time. The forces which have shaped the earth are the forces of gravity, the forces of heat, and the forces of pressure.

## THE EARTH'S HISTORY

The earth's history is the story of the earth's development over time. It is a story which begins with the formation of the earth and continues to the present day. The earth's history is divided into several periods: the Precambrian period, the Paleozoic period, the Mesozoic period, and the Cenozoic period. Each period is characterized by different geological features and different types of life. The earth's history is a story of change and development, and it is a story which is constantly being rewritten as new discoveries are made.

In Louisville and Columbus, Georgia, in Mobile, Alabama, and in New Orleans, he was well known as an able, successful lawyer.

In 1846 he bought a farm in Jackson County, Florida, and thenceforth gave more attention to planting than to law.

No governor ever possessed more knowledge of national and State affairs than Milton, Florida's war governor. Endowed by nature with tact, wit and personal magnetism, these, added to his legal knowledge, eminently fitted him for the position he held during the years when States were disrupted and Union shattered.

Regiment followed regiment. Still more were demanded. Finally the historic Home Guard was organized, consisting of mere lads in their teens and aged men, hitherto exempt from service. These eager volunteers fired by patriotism, like Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death," came in response to Governor Milton's call for more defenders in enthusiasm for the governor himself, who was exhausting his own energy, vitality and mentality in efforts to aid the tottering Confederacy. Finally, overwhelmed by cares and the burden of state affairs, enfeebled in mind and body on April 1, 1865, but eight days before Lee's surrender, this brilliant man ended his life—a suicide.

### WILLIAM MARVIN

For the three months following the death of Governor Milton, Florida was without a governor, until President Johnson, realizing the imperative necessity of reestablishing the State government, in July appointed William Marvin, a man of northern birth and an enemy to the Confederacy, as provisional governor.

Born in Fairfield, New York, his boyhood days were spent among the stones and stubblefields of his father's farm. His education he acquired in the district school and Homer Academy, and, at the early age of fifteen he himself became a school teacher, but found time to begin the study of law. Such perseverance could not fail to win. Four Presidents honored him with appointments. President Jackson, in 1835, appointed him district attorney for southern Florida, whereupon he at once removed to Key West. Four years later President Van Buren appointed him judge. In



1849 President Polk made him district judge, which office he filled until ill health compelled him to resign it in 1863. Two years later President Johnson made him provisional governor. "Some are born to honors, others have honors thrust upon them."

Governor Marvin served until January, 1866, and in October was elected Democratic senator, but was refused a seat in the senate because the enfranchisement of the negro had been made the condition of representation in either house for the Southern States, but Florida, in her new constitution, gave the negro all civil rights, but withheld the voting privilege. In 1867 Marvin removed to New York State, where he gave his attention to literary work, and published several books, passing the balance of his days in this peaceful occupation.

#### · DAVID SHELBY WALKER

Russellville, Kentucky, was the birthplace of David Shelby Walker, born May 2, 1815, who became seventh governor of Florida.

For twenty-eight years he had been a citizen of the State, residing in Tallahassee, and had served as mayor of that city, senator in the first State Legislature and was a judge of the supreme court when chosen governor at a time when the State was over-run with "carpet-baggers," gerrymandering in full swing and the acts of the Freedman's bureau were notorious. Through his influence was passed a law which founded in Tallahassee the first free school of the South.

He did not complete his full term of office, but in 1868 withdrew and resumed his law practice. He continued to live in Tallahassee until his death, July 20, 1891, aged seventy-six years.

#### HARRISON REED

Harrison Reed, eighth governor of Florida, was born in Littleton, Massachusetts, August 26, 1813.

In 1836 he went out to Wisconsin to join his father and brother, who had removed there from Massachusetts.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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of the world, and the progress of the human mind, from the earliest times to the present day. The history of the world is a long and varied one, and it is not possible to give a full account of it in a single volume. The progress of the human mind is also a long and varied one, and it is not possible to give a full account of it in a single volume. The history of the world and the progress of the human mind are two subjects which are closely connected, and they are both subjects which are of great importance to the human race.

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In early boyhood he had learned the printer's trade, so he became printer, publisher and editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, and later was connected with the *Enquirer*.

In 1861 he was an employe of the treasury department at Washington, D. C. While holding this position he was appointed on the board of commissioners for tax collections in Florida.

He removed south to Fernandina and began the duties of his office. In 1868 he was elected governor. His administration was made up of civil bickerings and strife. He was twice impeached, and on the occasion of the second impeachment (whether justly or vice versa) he resigned the office in indignation, only to resume it later.

At the expiration of his term he went to his home near Jacksonville, where he became editor of the *Semi-Tropical*, a monthly magazine devoted to Southern interests.

### OSSIAN BINGLEY HART

Ossian Bingley Hart, ninth on the list of governors, was the first native-born Floridian to hold the office.

He was born in Jacksonville, Florida, January 17, 1821. It was in this year that his father, Isaiah Hart, who owned an extensive tract of land on the St. John's River, laid out a town, naming it Jacksonville, in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and gave the names of his two daughters, Laura and Julia, to two of the streets in the new town.

After his marriage in 1843 he tried pioneer life near Fort Pierce, but finding it harder than law, his chosen profession, he abandoned it and went to Key West, where he lived for about ten years, then removed to Tampa. After the Civil War he again made Jacksonville his home, and in January, 1873, was inaugurated governor, which office he only held until September, 1874, when he died of pneumonia.

It was during Governor Hart's term that Captain Fry of Tampa, commander of the *Virginus* and fifty-two of his crew were shot to death in Santiago, Cuba. At this same time also occurred the great financial panic, which threatened the whole country with disaster.





## MARCELLUS LOVEJOY STEARNS

Hidden among the fertile farms of Oxford County, Maine, lies the little village of Lovell, where, on April 29, 1829, was born Marcellus Lovejoy Stearns, who, on the death of Governor Hart, succeeded to the office, being at that time lieutenant-governor. He was a student in Colby University, Waterville, Maine, when the war began and, inspired by the martial music of fife and drum, left his books to enlist in the Twelfth Regiment of Maine Volunteers, which, with others, was sent under command of General N. P. Banks, to clear the Red River of Confederate gunboats. In the battle of Winchester he lost an arm.

In 1865 he was made second lieutenant of the Twentieth Regular Veteran Reserves, and, being stationed in Portland, Maine, he began the study of law in the office of Josiah Dimmond, Esq., where he remained until transferred to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he was connected with the Freedman's bureau.

It was as an official of this bureau, that he came to Quincy, Florida, and, after being mustered out of service in 1868 he made Quincy his permanent home, giving his attention to organizing the negroes and training them in the ethics of the republican party. He is said to have been an able politician, serving the State as speaker of the house, as lieutenant governor and finally by the unfortunate death of Governor Hart, became tenth governor of Florida. Thus by a queer trick of destiny it transpired that but a few short years after the war between the north and the south, we find in the gubernatorial office of a Southern State an ex-foeman, who, while wearing the blue uniform of the northern army, had his first glimpse of the far south at the siege of Port Hudson.

Two years after the expiration of his term of office Governor Stearns was married to a Miss Walker of Massachusetts. Some years later he became a banker in Iowa, remaining there about four years, when he removed north and died at Palatine Bridge, New York, aged sixty-two, his body being taken for interment back to Lovell, Maine, his birthplace.



## GEORGE F. DREW

Nestling among the New Hampshire hills on the shores of Lake Winnepesaukee lies the town of Alton, birthplace of George F. Drew, eleventh governor of Florida.

There in the district schools he acquired the foundation of his education, and later daily trudged four miles to attend the academy in the adjoining town of Gilmanton. At the age of seventeen he left home, going to Lowell, Massachusetts, the city of cotton mills, where he learned the machinist's trade, and about a year afterward went south to Columbus, Georgia. In 1865 he removed to Ellaville, Florida, where he built the largest saw mill then known in the State and engaged in extensive lumber business. In 1876 he was elected governor at a time when the State finances were so low it appeared doubtful if the funds would be sufficient to meet the necessary expenses. When through with public life he became one of the leading merchants of Jacksonville, and was prominent in municipal affairs until his death in 1900, at the age of seventy-three.

## WILLIAM D. BLOXHAM

Between the years 1881 and 1885 William D. Bloxham served the State as its chief magistrate.

A native of Leon County, Florida, born in 1835, he had long been prominent in public affairs and was secretary of state under his predecessor, Governor Drew. He studied law at the William and Mary College in Virginia, and was graduated, but on account of failing health abandoned his practice to become a planter.

One of the ablest politicians of the State, one who at all times had the entire confidence of his constituents, he became the twelfth governor of Florida in January, 1881, serving the State so well that in January, 1897, he was again called to fill the same office and was inaugurated as the sixteenth governor.

His term of office ending in 1901, he resumed his mode of life as a citizen of Tallahassee, where he lives honored by all men.



## EDWARD AYLESWORTH PERRY

From the old Bay State of Massachusetts came Edward Aylesworth Perry, thirteenth governor of Florida, from 1885 to 1889.

He was born in Richmond, Mass., on March 15, 1831, of old New England ancestry. He was educated at Lee Academy in his native town and afterwards became a student of Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut. In early manhood he came to Florida and practiced law at Pensacola. He first served the State as a captain in the army of the Confederacy, rendering active service in many battles, and was appointed brigadier-general commanding the entire Florida division of troops. It was his popularity as a Confederate soldier that elected him governor. It was during his term of office in 1887 that the Charleston earthquake occurred, also in the spring of the same year St. Augustine was swept by a destructive fire that destroyed many historical spots, and to these calamities was added yellow fever at Jacksonville. About this time Henry M. Flagler began building his chain of hotels that has made the East Coast of Florida famous as a place where millionaires may bask in the sunlight and reduce their surplus cash. Perry died October 12, 1889.

## FRANCIS P. FLEMING

The next to assume the office was Francis P. Fleming, who, like Bloxham and Hart, was a Floridian by birth.

He was born at Panama, Duval County, in 1841, and he was the first governor whose parents were also native born. He was inaugurated fourteenth governor of Florida in January, 1889, serving until 1893. When the war began young Fleming, though still in his teens, shouldered a musket and enlisted as a private in a Florida volunteer company. After peace had been established he turned his attention to the study of law, and shortly after admission to the bar became a partner in the law firm of Fleming and Daniels, of Jacksonville.

It was during Fleming's term of office that the phosphate industry of the State developed, and many a planter and homesteader who had been patiently grubbing palmetto roots in endeavor to





clear the land readily sold at boom prices acres that formerly had been considered a bargain at one dollar each. During this period of excitement came Mr. H. B. Plant, with chains of hotels, miles of railroad and steamships for river and gulf to aid in the development of the West Coast. To Governor Fleming the State is indebted for the excellent quarantine regulations now enforced.

### HENRY L. MITCHELL

From Birmingham, Alabama, to Tampa, Florida, is a long distance to drive in any sort of vehicle.

The good roads commission has not yet extended its labors so far a-field as to fill the ruts in the sandy roads that, winding through mile on mile of palmetto and saw grass, go onward into pine forests and through cypress swamps, where alligators sleep without fear of hunter, and where, from low hanging branches, the Spanish moss majestically waves to and fro like some gray monk beseeching the traveler to tread softly in nature's temple.

It is doubtful if there could be found a chauffeur, no matter how skilled and expert he may be in running the most up-to-date automobile ever built, who, in this present day, would be willing to undertake to drive his machine over such a route.

'Way back yonder in 1846, when automobiles were unknown and undreamed of, jolting over the hot, sandy roads and splashing through the cypress swamps, came an ox cart driven by a man upward of forty years, whose sole companion, a lad of fifteen years, was seated in the back of the cart, dangling his feet over the tail-board. Both boy and man were armed with the long rifles used in those days, for they were passing through a country where hostile Indians lurked, and, as the boy long years afterward remarked, when referring to this journey: "'Twas risky, dad and I had made up our minds that if there was any killing to be done, we'd get there first, so I kept sharp lookout at the rear, while dad drove the ox and watched the front."

The boy was Henry L. Mitchell, who was fifteenth governor of Florida, from 1893 to 1897. His administration is of such recent





date that it is familiar to all and readily can be recalled by his peculiar personality.

It was in 1895 that the sporting element of the country decided upon Florida as a good locality for the Corbett-Mitchell prize fight. To this the governor strenuously objected, but to no purpose, for, in spite of his protest, the event occurred, even in violation of the State law. A short time before the date set for it Governor Mitchell was standing one evening in the lobby of one of Tampa's hotels. Around about him were gathered citizens of Tampa, and some from other parts of the State. One in particular had been urging the governor to allow the fight to occur, stating that it would be a means of bringing money into the State, and concluded his argument by saying: "I really don't understand why you so oppose it." Governor Mitchell, with a broad smile on his homely face, his eyes twinkling with fun, said: "I'll tell you, sir, my spécial reason I have besides those I've made public. The little fellow in the fight is named Mitchell, same as myself, and if he got licked I should feel a darn sight worse than he would, and if he should win he'd be the biggest man in the State; yes, bigger than the governor, and I couldn't stand that."

It was during one of his visits to the Inn at Port Tampa that an amusing event occurred. There was a concert in progress, and every chair on the veranda was occupied. A lady came out of the Inn and glanced around in search of a seat. Governor Mitchell seeing her, gallantly arose, saying: "Here, madam, take my seat," and as he insisted upon it the lady seated herself in the chair made vacant by the governor's gallantry, saying: "I'll take it, sir, but I shall go down in history as the only woman who has ever unseated a governor of Florida."

For some years after his public service he was prominent in law circles and so continued until his death, but a few years ago.



## WILLIAM S. JENNINGS

In 1835 there came to Brooksville, Florida, from Walnut Hill, Illinois, William S. Jennings, lawyer, age twenty-two.

After admission to the bar in Florida he began to practice at his home town, soon becoming so popular among the people of his adopted State that he held many offices. He was commissioner of the circuit court in 1887, from which he resigned to become judge of Hernando County. From 1893 to 1895 he was a member and speaker of the Florida house of representatives. In 1901-1905 he was seventeenth governor of the State.

He is a relative of Hon. William Jennings Bryan, and as a public speaker possesses much of the same breeziness of manner and fluency of language. One of the most memorable events occurring during his service was the great fire in Jacksonville.

Governor Jennings was the youngest chief magistrate the State ever had, being but thirty-seven at the time of his inauguration.

## NAPOLEON BONAPARTE BROWARD

Napoleon Bonaparte Broward was the fourth son of the State to occupy the gubernatorial chair. He was born in Duval County, Florida, April 19, 1857—a date and month made famous long years ago by the fight between a handful of colonists and British regulars on Lexington green, in Lexington, Massachusetts.

When but a lad he worked in a logging camp, doing all sorts of odd jobs, later, being imbued with a desire to travel, he became a sailor.

The beginning of the year 1887 found him prosperous as part owner of a steamboat. In this year he was sheriff of his home county and in 1900 was sent as representative to the State legislature.

In 1902 he entered a new field, the towing and wrecking business.

In the meantime he had become influential in public life and in 1905 entered the governor's office. His administration was stormy but effective. After leaving the governor's office he was



after a hard fought campaign elected United States Senator but died before entering upon the duties of the office. He was succeeded by General Gilchrist, the present incumbent.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The foregoing epitome, containing short sketches of all the governors of Florida since the State was admitted to the Union, has been inserted as a matter of historical interest, because in many of these cases we have no further information for the making of a sketch than is contained in this article.

Of Governors Drew, Bloxham, Fleming, Jennings, Broward, and Gilchrist, fuller sketches appear in the body of this work.







Yours truly  
N.B. Brewster





## Napoleon Bonaparte Broward

No one who ever looked in the face of the late Governor Broward ever thought of him as a weakling. Anyone who will read a brief sketch of his life and his work will be impressed with his force, his strength of purpose, his devotion to Florida and her people.

Dig down deep into the great Napoleon, and into the Floridian governor, and it would be difficult to find two natures more antipodal. The one an egoist—the greatest the world has ever known. The other an altruist, seeking consistently the betterment of his people. But there is much of similarity in the make of these two, each of whom passed away at about the same age, fifty-three. One, after turning the world upside down, had literally come to the end of his career; while the other was cut short at the very beginning of a service which promised a much enlarged usefulness. Both men had small beginnings; both fearless; both combative; both unyielding; both self-confident; both statesmen. The one took "glory and France" for his watchword; the other took "Florida and duty" for his—and in that difference we get the key to the wide divergence between two men of similar temperament.

Fifty years hence Governor Broward will be a much greater figure in Florida history than he is now considered; for then in the calm light which history sheds on the past, men will understand and appreciate not only what he did, but also the greater things he would have done had the power been equal to the foresight.

N. B. Broward was born in Duval County, Florida, April 19, 1857. His father, also Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, was the owner of a considerable acreage of land, and was in fact a Southern planter. His grandfather was a large land owner, planter, and mill owner; was one of the early military officers of Florida during the Spanish occupation of the State, and was afterwards State



senator. His great-grandfather was a Frenchman who fought under Count Pulaski at the storming of Savannah in 1779; and after the Revolutionary War settled in what is now Duval County, Florida. The governor's mother, Mary Dorcas Parsons, came to Florida with her parents from New England, when she was a small child. Her father engaged in the sawmill business in Duval County. They belonged to that New England family of Parsons out of which has grown law-book writers, college professors, and others among the leading developers of the eastern part of the United States.

In 1861, the family removed to Hamilton County to escape the dangers arising from the two contending armies, their home being in the center of active operations. The return to the old home was made in 1867, only to find the farm a desolate wilderness of bush and weed. Absolutely without money, a new start was made with the bare hands, and the little boy of ten found it necessary to labor like a man, though often shaking with ague. They counted themselves happy when they secured a contract to make water-oak pins, one and a half by twelve inches (for lumber rafts) at one cent each.

When he was twelve years old, the faithful mother died, and a few month later the father too passed over the river, leaving the two little boys of twelve and ten with their sisters to face the world as best they might with their puny arms. The sisters were taken to Jacksonville by relatives, and the two boys remained for two years on the lonely farm, two miles from the nearest neighbor, striving to earn their living. Then N. B., being fourteen, and his brother Montcalm, twelve, they went into a log camp, owned by an uncle, and spent one year. Then two years on the grandfather's farm, for which N. B. received seventy-five dollars per year, and his brother fifty dollars. During the winter seasons of those years they attended a public school at Mill Cove. Their grandfather paid the younger boy's board, while N. B. had to chop wood and build fences for Mr. P. P. Lord for his board. Many years after that, when Mr. Broward had become a local celebrity, one of Mr. Lord's small sons wrote a sincere but amusing composition as to his greatness.





Now a sturdy youth, he worked as cook and assistant fireman on a steamboat commanded by an uncle, Captain Parsons. The governor admitted that as a cook he was not a success, so he became a deck hand and wheelman during the summer months, and in the winter attended public school at New Berlin, where he boarded with the lighthouse keeper, Captain Summers. Then the young man, eager to go out into the world, made a long jump and found himself on Cape Cod, poorly clad, without money or work.

A fishing schooner had room and work, and he found himself in a few days on the Newfoundland banks with the fleet of cod-fishing schooners. Then for two years he followed the sea in different vessels; then back to Florida, first as an employe on St. John's River steamboats, one year as bar pilot on St. John's bar, then in partnership with Captain David Kemps as steamboat owner.

Our readers may wonder why all these prosaic and rather humble employments are introduced. It is done with a purpose. It makes it so much easier to understand the governor's motives and desires, when we look back and see what he was, what he endured, and how the hardships made of him a strong man.

In 1887 he became interested in the wood business in Jacksonville, and a vacancy occurring in the sheriff's office that year, Governor Perry appointed Captain Broward to fill the vacancy. He was just thirty years old, was already well known and was sheriff of the most populous and richest county in the State. In 1889 he was reappointed by Governor Fleming. In 1891 he was elected by the people, and reelected for each term, until 1900, when he was elected from Duval County to the legislature. After the adjournment of the legislature, Governor Jennings appointed him a member of the State Board of Health.

Business interests were not neglected because of these public positions. In 1890 he was interested in the phosphate industry in Clay County, in 1891-1892 the same industry, but in Suwanee and Columbia Counties. In 1895 he again became interested in steamboat business, having that year designed and superintended the construction of the steamer *Three Friends*, which became famous in the Cuban troubles. In 1895-6-7 he served as a member of the





Jacksonville city council and later as police commissioner. In 1896 he commanded the *Three Friends* on several of her filibustering trips to Cuba. From 1902 to 1904 he was engaged in the towing and wrecking business from Jacksonville to Key West and Tampa.

In 1904 Captain Broward had become one of the best known men in the State. He was in the prime of life, popular with the people, and brave to the point of recklessness, as was proven by his commanding filibustering expeditions to Cuba, with the knowledge that capture meant death in twenty-four hours. Above everything else he was possessed of strong convictions. The campaign for governor came on. Hon. R. W. Davis, who had been in the Congress for several terms, was the leading candidate. Hon. D. H. Mays, a prominent legislator, was an aspirant. Captain Broward, with knowledge of the record and affiliations of these men, feared that measures which in his judgment were vital would be jeopardized in the event of the success of either of them. He became a candidate. After a strenuous campaign, he was elected, and served the State four years as governor.

We have seen Broward the boy, at twelve years old, fathering his younger brother and spending two years on a lonely and isolated farm. We have seen him struggling up through an ill paid and poorly taught youth into competent manhood. We have seen him growing in business capacity, and filling public positions acceptably. We have seen him risking his life for Cuban liberty, though not a drop of Cuban blood ran in his veins. But he has climbed high. He has become the governor of a great and growing commonwealth. Is he big enough? Is he wise enough? Is he a statesman, or merely a lucky politician? Let us study Governor Broward for a time.

Those thirty hard years of life did not harden nor sour him. Constant contact with the common people, the true wealth producer, gave him intimate knowledge of their cares, their sorrows, their joys, their needs. So he became, perhaps unconsciously, an intense Democrat, a believer in the common people, and while not blind to their deficiencies, yet filled with a strong desire to improve them mentally, and to better their material condition.

His strong statesmanlike grasp enabled him to see what lesser men could not see, the one thing that would do more for Florida



than aught else. A comparison will illustrate. Florida is about five times the size of Holland. The same density of population would give Florida thirty millions of people. Holland has been reclaimed from the sea in large part. The climate is forbidding, the natural resources few; only the stern necessities of a redundant population have made Holland one of the garden spots of the world. Governor Broward saw in the southern part of his great State, the Everglades, equal in extent to Holland, a great swamp above sea level, possible of reclamation by drainage canals, and possessed of a muck soil of exhaustless fertility. Ten acres of this land when reclaimed means a competence to the owner. Governor Broward began a campaign, the purpose of which was to induce the people of Florida to undertake this great reclamation work through the State government. He realized that it meant the bringing into the State of at least five hundred thousand new families, that it meant the creation of five hundred millions of dollars of new values, that the desolate wastes would be converted into fruitful gardens, and that Florida with three millions of people would be far more prosperous than with three quarters of a million, while the individual family would be better off both in a material and moral sense.

The idea was of tremendous scope. It meant as much relatively to Florida as the Louisiana Purchase did to the United States. It required the large grasp of a great statesman to formulate and push it. But great and unselfish statesmen are often foiled by the selfish and petty greed of money loving individuals, who place their private gains before the public welfare. It was so in this instance. Enough was done to show the practicability and value of Governor Broward's idea, but these selfish interests managed to handicap the enterprise. The governor wanted it done for the benefit of the State. The exploiters wanted to profit individually. In due season the great enterprise will be carried out, but the chances are that the exploiters will reap the millions—not the state; but nothing can take away from the governor the credit of inaugurating the great work.

Few men realize that every economic ill is occasioned by injustice somewhere. All the troubles occasioned by railway freight rates in this country are due primarily to a refusal on the part of



the railway managers to recognize the only equitable basis for freight rates—mileage.

Governor Broward was possibly the only prominent public man who grasped this fundamental principle as to freight rates. That it is not the amount of the rate which counts so much, as absolute equity between all points, and absolute equity can be obtained only through the application of uniform rates based on mileage. This proved his capacity to think straight on a question which has been much beclouded by shrewd men in an effort to cater to selfish ends.

In his administration, the governor sought to do justice to all men; prejudice and partisan bias have had no place in the execution of the laws, the best interests of all the people of Florida, not a part of them, was his constant study, backed by equally constant effort, with the result that every selfish and exploiting interest in the State today opposed him, and no better testimonial as to his worth and patriotism could be given than the bare statement of that pregnant fact.

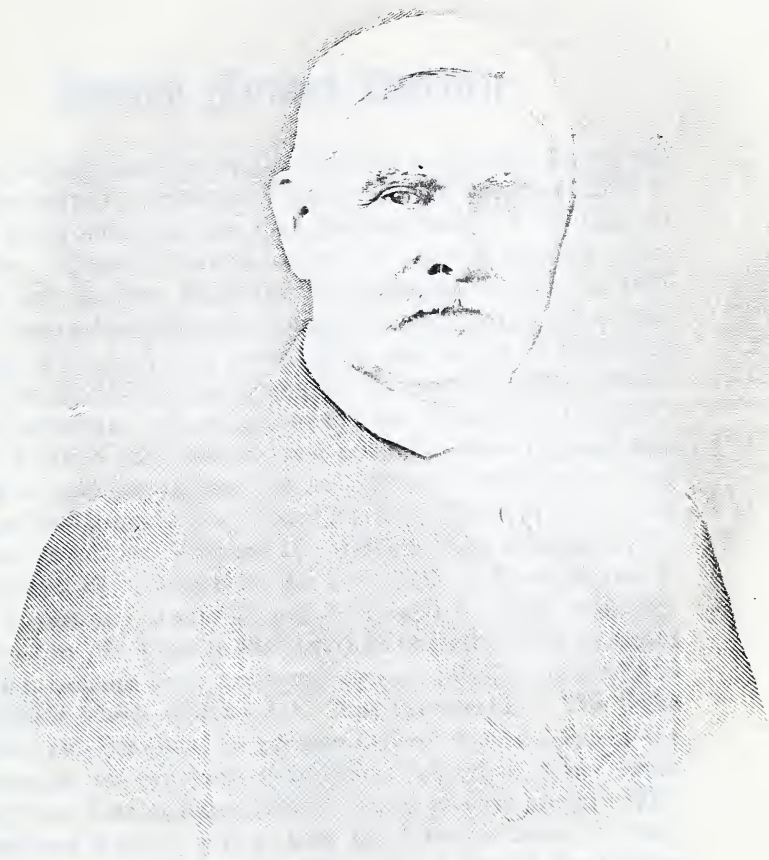
After the close of his term of service as governor, there came on an election for United States senator. Believing that he could serve his people effectively in that capacity, Governor Broward became a candidate. There was no election in the first primary; but in the second primary he was successful, and all men who knew him well looked forward to his making his mark in the United States Senate, rendering valuable service to the country. But it was not so ordained—and in the prime of his strength, he was stricken down before taking his seat as senator, and passed away on October 1, 1910, leaving behind him the record of a man who had been faithful, not only to his own convictions, but to the people who had trusted and honored him.

From 1822 to 1834—twelve years—William P. Duval was governor of the Territory of Florida by the appointment of three successive presidents. Many historians think Governor Duval to have been the ablest man Florida has ever had in the governor's chair. Seventy years later came Napoleon B. Broward, born in Duval County, which was named for the great governor—and it is not too much to say that the future historians will put Broward of 1904 in the class with Duval of 1834.









Yours truly  
A. F. Sutton



## Henry Forest Dutton

It is probably strictly within the truth to say that during the past thirty years no citizen of Florida has been more valuable to the State in its industrial life than Colonel Henry F. Dutton, of Gainesville. Colonel Dutton comes of ancient English stock settled in our country since the early colonial period. In 1871 Gilbert Cope of Pennsylvania, compiled a genealogy of the Dutton family of Pennsylvania preceded by the history of the family from the time of William the Conqueror to the year 1669, with an appendix containing a short account of the Duttons of Connecticut. In America the Duttons first settled in New England and increased to such an extent that in 1790 there were ninety-two families of the name in the United States. These families were distributed as follows: Vermont 16; Maine 5; New Hampshire 16; Massachusetts 13; Connecticut 25; New York 1; Pennsylvania 8; Virginia 1; South Carolina 2 and Maryland 5. The genealogy carried back by Mr. Cope to William the Conqueror is by no means apocryphal, because there are some ancient titles in the family in Great Britain which confirm Mr. Cope's researches. The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, the premier Duke of Scotland, has by the intermarriages of previous generations absorbed many titles, amongst these that of Baron Dutton, which was inherited in 1711. The Sherborne Barony is now held by Edward Lenox Dutton, fourth Baron, and dates back to 1784, prior to which the Dutton family had for generations been knights, and upon the death of Sir John Dutton in 1784 the Barony was created with the present title of Sherborne, which is yet held by his descendants. Colonel Dutton belongs to the Massachusetts branch of the American family. He was born at Ludlow, Vermont, March 16, 1837, son of Joseph F and Hannah (Livingston) Dutton, both of whom were born in Massachusetts. His mother, Mrs. Hannah Dutton, was a daughter of Seth Livingston, of English descent, and bore a name



of great distinction in American annals. His father, Joseph S. Dutton, a son of Stephen Dutton, was born in 1807, and died in 1869 at the age of sixty-two. Colonel Dutton is the only surviving member of his immediate family. He was educated at the high school, followed by one year in the Vermont University at Burlington, and then teaching two years in Leland and Grey Seminary, located in Townshend, Vermont. On January 17, 1862, he entered the Federal army as captain of Company H, 8th Vermont Regiment. He served with great distinction. June 12, 1863, he was promoted to major. On December 28, 1863, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He was so severely wounded at the battle of Opequon, near Winchester, Virginia, that he was unable to continue in the service and was honorably discharged on November 16, 1864. Possessed of an alert mind when he entered the army, he at once set himself to work to master the military profession and speedily became one of the best field officers in his brigade, being able to move a regiment in battle with as much ease as when on parade. For meritorious service as commander of the picked attachment at the destruction of the gunboat *Cotton*, he was complimented by Colonel Thomas in his report made to the adjutant-general of Vermont. He commanded the skirmishes at the battle of Bisland. In transmitting his commission as major the governor stated that Captain Dutton was promoted for distinguished service at the battle of the *Cotton*.

Possessed of shrewd business insight, Colonel Dutton saw that there were good opportunities in the South, and at the close of the Civil War he came South and located at Beaufort, South Carolina. After some years there he removed in 1877 to Gainesville, Florida, where he has been the recognized business leader for many years. The firm of H. F. Dutton and Company, composed of H. F. Dutton, John Nichols and Walter G. Robinson, engaged in the Sea Island Cotton trade and also in banking, is one of the best known firms in Florida, being the largest dealers in Sea Island cotton in the State, their business running to many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, extending all over north Florida, and into the Sea Island districts of Georgia. They supplied the great Willimantic Spool Thread Company of Connecticut with all the cotton used by







that immense concern for many years. The ginneries of H. F. Dutton and Company are the largest in the State and during the ginning season present a scene of great activity, with all the machinery running at fullest capacity and a large number of people kept busy from daylight to dark. Their gins and warehouses are connected with the different roads by sidetracks running to the doors, and the business is thoroughly systematized in every detail. In their bank business the firm ranks high, both as to credit, financial strength and honorable conduct. Each member of the firm has high personal standing in the community. Messrs. Dutton and Robinson have served several terms as members of the board of aldermen, and have always been among the foremost to advance the interests of Gainesville and Alachua County. Colonel Dutton was president of the Gainesville Board of Trade from its organization up to about 1900, and was for many years President of the Board of Trustees of East Florida Seminary. He has seen the little backwoods town of Gainesville grow into one of the brightest and most flourishing little cities in the South, and to that result has certainly contributed as much as any other man, and there be many to say that he has done much more than any other man.

He is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic and a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States. His social standing, like his moral standing, is of the highest. Politically he is a republican, but when it comes to the interests of Florida he knows no political lines and is as loyal to the State of his adoption as though he had been born within its borders. In 1863 he married Miss Kate Cathan, a daughter of Lucius and Martha Cathan. They have one son, Henry Forest Dutton, Jr.



## Henry Gerhard Sophus Baars

Henry Baars, or "H. Baars," as his name appears in modest brevity, in all of his business and social connections, one of the leading spirits in the commercial and social world of Pensacola, Florida, was born at Oldenburg, Germany, February 29, 1844. His father, Ernest Baars, was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was a man of fine intelligence and worthy ambitions, who gave his son the best possible educational advantages, by means of private tutors, within his reach. His mother's maiden name was H. Siebers.

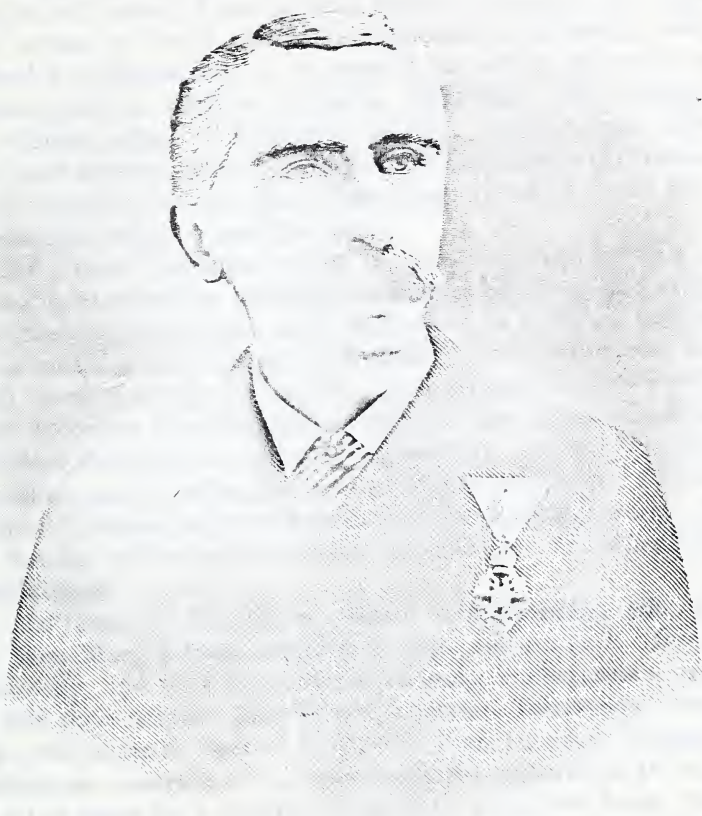
Recognizing the lack of desirable opportunities in his native land, young Baars, at the early age of sixteen years, emigrated to America, and began his business career at Darien, Georgia, where he engaged in the business of exporting lumber and timber.

Before he had made much headway in his chosen occupation the Civil War came on, and Henry Baars, although so newly-made a citizen of the country of his adoption, became enthused with the spirit of loyalty and devotion to the interests of his new home, and enlisted as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Savannah Guards, serving with honor throughout the war. Twice wounded, and made a prisoner of war at Sailor's Creek in 1865, he survived the dangers and hardships of the conflict, and at the surrender returned to his former home to resume the obligations of his interrupted business career.

In 1871, although prospering greatly in his Darien enterprise, he removed his business and residence to Pensacola, where yet larger opportunities for realizing his ambitions were presented, and where he has achieved an extraordinary degree of success.

After conducting the export business for some years in his own name, he yielded to the growing necessity of expansion, and organized the firm of Baars, Dunwoody and Company, later changed to the present name of H. Baars and Company. This





Very truly yours  
H. Baird





immense concern is now probably the largest lumber and timber exporting house in the country, if not in the world, having foreign agencies in London, Paris, Lisbon, Genoa, Liverpool, and other great centers of trade, besides correspondents in nearly every civilized port on the globe. It controls the output of nearly one hundred mills in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia; has shipping offices at Pensacola, Mobile, Gulfport, and other ports, and employs scores of vessels in the distribution of the products it controls, the aggregate amounting annually to more than two hundred million superficial feet.

Mr. Baars, notwithstanding the exacting requirements of his enormous exporting business, has always bestowed due attention upon the performance of his obligations as a citizen, and has ably served the best interests of Pensacola as an active, wise and useful member of the city council. He has large interests outside of his exporting business, among which is the Dunwoody-Siken Tow Boat Company, of which he is president. He is a democrat in politics, and a leading member of Christ (Episcopal) Church, ready and generous in every benefaction and charitable work. He is a member of Pensacola's exclusive Osceola Club, and other social organizations.

The family of Mr. Baars consists of his charming wife, who was Miss Mary Ellison, daughter of John and Annie E. (Bryan) Dunwoody, and who has long been a leader in Pensacola's social life, and their children, John Ernest, Theodore Dunwoody, Henry G. S., and Annie E. Baars. For several years the family occupied a handsome residence in the most fashionable quarter of the city, but a few years ago a new and delightfully attractive home, built in colonial style, was established on a commanding eminence in the midst of natural forest growth on a large tract in a near-by suburb, and christened with appropriate semi-religious ceremonies, "Cordova Towers." Here a gracious and generous hospitality is dispensed among the friends who are so fortunate as to become its guests.

In September, 1838, Mr. Baars was appointed vice-consul at Pensacola of the government of the empire of Austro-Hungary, an office which he has since administered with such wisdom and loyalty



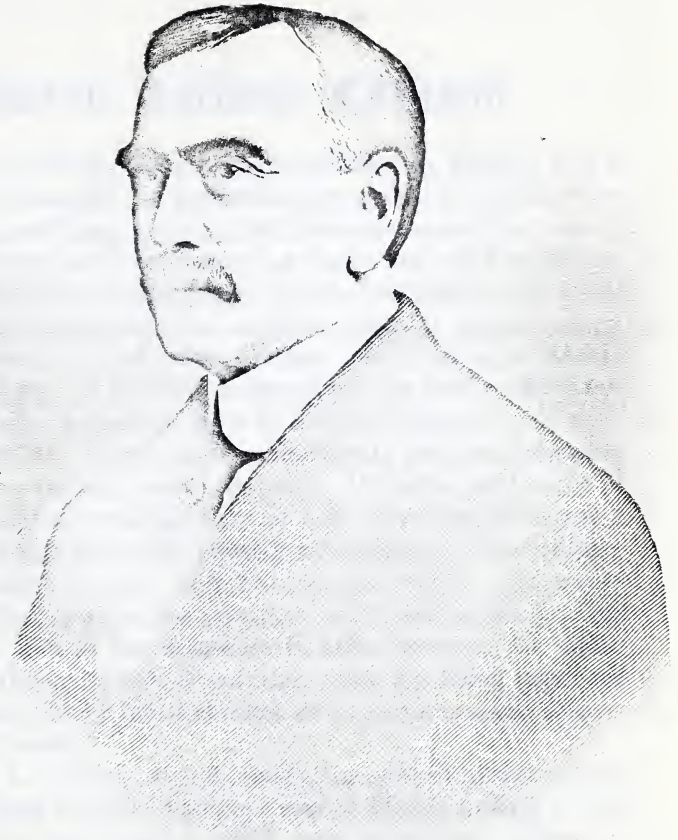
that his services were fitly recognized by the imperial government, and on the third of November, 1908, the civic order of the Ritter Krenz was bestowed upon him by the venerable Emperor Franz Joseph.

Few citizens of Florida, native or foreign-born, whether engaged in political or professional life, or in business occupations, have done more towards the upbuilding of the State's material interests, or the development of its resources, than Henry Baars, and the impress of his vigorous personality, his active intellect, and his indomitable energy will be felt, not only in his home city and throughout the State, and in adjoining States, but in the great commercial world at large, for many years to come, and the effects of his labors will remain, a rich inheritance to his fellow creatures, long after he has passed away.

After the foregoing sketch was written, Mr. Baars died on July 2, 1909, after a brief illness, and on July 6th, his remains were interred in St. John's Cemetery, after one of the largest and most impressive funerals ever witnessed in Pensacola.

His lifetime friend, the Reverend Doctor Percival Whaley, conducted the funeral and discharged his sorrowful duty with a tenderness born of long years of thorough understanding. It is not too much to say that every man in Pensacola who knew Mr. Baars felt a sense of strong personal loss.





Very Truly Yours  
A. A. Cullison





## Newton Anthony Callison

The raising of cattle was a primary industry in Florida, as it is in many new countries. A generation ago people of Florida were raising cattle, sufficient not only for their own needs but also a surplus for export, and were supplying the Cuban and West Indian markets. There is a logical reason for this, because in new countries the lack of transportation facilities makes it almost necessary for the people to raise cattle, as these can be driven to market on their own legs. In Florida, as elsewhere, the first range cattle were very inferior in quality, light in weight, neglected as to care, and slow of growth. They were profitable only because of the very slight expense attached to the business. With the settlement of the country and the establishment of new industries there was a general feeling that the cattle industry would decay. The contrary has proven to be the case. It is being proved that a large area of Florida is well adapted to the grazing of cattle and to the growing of feed crops, and as has happened in other sections, the movement is gaining force by which the range cattle are being improved by the infusion of new blood through stock farms making a specialty of pure breds.

Newton A. Callison, of Gainesville, the subject of this sketch, is probably doing more than any one man in Florida looking to this improvement in an industry which now represents millions of capital, and in round numbers not less than six hundred thousand head of cattle. Mr. Callison is of Scotch, English and German ancestry, his father being of Scotch and his mother English and German. He was born in Pocahontas County, West Virginia. His parents were Israel J. and Mary Elizabeth (Bright) Callison. His name is one of the rarest in our country. In 1790 there were only three heads of families bearing the name in the United States: these were John, James and William, all settled in Greenbrier County, Virginia. Mr. Callison's people moved to Knox County, Illinois,



when he was a child, and he finished his education at Abingdon College. Reared on a farm near Galesburg, Illinois, he first came to Florida in 1877, a young man. For several years he was a contractor in railroad construction work. He then engaged in phosphate mining at Dutton, where he also did an extensive mercantile business, and was postmaster till he retired from the mining business in 1902. When he first came to the State Tampa was reached by stage-coach, and all that great development in what we know as South Florida was then hardly dreamed of even by the most sanguine. The alert mind of Mr. Callison took in the opportunity that existed in the cattle business. His farm training and a natural love of stock induced him to embark in that line of business, and he became the organizer of a corporation known as the Spring Park Stock Farm Company. They acquired thirty-five hundred acres of beautiful, fertile, undulating and well-watered lands, lying eight miles west of Gainesville. With a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars the place was put in ideal condition for a stock farm and the foundation laid for a herd of Herefords. Mr. Callison's knowledge of the business had taught him that the Hereford was the best adapted of all the beef breeds to the conditions in Florida. As a foundation for his herd, Mr. Callison attended the Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth, Texas, where the best of all breeds are shown, and which also lies south of the fever line, and brought out at a cost of many thousands of dollars three car loads, said to have been the best lot of Herefords ever shipped out of Texas. Not content with this he added some choice Jerseys, and Berkshire hogs, the foundation stock of each being purchased of the famous Biltmore Estate near Asheville, North Carolina. He also added a flock of pure bred Angora goats, which were shipped fifteen hundred miles and the first introduced in the State. The farm has been improved in the most effective way for the purposes for which it was designed, and also in a most artistic way, so that it is now probably the most beautiful estate in Florida and one of the most beautiful in any part of our country. The herd established by Mr. Callison has taken a great number of prizes wherever exhibited. In the organization of the company Mr. Callison was first vice-president and general manager, and Mr. C. W. Chase was

JH

YASBOWAN





its president. Some months ago Mr. Callison acquired the entire stock holders' interests and now conducts the business as a private enterprise.

Mr. Callison is a constant reader of the leading periodicals, including our best magazines, and keeps well up with the excellent farm and live stock journals of the day. Having proved his thorough knowledge of the business, he seeks every opportunity to get new ideas and to find new and better methods. A firm believer in ensilage, he has equipped his farm with silos, having a capacity of about four hundred and fifty tons. He has modern water works, the best stock barns and every provision made for the comfort and well-being of his stock.

He is a staunch advocate of good roads, and believes that the creation of a great system of good roads throughout the State of Florida will mean more towards future development than any other one thing. It cannot be doubted that this position is well taken and that his judgment is eminently sound. Our people are just beginning to waken up to the need and value of good roads, and the next few years will show marvelous growth in this direction.

Spring Park Farm has attracted attention far and near, and the *National Breeders Gazette*, a conservative journal, in a lengthy article gave Mr. Callison great credit for the progress made. He is not only a successful stock breeder, but an up-to-date business man, and the beautiful catalogues published by the Spring Park Stock Farm would be a credit to any business establishment in the country. The mere looking at them makes one feel as if he must get out in the country and engage in raising cattle.

On April 14, 1909, Mr. Callison married Mrs. Anita Hendricks Spence, a daughter of Michael J. and Mary (Wade) Dolin. Mrs. Spence's mother was Miss Mary (Wade) Hendricks of Alabama. Mrs. Callison is a most accomplished woman, and dispenses a graceful hospitality at the cheerful home which Mr. Callison has made on the farm. She is a Southern woman of the most pronounced character, born and reared in Nashville, Tennessee, who went to New York and by her elocutionary accomplishments and reading won a distinct and notable place in the best society of that city. From New York she went to London and Paris and made





the same measure of success. She was chairman of entertainment committee of the Dixie Club of New York of four hundred members and a member of the Mary Arden Shakespeare Club, limited to twenty-five members, and which always has a waiting list. Upon her marriage to Mr. Callison she undertook to resign from the Shakespeare Club, which resignation the Club declined to accept, thus paying her a most unusual compliment. She is an enthusiastic member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and holds membership in Mrs. James Henry Parker's New York Chapter of eight hundred members. Her close friend while a resident of New York was the famous Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who holds a very high place among the poets and authors of our country. Mrs. Callison is quite as distinct a gain to the social life of Florida as Mr. Callison is to the industrial life.

Mr. Callison's work has already been productive of excellent results, notwithstanding the fact that up to this time he has only been able to spare from his herd an occasional male. With each recurring year his ability to supply the needs of the country will increase, and it may be safely prophesied that nothing has ever occurred in Florida more beneficial to the cattle-rearing industry than the establishment of the Spring Park Farm in the hands of so capable a man as N. A. Callison.





C. W. Chase



## Charles William Chase

Charles William Chase, of Gainesville, was a native of Massachusetts and came of that New England Puritan stock which has made of the barren hills of New England a most prosperous section of our country. Chase is an old English name and the family is so ancient that the original coat of arms granted to it bears neither crest nor motto, indicating that it must have been granted six or seven hundred years ago.

Charles W. Chase was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, on July 26, 1857. His parents were Lorenzo W. and Lydia J. (Durgin) Chase. The Chase family has a great record in American annals, and has been identified with the public life of the country since 1775. Apparently the first settler of the Chase family in America was William, who came from England in 1630 and died at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in 1659. The next in order appears to have been Aquila, who came to Newbury, Massachusetts in 1650 and died in Newbury in 1670. C. W. Chase was in the direct line of descent from the old pioneer, Aquila Chase. Descended from this same line was Samuel Chase, who represented Maryland in the Continental Congress, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Then there was Philander Chase, an American missionary bishop of the Episcopal Church and one of the founders of Kenyon College, Ohio, and Jubilee College, Illinois. Greatest of all in reputation was Salmon P. Chase, United States senator, governor of Ohio, secretary of the treasury and chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Others worthy of mention are William Merritt Chase, ex-president of the Society of American Artists, and Rev. B. Whittemore Chase, A.M. All of these were descended from the Massachusetts line. Outside of these were several other Chases who served with credit in the public service of the country.





Young Chase obtained a good education in the high school of Reading, Massachusetts, and began his business life as clerk in a manufacturing establishment. His abilities won recognition and he became superintendent of the factory. Eighteen hundred and seventy-eight found him engaged in the shoe business as a manufacturer. In this he was successful, building up a large business, but finally became interested in the manufacture of cotton machinery and decided to move South. For several years he traveled the South and studied cotton ginning. His idea then was to substitute the reciprocating principle in the ginning of Sea Island cotton with the rotary principle. Before he had perfected his plans in this direction his alert mind saw a larger field of opportunity in other directions, and he disposed of his interests and located in Gainesville in 1890. Even at that time Mr. Chase recognized the possibilities of the phosphate industry, and in conjunction with Colonel H. F. Dutton, J. G. Nichols and W. G. Robinson, was among the first to begin mining in Florida, Mr. Chase acting as manager of the business for several years, doing a very successful business.

A few years since they purchased the interests of Ford and Hiller, of Ocala (who had been mining extensively for several years), also a number of smaller firms, at which time a stock company was organized known as the Dutton Phosphate Company, with C. W. Chase as president and general manager, which office he held until his death; Colonel H. F. Dutton, secretary and treasurer, and C. D. Dennis, general superintendent. Their offices were located in Gainesville, but the mines, about twelve in number, were located in Alachua, Suwanee, Levy and Columbia Counties, employing a small army of men, and the business grew to immense proportions. Ships carrying their products sailed to all parts of the civilized world. The business was practically controlled by him at the time of his death.

This phosphate business was only one of the big undertakings of the man; for at one time he was largely interested in railroading, and for about a year owned and operated the Jacksonville and Southwestern Railroad, which was later sold to the Atlantic Coast Line. He was possibly the most extensive real estate owner in this State, having at the time of his death about forty thousand



acres of phosphate land and a great variety of fine city property. His interests included Spring Park Stock Farm, turpentine interests, sawmilling and various other concerns. Among other large schemes that he was promoting was the large dock and terminals for Jacksonville which would have made that city the shipping point for a larger part of the phosphate rock now handled at Savannah. He had also largely invested his money in the proposed paper plant, and this was a certainty for Gainesville had not his untimely death put a stop to the operations temporarily. His immense phosphate business will continue, and the paper business is practically assured, the paper being made from the long leaf pine.

Mr. Chase was a most loyal citizen of his adopted State, was in full sympathy with everything that contributed to the advancement of Florida, and always stood ready to contribute of his time, his labor and his money. It was not surprising, therefore, that as the years went by he won friends who constantly increased in number as they realized his value to the community.

In 1897 he married Miss Minerva G. Gordon, daughter of George Clapp and Hannah Maria (Woodbury) Gordon. Mrs. Chase's father was prominent in the political life of New Hampshire. She proved to him a helpmate in the best sense of the word, and their handsome home in Gainesville was a center of social interest and of genuine culture.

Politically Mr. Chase always adhered to the republican party, but never took active part in political campaigns. In the religious world he was a communicant of the Methodist Church, and contributed generously to its support. He died on the 19th of March, 1909, in the prime of his powers and in the midst of usefulness. His demise was lamented by an immense circle of friends, who felt that while they had lost a valued friend, the State of Florida had lost one of its most useful citizens, whose place would be hard to fill.



## Frederick Mitchell Hudson

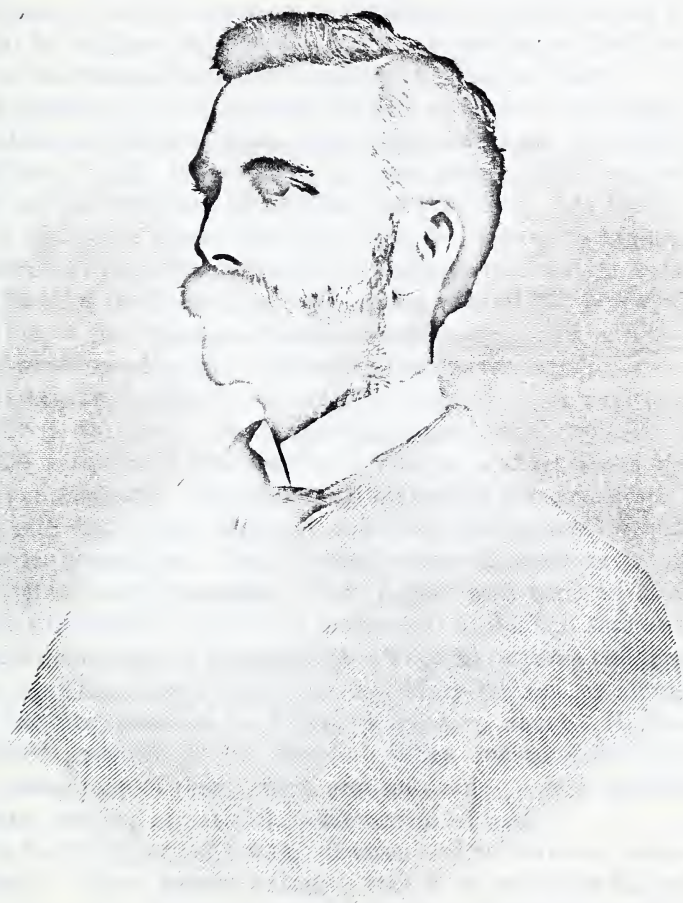
Still in his early prime, the Hon. Frederick M. Hudson, of Miami, has by a few years of strenuous effort placed himself in the front rank of the professional men of that rapidly growing and prosperous city. Mr. Hudson is in himself an illustration of the movement of population in this country. He was born February 2, 1871, in Jefferson County, Arkansas. His father was born in Elbert County, Georgia, January 28, 1817. His father's ancestors were from Virginia, some English and some Scotch-Irish. He moved west to Arkansas and was one of the leading pioneers of his section, which is the richest part of that State, and served in the Arkansas legislature in 1860 and again in 1879. He lived until 1902, attaining the ripe old age of eighty-five. Mr. Hudson's mother was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., September 5, 1827, and is still living in her eighty-second year. Her maiden name was Mary Warren. Her father was born near Deerfield, New Hampshire, and her mother's father, General Calvin Britain, born in Boston in 1770, was a brigadier-general of militia in the War of 1812. It is rather curious to note the converging threads in this one family, which is an illustration of many families in our country. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Virginia and Georgia, all contributed to this Arkansas family and the son of Arkansas now turns up in extreme southern Florida, where he is founding a Florida family that in all likelihood will in years to come send out offshoots to develop some other section.

Mr. Hudson's boyhood was spent on his father's farm in Jefferson County, Arkansas. After a common school education, he spent five years at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, where he took the A.B. and LL.B. degrees in 1890 and 1892. Returning to his native county, he practiced law at Pine Bluff, for eight years, during four years of which period he served as city attorney. His health becoming impaired, he moved to Florida









Yours truly  
- F. M. Johnson



and spent four years on a farm. This brought him up to the beginning of the year 1905, when his physical condition being much improved and his personal acquaintance having become so large that he had been honored in 1904 by an election to the State senate, he established himself in the practice of law at Miami. He is now a member of the prominent law firm of Hudson and Boggs, well established in his profession, with a large clientage. He served his first term in the State senate of four years, which expired in 1908, and was reelected for another four year term. As he only came to the State about nine years ago, he was quite a young man when first elected and these two elections to the highest law making body of the State is an evidence not only of Mr. Hudson's ability, but of the confidence which he has inspired in his constituents and of the good service rendered during his first term.

On October 27, 1896 he was married to Miss Nora B. Andrews, at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. She is a granddaughter of Samuel Adams, one of the pioneers of Arkansas, who was for a short while the governor of the State. Samuel Adams left behind him a reputation which is still dear to the people of Arkansas, and especially those of the older generation. Mrs. Hudson's maternal ancestors came from Virginia and Tennessee. Her father was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, and was a descendant of William Andrews, the first schoolmaster in Connecticut. They have three children, Martha, aged ten, James, aged eight, and Mary Warren, an infant.

At the late session of the Florida legislature, Senator Hudson was elected president of the Senate. When one considers that he is a young man of thirty-eight, and only nine years a resident of Florida, this is a remarkable achievement of itself.

The family history of Senator Hudson and his wife is a matter of interest. Space forbids entering into it in great detail, but a brief reference to it illustrates forcibly the strength of heredity. Seven colonial families entered into the making up of the immediate families from which Mr. Hudson and his wife are descended. These families are the Hudsons, Warrens, Andrews, Britains, Coles, McGehees and Adams. The strains of blood are English, Scotch-Irish and Welsh. These seven families have contributed to our history one hundred and seventy-eight distinguished men in



the various walks of life, men whose deeds were of sufficient importance to justify the historian in taking note of their work. Worthy of note among the Hudsons was Frederick, journalist, born 1819, died 1875, thirty years managing editor of the *New York Herald*. The burden of that work broke him down and while in his last days he wrote the record of American journalism from 1690 to 1872—a monumental work. Another was David, a pioneer of Ohio, founder of the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, now known as Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Warrens go back to John and Richard, who settled in Massachusetts in 1630, and were the progenitors of a family which has given thirty-eight distinguished men to our country.

Let us consider Senator Hudson's immediate ancestry for a moment. His father, James A., was born in Elbert County, Georgia, son of Charles, son of David, who came from Louisa County, Virginia, shortly after the Revolution. His paternal grandmother was Lucy McGehee, daughter of Samuel McGehee, of Scotch-Irish extraction, who also came from Louisa County to Georgia. Samuel McGehee married Nancy Tate, from a Georgia family of much prominence. Senator Hudson's mother was a Warren, daughter of James Warren, of Deerfield, New Hampshire. All the New England Warrens go back to John and Richard, the colonists of 1630. Calvin Britain, grandfather of Senator Hudson's mother, has already been referred to. His son, Calvin, Jr., became a pioneer in Michigan, founded the town of St. Joseph and was prominent politically. These Britains also go back to 1660 in Massachusetts, and a large majority of the family now spell the name Britton. This family is now numerous in some of the mid-western States.

Mrs. Hudson goes back to the Andrews family of Connecticut. This family has given thirty distinguished men to our country. Her grandfather, Governor Samuel Adams, of Arkansas, previously referred to, was an unusual man. He was descended from John Adams, a Welshman, who settled in Maryland in 1690. His son moved to Halifax County, Virginia, in 1750. A son of the Halifax county man, Sylvester by name, moved to Tennessee in 1810. Samuel, son of Sylvester, moved to Arkansas in 1835.



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In 1844 he was president of the State senate, and when Governor Yell resigned, became governor of the State, filling out the unexpired term. In his message to the legislature at the conclusion of the term he made a statement probably without parallel in American public life. The preceding legislature had appropriated \$288,000.00 for the expenses of the State. Governor Adams managed with such rigid economy and fidelity that he only expended \$163,000.00, leaving a balance of \$125,000.00 still unexpended in the State treasury. This achievement so gratified the people of Arkansas that they immediately made him State treasurer, and three years later he died in office, at the comparatively early age of forty-five. His son, Major John D. Adams, a man of great force of character, was perhaps the most popular man ever known in the State. In the present generation the sons of Major John D. Adams, Sam B. and Dean Adams, are prominent citizens of Arkansas. It is of interest to note the movement of this particular family. The first generation, Maryland, in 1690; second generation, Virginia, 1750; third generation, Tennessee, 1810; fourth generation, Arkansas, 1835; sixth generation, Florida, 1900. This explains in a large measure the development of our country. The pioneering and developing spirit has survived from generation to generation with undiminished force. It is within the strict limits of truth and conservative expression to say that Senator Hudson is living up to the example set by the many distinguished men whose blood flows in his veins.



## Daniel Henry Sloan

Daniel Henry Sloan, of Lakeland, president of the Lakeland Realty and Investment Company, and State senator, was born in Polk County, October 18, 1864. His parents were Orvil and Sarah M. (Frier) Sloar. His father was a farmer in humble circumstances. At the time of his birth, Polk County was a thinly settled wilderness, inhabited by a few stock raisers, and small farmers, sturdy pioneers, who blazed the way for the lovely South Florida of today. The Sloan family is of English origin. In the early history of this country D. H. Sloan's ancestors moved from North Carolina to Georgia, where both of D. H. Sloans' parents were born. About 1842 the families of his parents moved to South Florida when the country was inhabited by few white people and Indians. Here his parents grew up, and were married January 14, 1863. Both of Mr. Sloan's grandfathers served in Indian wars. His father (Orvil Sloan) served in the Southern army, in the war between the States. Mr. Sloan's paternal grandfather, Daniel Sloan, was a Baptist minister, as was also his great-grandfather (Rev. Ryan Frier), on his mother's side. Two of his uncles, J. R. and O. J. Frier, and one brother, S. C. Sloan, are missionary Baptist ministers. His maternal grandfather was a deacon in one of the oldest Baptist churches in South Florida where his memory is still honored. He was one of the little band who helped to erect the first house of worship in this section constructed of pine poles, the old Bethel Baptist Church, ten miles north of Lakeland. Mr. Sloan's father (Orvil Sloan) is also a deacon in the Baptist Church. Thus it will be seen that D. H. Sloan comes of sturdy Godfearing people.

The educational facilities of South Florida forty years ago, were meagre both as to the number and kind of schools. Young Sloan grew up under such conditions, that though he hungered for an education it was unattainable. A few three months' terms in





Yours truly  
W H Sloan



*John Jay*  
*1790-1800*



backwoods schools were all he could get, supplemented by what he could learn at home. There was no possibility of even earning the money to go out in the world, and find something better.

The boy eagerly sought every opportunity to widen his information, and little by little he added to his stock of knowledge. Finally the youth, not yet a man in years, penniless, but determined, struck out for himself. He taught school three months, but this was unprofitable at that time. Then he sought employment at anything he could get, grubbing stumps, rolling logs, and other hard labor. He saved a few dollars, his father added a few more, and he started a small store. Here happened an incident which illustrates D. H. Sloan's character. He had about decided to move to a new town, which was springing up. There was stopping in the town a visitor who had come there for his health. One Sunday morning this visitor sent for young Sloan, who was then only twenty years old and after complimenting him on his attention to business, told him that he was part owner of a brewery in another State, and that he contemplated opening a saloon in the new town, and offered Sloan the management at a good salary. Young Sloan promptly informed him that he did not wish to enter such a business. Then the visitor offered Mr. Sloan the management with the privilege of having another man to actually do the work of the saloon, Mr. Sloan merely to look after the finances with much of his time left to his own business. He thanked his would-be patron, and declined the offer, whereupon the man complimented him on the strength of his principles. This occurred in Bloomfield, where Mr. Sloan first went into business in 1883. He moved to the new town of Lakeland, in its beginning, and has since lived there. He continued in the mercantile business with orange growing as an outside venture, for about ten years, but the dull times after the big freeze of 1895 discouraged him, and he sold out his mercantile business.

He then engaged in merchandise brokerage, and fire insurance but, his health failing, he discontinued that business. His active business life since that time has been given to real estate and investments, and he is now President of the Lakeland Realty and Invest-

[The following is a transcription of the text on this page, which is extremely faint and largely illegible. The text appears to be a letter or a section of a biography, discussing various topics related to the life of Samuel Johnson.]

[The text continues with several paragraphs, each beginning with a capital letter. The handwriting is cursive and the ink is faded, making it difficult to read. The content seems to cover a range of subjects, possibly including personal anecdotes, professional matters, and social commentary.]

[The text concludes with a final paragraph, followed by a signature or a closing phrase. The overall tone of the writing is formal yet personal, characteristic of 18th-century correspondence.]

ment Company and owner of fine orange groves and business property.

On March 14, 1886 he was married to Miss Ruby Estelle Wilder, daughter of Edward Gross and Cornelia A. Wilder of Polk County, Florida. Seven children have been born to them; Lula Pauline, Sarah Cornelia, Fred, Marion, D. H., Jr., Edward Orville, and Ruby Estelle. Sarah Cornelia died when nearly two years old, the others still survive. The loss of little Mellie, as she was called, was a heavy blow to Mr. Sloan from which he has never recovered. Religion has a strong supporter in Mr. Sloan, who is a member of First Baptist Church of Lakeland, and has been for nearly twenty years one of its deacons. In politics he is a democrat; represented Polk County in lower house of the Florida legislature in the session of 1899; served four years as member, and chairman board school trustees, Lakeland subdistrict. Was at one time member Lakeland city council, served as President Lakeland Board of Trade for some time. Has been for several years member and secretary Board of Public Works, Lakeland. Was elected State senator to represent Polk County in Florida State senate, in November, 1908 for a term of four years, and served in session of 1909 of which he was an active member. Was chairman committee on legislative expenses, and did hard, and at times unpleasant work, in interest of economy. Introduced and got through senate a number of good bills, but owing to introduction of such a mass of legislative matter in both houses, many of them were never reached in lower house. Among those which finally became laws was a bill to prohibit the drinking of intoxicants on passenger trains in State of Florida. Another bill which finally became a law, after one of the hardest, and most spectacular fights of the session, was what was known as the anti-gambling bill, intended to prohibit race track gambling in State. This bill was amended in lower house, so as to give race track people two years longer. After one of the hardest fights of the session, in which friends of bill did everything possible, in fact some things which appeared impossible, in efforts to rid the State of race track gambling and after all efforts to eliminate objectionable amendment had failed, it was decided by friends of measure in both houses, that it would be better to accept bill



in that form, than not at all, so house amendment was concurred in by senate, and bill became a law. Mr. Sloan is a strong prohibitionist, was member senate committee on temperance, session legislature, 1909, which recommended bill providing for submission of prohibition amendment to constitution of State to people to be voted on at next general election. Mr. Sloan, while a man of strong convictions, recognizes the rights of others to their opinions, and is therefore very charitable in debate.

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## Neal Dow Benedict

The Benedict families in America all derive their descent from Thomas Bennydick, who was born in Nottinghamshire, England in 1617; came to Massachusetts about 1638; married Mary Bridgum (who lived to be one hundred years old); removed from Massachusetts to Southold, Long Island, in 1640, where he purchased a large tract of land and became a prominent citizen. From Southold, he removed to Jamaica, Long Island, in 1662, and thence to Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1669. He was a selectman in 1670; town clerk in 1674; representative to the general assembly 1670-75; and a deacon in the Congregational Church. His will was dated February 28, 1690, and he was known to have died in that year. Just when the change in the spelling of the name took place cannot be stated, but it is certain that all the families now spell the name Benedict. Though Thomas Bennydick's family had been settled in Nottinghamshire, England, for more than one hundred years before his birth, it is certain that it was not an original English name, but belongs to Continental Europe. It is a family tradition—and probably correct—that the English family was founded by a refugee from France, one of the early exiles for religion's sake. The family in America, never as numerous as some others, has been notable for the unusual number of excellent citizens which it has given to the country, many of whom have risen to distinction, though they have apparently never cared much for preferment in the public service.

Florida has no better citizen today than Neal Dow Benedict, of Hastings, the subject of this sketch. He is the fourth of seven sons born to James Benedict and his wife, Thyrsa Dibble.

Mr. Benedict was born at South Norwalk, Connecticut, October 2, 1859. The town in which he was born had been the home of his people for two hundred and ninety years prior to his birth. He attended the public schools up to his fifteenth year,

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Very Truly Yours  
N. D. Benedict



My dear friend  
Helen

reaching the ninth grade, and at the same time was a regular attendant upon the Sunday school of the Episcopal Church. In his fifteenth year, his mother died, and a little later the family broke up. His eldest brother, James Everard, entered Union College. Another brother, Roswell A., took a position in New York; and in 1879, he too entered Union College. The remaining five boys went to Bethlehem, Connecticut, where they gained some little experience in farming; and after two years' residence there returned to South Norwalk. The eldest brother, James Everard, has become a distinguished scientist, who has been connected with the United States Fish Commission, and the United States National Museum for many years, being a curator of one of the departments of the Museum, and a contributor of many scientific papers published by the department and by scientific societies and publications. Another of Mr. Benedict's brothers, Lorenzo Benedict, his junior by two years, entered at the age of sixteen, the service of Nash, Whiton and Company, salt dealers in New York City, as a collector. This firm became later the Worcester Salt Company, one of the large salt manufacturing concerns of the United States. Lorenzo Benedict has never changed his business; has risen by reason of his capacity and fidelity from one position to another, and is now president of the company. Another brother, Roswell Benedict, the second in point of age of the brothers, is now a practicing attorney in New York City.

On the return of N. D. Benedict to South Norwalk, he entered the photographic studio of G. S. North, where he remained four years; learned the business; and then went to Detroit, Michigan, where he worked at retouching and operating in one of the best photographic galleries of the city. The greater part of the next three years was spent at Yonkers, New York, with occasional trips up the river, making scenic views. In 1885, the young man took over the studio of J. L. Judd, at Litchfield, Connecticut, and entered business on his own account, in which he met with gratifying success. Litchfield being a summer resort, and most of his business being done in that season, he found time to take a vacation in the winter of 1890, and made a trip to Daytona, Florida, where he remained three months. Here he became acquainted with Mar-







garet E. Roberts, a young woman of that neighborhood, which resulted in a correspondence that led to his return to Florida in 1891, and his marriage to Miss Roberts.

They settled down at Litchfield, where he bought him a home, and where his two elder children were born: Edgar R., on June 1, 1892; and Louis K., on November 28, 1893. The remaining child, a daughter, Edith Lorita, is a Florida girl, born January 17, 1904.

In the meantime, in 1886, Mr. Benedict had been made a Mason, and in 1892, had risen to be Master of St. Paul's Lodge.

A desire to live in the milder climate of Florida had been growing in his mind and that of his wife; and when in 1898, he was offered a good price for his studio, he disposed of it, with a view to settling in Florida. Attracted, however, by the lure of the gold discoveries in Alaska, he made a trip to that far away field as a prospector. He went through many exciting and interesting experiences, prospecting over a wild and rugged country in an arctic climate, exposed to the greatest hardships from climatic changes and from hunger. On one occasion he took a ninety-mile trip, mostly alone, which carried him thirty miles beyond the last camp into a most rugged mountain country. He finally became convinced that Alaska was more a land of promise than of fulfillment; so he returned to his original intention and settled in Florida, locating at Hastings, where there were already a few people, and where the land was good. He had been there but a little while, when it was discovered that early potatoes could be grown at a good profit. He became one of the pioneer potato growers, increasing his acreage from year to year, until in 1909, he had one hundred and ten acres of potatoes, and in these ten years he had seen the product of the little settlement grow from a few barrels to a shipment of one hundred and fifty thousand barrels from Hastings, and fifty thousand additional barrels from the nearby settlements. Hastings is now known from one end of the country to the other as a most prosperous settlement, and the most successful early potato district in the United States. Mr. Benedict has not only kept pace with the growth of the industry by the constant increase in his own crop, but has also kept pace by being one of the



most scientific farmers of his section. He does not confine himself to potatoes, but is a large producer of other crops, and a large poultry raiser,—his egg business alone being now a most considerable item.

In 1908, the little town had secured a dispensation for a Masonic lodge. Under the dispensation, Mr. Benedict was named as Master; and when in 1909, the charter was granted, he had the honor of election as the first Master of the Lodge.

N. D. Benedict has been for his community a most valuable citizen. He is a well-balanced man, who takes a just pride in an honorable ancestry, and feels that the demand upon him, because of this honorable ancestry, is for good citizenship. Like all the people who have this old Huguenot strain in them, the Benedicts are sober, thrifty, God-fearing folk. There is no record of one of the family as a lawbreaker. They are characterized by a high sense of integrity, and in all their relations with their fellowman are noted for their rigid honesty. N. D. Benedict has a full share of the family's good qualities. He does the day's work faithfully as it comes to hand, discharging every duty with fidelity, seeking no personal preferment and no personal notoriety. He enjoys the esteem of all who know him, and is contributing by honorable industry to the upbuilding of one of the most prosperous communities in the State of his adoption.



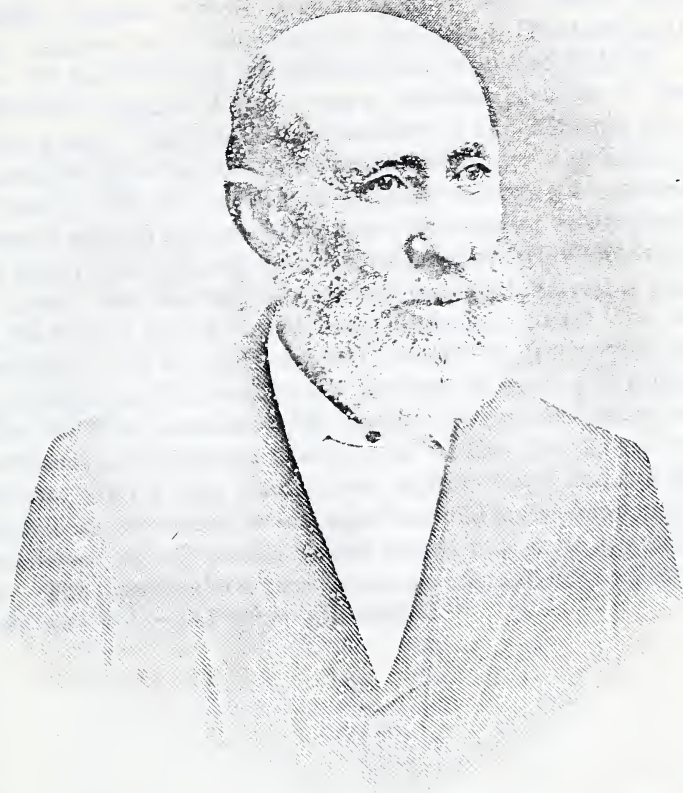
## Charles Dix Webster

The name of Webster can never fail to recall to those familiar with American history that great man who for a generation stood at the forefront in the battle of giants. The subject of this sketch, the late Captain Charles Dix Webster, of Tarpon Springs, was a near relative of that great statesman. He was born at Bristol, New Hampshire on June 18, 1828, the son of Philip Webster, a merchant, and his wife, Lucy Jane (Dix) Webster. The late governor John A. Dix, of New York, was an uncle of Captain Webster. The famous Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, New York, was a cousin.

His education was obtained in two academies in New York State. In 1848 he took up the serious duties of life as a civil engineer, at Bradford, Pennsylvania. He had become a civil engineer largely through his environment. His father had died when he was two years old, and later on his mother had married Colonel L. C. Little, who was engaged as a surveyor by a land company to go to western Pennsylvania to look after some large interests there, and in this way after three weeks' travel from New Hampshire they arrived at the site of the present city of Bradford. Through his stepfather being a surveyor, Captain Webster easily drifted into civil engineering. He followed his profession steadily until December 7, 1861, when he enlisted in Company E of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania infantry for service in the Civil War. He was made second lieutenant on the 11th of July, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant in 1863, and on October 1, 1863, was made quartermaster with the rank of captain, and sent to Fortress Monroe. He was afterwards at Philadelphia nine months as disbursing officer, and finally sent to Concord, New Hampshire to muster out troops at the close of the war. He then resumed his profession as a civil engineer until 1883, when he came to Florida, and continued to follow it for three years in Florida, but in 1886 engaged in busi-







C. D. Richter



ness as a druggist at Tarpon Springs, which business he followed until his death on March 3, 1907.

In 1855 Captain Webster was married to Miss Orpha Jane Gleason, daughter of Loren Gleason and Mary (Phetterplace) Gleason. Of this marriage one son was born, who died in 1871.

In politics Captain Webster was a steadfast member of the republican party. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for fifty-two years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a lover of scientific reading and partial to newspaper work to such an extent that while residing at Bradford he for a time edited a newspaper and frequently thereafter wrote for the press. He was one of the engineers that surveyed and located the Orange Belt Railroad, now the Atlantic Coast Line, to St. Petersburg. He had lived for nearly a quarter of a century in Tarpon Springs and had won by his kindness of heart and genial sympathy for all who needed it the respect, esteem and love of his fellow citizens, and when he passed away at the ripe old age of seventy-nine, after a long illness borne with fortitude and unflinching cheerfulness, the esteem in which he was held in the community was manifested by all people within reach in a most heartfelt manner. The possessor of a great name, he adorned it by a life of righteous well doing and good citizenship.



## John King Cheney

The family name of Cheney, now well scattered over Great Britain and America, goes back nearly one thousand years ago to France and Flanders. In Flanders it appear as Chenee and Chiny; in Normandy, as Quesney; in other parts of France, as Chesnais and Chesnee. They followed William the Conqueror to England, and in the Roll of Battle Abbey we find three spellings: Cheyne, Cheines and Cheyni. In 1147, Robert de Chesney was Bishop of Lincoln. In 1562, Richard Cheyney was Bishop of Lincoln. It would thus appear that by the sixteenth century the name was settling down to the two spellings which we now find: Cheney and Cheyne.

A member of this very ancient family, who is now proving a most useful citizen in Florida, is John King Cheney, of Tarpon Springs, one of the leaders in the sponge industry, and also largely interested in naval stores. In the colonial period, the Cheney's came to the northeastern part of the Union and founded families which have contributed a number of distinguished men to our country. They have been bishops, manufacturers, authors, educators, and general business men. John K. Cheney belongs to a Pennsylvania branch of this family, and was born in Philadelphia, April 1, 1858, son of Waldron and Fanny (Potts) Cheney. His father was a member of the Society of Friends and, like so many of that excellent body of people, a most capable business man. His mother belonged to a family which has been very prominent in Pennsylvania history, and the name of which is commemorated in the flourishing city of Pottsville.

Mr. Cheney went through the city schools of Philadelphia; and leaving the high school at the age of sixteen, entered a Philadelphia bank, where he served in various capacities up to 1885, when he moved to Altoona, Pennsylvania, and was made, in 1887, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, which position he





held until 1889, when he became paymaster of the Altoona division of the Pennsylvania Railway.

In the meantime his father, who had been associated with Hamilton Disston in his Florida development work, had become a large owner of Florida lands—these lands being situated in the west coast counties of Hillsboro and Pasco. The interest was large enough to call for personal attention, and the father was getting along in years, so Mr. Cheney moved to Florida in 1889, to look after these landed interests. He located at Tarpon Springs, near the body of land owned by his father, and in a short while became interested in the sponge industry. The best sponges in the world are produced off the west coast of Florida, and the best part of the field is off the coast at Tarpon Springs. The industry had been handled from Key West, three hundred miles distant, and Key West had, up to 1890, had a monopoly of the business. A clear-headed man of decided character, Mr. Cheney saw no reason why the sponge fisheries could not be handled from Tarpon Springs; and so he procured him a fleet of boats and embarked in the business. He met with immediate success. But he was not content with doing things as they had been done; and so he began to bring in Greeks, who were specially qualified for this industry, being among the best divers in the world; and as a result of his efforts in this direction, there is now a colony of fifteen hundred Greeks in and around Tarpon Springs.

He became a pioneer in the way of improvement, and it was through his efforts that a law was passed protecting the sponge grounds during certain seasons of the year. He was one of the first to adopt the present system of using diving suits, and established a school for divers at Tarpon Springs. He became an author, and has written a number of widely read and most interesting articles on the sponge industry.

His restless energy and the field of opportunity also carried him into the naval stores business.

He has made Tarpon Springs the center of the sponge industry of Florida, which has the reputation of producing a large part of the sponge crop of the world, and by far the best sponges. After a few years in the fisheries, he began to devote his attention to



the buying and selling especially, and in this way has worked the industry at Tarpon Springs up to its commanding position in the market. He is now recognized as one of the best authorities in the world on the sponge industry—all this due to the fact that to whatever he turns his hand he does with all his might. For several years past he has furnished the Department at Washington with the material for its yearly report on the sponge product of the country, which is prepared by Doctor Hugh M. Smith of the United States Fish Commission. Through his instigation and solicitation, the Fish Commission also has made experiments in the artificial propagation of sponges under the supervision of H. F. Smith, naturalist.

Mr. Cheney's preferred reading has been along scientific lines. His church preferences incline to the Episcopal Church. He is an independent in his political status, and is affiliated with the Order of Odd Fellows.

He was married July 17, 1897, to Mabel Starr Englebreton, of Rockford, Illinois. They have two children: Alma and Starr Cheney.

Mr. Cheney is a strong advocate of the working of good roads by convicts, along the lines of the system now being so successfully operated in Georgia, and wants Florida to adopt that system. He also believes that conditions in the naval stores business can be improved, looking to the perpetuation of this profitable industry, instead of its destruction as is now the present trend.

Like a majority of the leading business men of Florida, he is not native-born. But like others of that majority, his services to the State have been of immense value, and no native-born citizen could have shown a greater devotion to the interests of the commonwealth:





yours Truly  
M. Seriat





## Monroe Venable

A young man scarcely as yet in his prime Monroe Venable, of Archer, is making a brilliant success in the saw mill and naval stores business, by sheer ability and an adaptability to an untried business. Mr. Venable was born at Cross Roads, Marshall County, Alabama, on October 23, 1873. His father, Thomas M. Venable, was a farmer, who married Sarah Holly. The Venable family is of English extraction and long settled in Virginia. Mr. Venable's father was born in that State and went to Alabama when a young man. Colonel Charles S. Venable, one of the gallant soldiers of the Civil War, who served on General Lee's staff during the whole war, and was later professor of mathematics and chairman of the faculty of the University of Virginia up to his death, and President Venable, the very able head of the University of North Carolina at present, are both distinguished members of this family. Other members have been equally useful in other walks of life. They have been especially strong in literary, scientific and educational pursuits. About 1875 Mr. Venable's father moved from Alabama to Micanopy, Alachua County, and in 1877 moved to Arredonda, Florida, where his family still lives.

Mr. Venable's education was obtained in the public schools, followed by a course in the Florida Normal School, at White Springs but he did not remain until graduation. In 1892, being then a mere youth of nineteen, he engaged in the saw mill business at Kanapaha. He had had no business experience, had grown up on a farm, and the mere fact of his making this venture showed the quality of the mettle in him. He held his own in the saw mill business, and in 1894 engaged in the turpentine business as a producer, having absolutely no knowledge of the business, except in the most general way. He was then barely twenty-one years old. Since that time Mr. Venable's operations have been phenomenally successful. He has made both money and reputation.



He is now a director in the Dutton Bank of Gainesville, general manager of the Archer Crate and Basket Company, (mfrs.), and proprietor of M. Venable and Company, turpentine distillers, which owns six plants. Mr. Venable is now recognized as one of the most enterprising, capable and substantial business men of his section.

In 1889 he married Miss Helena M. Jones, a daughter of James B. and Mary Jones, of Canada. They have two living children; Ruby Helena, and Ethel Mary, and Lucile, deceased.

In religious matters his preferences incline to the Methodist Church. He is a staunch adherent of the democratic party in politics, and in fraternal circles is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Masons and Woodmen of the World. As may be judged by his business record, and as he frankly admits he has not had much time to read, beyond the current periodicals, but has a liking for historical lines of reading and indulges himself when possible. He has served his town of Archer as a member of the council. Mr. Venable believes that prohibition, good roads and compulsory education would add greatly to the prosperity and happiness both of Florida and the nation and that all good citizens should join hands in bringing about this desired influence. The inheritor of a splendid name, by his own strenuous efforts and upright living, he has added luster to the deeds of his illustrious kinsman.





Yours Very Respect  
J. J. Hayman





## John Joseph Haymans

John J. Haymans, of Gainesville, one of the most prominent men in the business circles of Middle Florida, was born in Bryan County, Georgia, November 15, 1864, son of Stouten and Susan (Clark) Haymans. His grandfather, Stouten C. Haymans, was probably the founder of this immediate family in our country, who, according to the family tradition, came from England and settled in that part of Virginia which is now included in the State of West Virginia. His three sons moved South, one going to South Florida; one to Mississippi, and the third, Stouten Haymans, father of our subject, settling in Georgia. This name presents an illustration of the curious changes which all of our British names have gone through. The old British name was Hayman, and was derived from an occupation—the hayman's business being in the old Saxon times the care of the village stock, all of the householders contributing a small fee as compensation for his services. A yet older form of it is found in Flanders in the spelling *Heyman*, and this form is also found in England. Then there appear *Haymon*, *Haymond*, and *Haymans*, all of which are but variations from the original name.

Mr. Haymans' father became a Confederate soldier and fell in battle, while young Haymans was a babe in arms. The result of the Civil War left his family, like other Southern families, in poverty, and the lad had therefore very early in life to begin the work of earning a subsistence. He recalls that he was very glad indeed to get a position which would bring him in five or six dollars a month. Necessarily his schooling was limited. The schools after the war were few and poor, and most of the boys big enough to go to school had to go to the field. The sum of his schooling was about four months in the common schools; but, an ambitious lad, he applied himself diligently out of school hours and acquired in this way the fundamentals of an education.



He began his business career in 1891, a young man of twenty-seven, as a turpentine operator in Appling County. In the twenty years which have since elapsed he has steadily forged ahead, until now he is one of the strong men of his section. He was one of those men who recognized the fact that Florida was rapidly superseding Georgia as a field for naval stores operators; and so he transferred his activities to Florida. There are few men in Florida, or anywhere else, who give closer attention to their business affairs than does Mr. Haymans. Alert, active, energetic, incessantly on the move, nothing escapes him. In Putnam and Nassau Counties, he operates turpentine plants—the one in Yulee, in Nassau County, being a very large plant; and both there and in his camp at Lochloosa, in Alachua County, he conducts commissaries.

As an illustration of his business ability and foresight, it may be cited that during the trying time of 1907, when the bottom appeared about to drop out of everything, when naval stores were decreasing in value every day, his affairs were in such condition that he could at all times discount every bill for the purchase of goods and supplies. As his capital has grown, he has become interested in other directions, and is now a large property owner in the city of Gainesville, having built for his own use one of the most attractive homes in that city, and being the owner of a modern business block known as the "Haymans Block."

Mr. Haymans has been twice married. His first wife was Angelia Lambert, of Alachua County, Florida, to whom he was married on October 7, 1896. She lived but a few years, and passed away, leaving him two children: Hoyt and Alonzo. On January 9, 1907, he was married to Isabelle Moore, daughter of Jasper Moore, of Alachua County. Of this marriage, there is one little son, John J. Haymans, Junior.

Mr. Haymans is affiliated with the Masons and the Elks. His religious preferences incline to the Baptist Church. In the business circles of Gainesville and Middle Florida, no man ranks higher, and no man more thoroughly deserves high rank than this hard-working, industrious, capable man, who, at the age of forty-seven, has achieved for himself an ample competence solely by his own efforts.



There is a very interesting legend in Flanders in connection with the origin of this family. It must be borne in mind that the Flemish name is more ancient than the English; and the Flemish legend runs that in the fargone time when King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table were the British heroes, there was one Doolin (or Dolling) of Mayence, in Germany, who was the father of four sons: Godfrey, who became King of Denmark; Bevis, who became Count of Agremont; Aymon, who became Count of Dordogne and Duke of Ardennes; and Doolin, who does not appear to have acquired a title. From Godfrey, son of Doolin, was descended Godfrey de Bouillon, leader of the First Crusade, and King of Jerusalem; and Baldwin, his brother, another King of Jerusalem. From Aymon was derived the family name of Hayman, or Heyman. The four sons of Aymon, who it is claimed were the founders of the Hayman family, were the heroes of a legend connecting them with a feud with the great Emperor Charlemagne—a legend which our space will not permit the relation of. Whether this legendary origin be true or not, certain it is that the family name is an exceedingly ancient one in Flanders, and but little less so in England.





## Stephen Fagin Fulgham

Stephen F. Fulgham, of Pensacola, a successful contractor and builder, is a native of Georgia, born in Sandersville, April 5, 1857; son of James and Jane (Harrison) Fulgham.

The first settlement of this family was in Virginia, in Isle of Wight and Nansemond Counties, in the extreme southeastern corner of the State. The exact time of their coming cannot be stated, but was probably about the year 1700. They multiplied and scattered. In the Revolutionary period, in 1782, in the two original counties there were nine families, of which seven were in Isle of Wight County, and two in Nansemond. These families were headed by Charles, Edmund, Hezekiah, John, Mary, Michael, Rebecca, and two Jesses. Even at that time they had begun to emigrate from Virginia, for we find another Michael in Northampton County, North Carolina, while Miles and Raiford were heads of families in Wayne County, North Carolina, yet a little farther south. There has been some effort, owing to the different spelling of some of these names, to make it appear that the Wayne County families were not descendants of the Virginia Fulghams, but were original settlers. There is every reason to believe that this is not the case; that the original name was Fulgham, and that the Virginia families were the progenitors of all the Fulghams in the United States. In 1790, we find a Jesse in Fairfield District, South Carolina. This would indicate that one of the Virginia Jesses had migrated southward.

Stephen F. Fulgham comes from the Wayne County (North Carolina) Fulghams. His grandfather, Matthew, who died about 1820, left a widow, Elizabeth, who, about 1828, moved to Georgia. The children of Matthew Fulgham and his wife, Elizabeth, were: John, Elizabeth, Jacob, Matthew, William and James. John, the eldest son, married Elizabeth Harrison, and was the father of Jesse Fulgham, now living at McKenzie, Tennessee, and some seventy-





Gavett Insley  
S. F. Gulghum



four years old. James, the youngest son, married Jane Harrison, sister to Elizabeth Harrison; and ten children was the result of this union, viz.: John M., Nancy, James E., Elizabeth E., William C., Thomas H., Stephen F., Selina F., Charles M., and Ivey D. Stephen F. Fulgham is a son of this marriage. The present Jesse Fulgham, who was a schoolmate at one time of Jane Harrison, the mother of our subject, says that "she was one of the best of women, and fairly well educated." It is quite likely that she also belonged to the Virginia Harrisons by descent.

Young Fulgham obtained his schooling at the Bethlehem Academy at Warthen, Georgia. Left an orphan before he was seven years of age, and at fourteen years of age was put on his own resources, he learned the carpenter's trade under a Baltimore man who had drifted South, and buckled down to hard work. Thoroughly understanding his trade, and possessed of an unusual degree of capacity in a building way, Mr. Fulgham steadily extended his operations until he had gained the reputation of an able contractor. His work is now in evidence all over Georgia and Florida, including such structures as two Presbyterian churches and the Baptist church in Macon, Georgia, the chapel of Mercer University, the Manchester Manufacturing Company's Cotton Mills, in Macon, together with numerous residences and business houses in that city. A number of business houses in Quitman, Georgia, show his handiwork. In Valdosta, the First Baptist Church, the First Christian Church, the colonial mansions of T. B. and A. Converse, and numerous other buildings, and business houses are his creations. In Pensacola, the splendid residences of the late J. R. Saunders and C. M. Covington; block of business buildings for the Estate of William Fisher; the city police headquarters, and the First Methodist Episcopal Church South are among some of his conspicuous pieces of work during the eight years of his residence there. The First Methodist Church of Pensacola, which is the only brownstone building in West Florida, is said to be the finest church edifice in the State. The firm of S. F. Fulgham and Company, general contractors and builders, composed of S. F. and his son, C. A. Fulgham, has now a wide reputation for ability







to handle contracts of any size, and are known far and wide as men who live rigidly up to the highest standard of integrity.

Mr. Fulgham says his reading through life has been his Bible and his architectural books. He believes that Florida, like every other country, needs only work to make it what it ought to be—and he emphasizes the “work.”

He is a devoted member of the Baptist Church; and in fraternal life is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. Politically, he is identified with the democratic party.

He married Julia C. Goode, daughter of James and Cecelia (Holcomb) Goode, and they have been blessed with a patriarchal family of twelve children, of whom eight are living: Clifford A., Stephen L., Lurleyne J., Vera I., William G., Bernard E., James L., Kenneth L. Fulgham.

Mr. Fulgham possesses an old-fashioned and stalwart faith. He believes that this nation will prosper just in that degree that every man does his duty to God and his fellowman—and in that connection, he quotes most aptly the Scripture: “When the righteous reign, the people rejoice.”

The original name of this family was Folgham, and they were seated in Derbyshire, England. In the fifteenth century appears the figure of Sir Alysaunder Folgham, who appears to have been the first of the name so far as any authentic record goes. (The reader will note the curious spelling of the name Alexander.) Thence forward various spellings of the name appear. In 1681 we find Francis Fuldgam, Esquire, was one of a jury which tried Sir Miles Stapleton on an indictment for treason at the time of the Titus Oates plot. It was about this time that the earliest Fulghams came to Virginia, and we find in America the spellings: Fulgim, Fulgum, Fulghum, Fulgham. A majority of the Virginia family adhered to the spelling Fulgham. The most probable supposition is that this name originated in the old Norman, Fulkham. The coat of arms is described as follows: Sable, a bend gold between six escallops gold.



## William Gray Mason

At the age of forty-five, Doctor William G. Mason, of Tampa, is both one of the leading dentists of South Florida and one of the most prominent citizens of the city in which he lives. He is a Georgian by birth, born at Wrightsville, December 13, 1866, son of Judge Madison H. Mason and his wife, Mary Ann Ellington. His father, also a native Georgian, was a prominent man of his section, a planter, who served for many years as clerk and ordinary of Johnson County, and died at Wrightsville, April 29, 1899. His mother, who died in July 1887, was also a native Georgian.

Doctor Mason is descended from that Virginia family, of which the most prominent representative was George Mason, of Gunston Hall, one of the greatest statesmen our country has ever produced; and another was that Mason who, in connection with Dixon, ran what we know as "Mason and Dixon's Line." The great-great-grandfather of Doctor Mason moved from Virginia to Georgia about 1790.

Doctor Mason was reared in the village of Wrightsville, and obtained his education in the Nannie Lou Warthen Institute at that place. At the age of twenty-one, he became a school teacher, and followed that vocation for three years. He then entered the dental department of the Southern Medical College, in Atlanta, from which he was graduated in 1892.

In September 1892, he settled in Sanford, Florida, to practice dentistry; and after three years' residence there, in December 1895 moved to Tampa, where he has since actively followed his profession. His professional career has been a brilliant one. Within a year after his removal to Tampa, in 1896, he was appointed a member of the Florida State Board of Dental Examiners, and has been a member continuously since that date, serving as a member of the board for a number of years past. He is a member of the Florida State Dental Association, the National Association of Dental



Examiners, and the National Dental Association. His strength so recommended him to his colleagues, that in 1902, he was elected vice-president of the National Dental Association, rising in 1905, to be president of that body, and serving so satisfactorily, that he was reëlected for a second term. In 1900, and again in 1906, he served his city as a member of its council.

Doctor Mason married Mamie C. White, daughter of Charles Henry White; and they have one son, William Gray Mason, Jr.

He is active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, member of the Order of Elks, a Knight of Pythias, affiliated with the various Masonic bodies, from Blue Lodge to Shrine, and in the Scottish Rite a Thirty-Second Degree Mason. His political affiliation is with the democratic party.

Doctor Mason believes that, if the people of Florida would look straitly after their offices, selecting the best men of the communities to serve them, and then build good roads, the State would prosper even more than it has done during its late prosperous years.

He is partial to history in his reading, and like all men who love history, believes in good citizenship, both as to theory and practice; and he has been in Tampa and in Florida, not only a successful professional man, but a most useful citizen.







## William Osborne Stanley

Stanley is one of the famous names of English history. Away back in the fourteenth century appears the figure of Sir William Stanley, Lord of Stanley, whose father, Sir John Stanley, was Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1385. The grandson of Sir William Stanley, Sir Thomas, appears as a Baron in 1455. His son, Thomas, second Lord Stanley, turned the tide in favor of Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth, and was made Earl of Derby. This is but one branch of a family greatly distinguished in its various branches. In the colonial period, one of these Stanley families emigrated to Virginia; and of this family Mr. William O. Stanley, of Bartow, one of the strong business men of South Florida, is a member, having been born at Frederick's Hall, Louisa County, Virginia, February 22, 1862, son of Edwin Lee and Lucy A. (Osborne) Stanley.

The Osborne family, of which Mr. Stanley's mother was a member, has been almost as prominent in England as the Stanleys, having held in one of its branches the Dukedom of Leeds, in another the title of Baron Godolphin, and ranking with the gentry since the time of Edward IV. Stanley is one of those English names which goes clear back to the Saxon times. After the Norman conquest, a vast number of the Saxon names disappeared; but Stanley is a survival, the original form of the name having been Stanleigh or Stanlea.

Mr. Stanley's father was a dealer in tobacco, and young Stanley, after completing his schooling, entered that business in 1882, first in Virginia; thence he moved to Tennessee and the West. In 1892, he turned back from the West and settled in Florida. In 1900, he established an insurance business in Bartow, and now the firm of Stanley and Stanley, insurance agents and merchants, do not only the largest business in their county, but one of the largest in South Florida. All this, built up in a comparatively few years,



is due entirely to Mr. Stanley's energy and business capacity, for he is what we call in our country "a self-made man."

He has found time amid the press of business to serve his city as clerk and treasurer for two terms, and as tax collector for one term. He is a Methodist in religion, a democrat in politics, and a member of the Order of Elks in fraternal life.

In 1886, he was married to Belle Craig Gray, daughter of J. C. Gray, of Virginia. Of the nine children born to them, six are living; E. Noell, Edwin Gray, Arlein, Jess, Willie, and Osborne Stanley.

Mr. Stanley is a firm adherent of the good roads movement now gaining so much momentum in the southeastern States, and which has already shown such remarkable results in improved communication and increased values of property.

With reference to the liquor question, which also for many years past has been a burning issue, he is what is known as a "local optionist." He is a clean, capable, clear-headed man of business, ever ready to contribute of his time and his labor to the upbuilding of the community of which he is a most highly valued citizen.





*J. N. Parker*





## Jasper Newton Parker

Florida is both the oldest and the newest State in the Union. It is the oldest in point of settlement by some twenty-five years; but owing to numerous reasons, chief of which was a lack of knowledge of its attractions and its possibilities, the State had practically no growth up to some forty years back. In these forty years it has forged ahead at a great rate.

In the first half of the last century there drifted into Florida, some of that pioneer stock, mostly of English and Scotch origin, which had made Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. They did not have an easy time. Far removed from transportation facilities, with no good markets in reach, they were forced to rely upon themselves for all the necessities of life, and thus developed a spirit of self-reliance and also a spirit of conservatism which, while making them independent of the outside world, also made them take a rather narrow view of life. The children and grandchildren of these men, however, got another view, and to them largely is due the wonderful growth of the State in late years.

One of the strong men of this pioneer stock was Jasper Newton Parker, of Arcadia, who, though he passed away in the prime of life, only forty-five years of age, had yet achieved great results in his section of the State.

Mr. Parker was born in Hillsboro County, April 13, 1851 and died at his home in Arcadia, August 27, 1896. He obtained such education as the local schools of Hillsboro afforded in his boyhood. Arriving at manhood, a man of keen discernment, he realized that the vast plains of Desoto County afforded an opportunity. And so he moved over the line and engaged in fruit-growing, farming and cattle-raising. Though this was less than fifty years ago, he was one of the pioneers of that section; and where the beautiful little city of Arcadia now stands was then an unsettled country. His business interests grew and prospered. He was one of those rare



men who combine the practical turn of mind with an imagination—and this imagination enabled him to foresee the great future which was coming to his section.

In the eighties he began shipping cattle to Cuba, a most profitable market, and the nearest to him. Land could be had for a song, and he was wise enough to take advantage of the opportunity. His possessions grew rapidly, and at the time of his death he was the owner of twenty-three thousand acres of land, many thousand head of cattle, and splendid orange groves.

In 1869, he married Rhoda Crum, daughter of James B. Crum, of Bartow, and left six children. Zeb Newton, the eldest, is now in charge of the vast estate held by the family. There are four other sons: J. S., J. A., T. A., and H. H. Parker. The only daughter, Miss Ves Parker, is a graduate of the famous old Wesleyan College, at Macon, Georgia.

Mr. Parker was during his entire manhood life a strong supporter of the democratic party; and at the time of his death was the nominee of his party for county treasurer, with the certainty of election. He was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Church and an official of that great organization; and the memorial resolutions passed by the quarterly conference on September 14, 1896, testified not only to his service, but to the esteem in which he was held by his brethren.

Mr. Parker was descended from English and Scotch stock, the Parker name having been known in Great Britain from the earliest times, and the family having been numerously represented, both in that country and in our own. He was a worthy descendant of a strong race, a man of fine integrity, and personal qualities which made him easily one of the leading citizens of his section.





*Yours truly*  
*Z. N. Parker*





## Zeb Newton Parker

Zeb Newton Parker, of Arcadia, senior member of the firm of five brothers which handles the vast Parker estate, is a young man of thirty-six, born in Arcadia, May 20, 1875, son of Jasper Newton and Rhoda J. (Crum) Parker.

Mr. Parker was educated in the local schools. His father (sketch of whom appears in this volume) was a fruit-grower, farmer, and cattle-raiser; and though his life was cut short at forty-five, one of the most successful men of his generation. He passed away in 1896, and the great estate in land, cattle, and orange groves which he had accumulated, came under the control of his sons, headed by Z. N. Parker, then a young man of twenty-one. The responsibilities were heavy, but the young man, trained in a good school by a capable father, took up the burden of management and has prospered exceedingly. The firm of which he is the head have the care of an estate of some twenty-three thousand acres of land, and a hundred-acre bearing orange grove, the income from which is such as to justify the valuation of one hundred thousand dollars. The cattle held by the Parker estate now range between twenty and twenty-five thousand head, and they have branded in one year close to four thousand calves.

Mr. Parker is a Democrat in his politics; and like his father before him, a Methodist in religion. He is interested in the First National Bank of Arcadia, and the South Florida Loan and Trust Company, that remarkable institution which in the little city of Arcadia has built up a million dollar business. The First National Bank, in which Mr. Parker is interested, is also a remarkable institution, having with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, a surplus of nearly fifty thousand.

Z. N. Parker inherits a full share of his father's business acumen. After the Spanish-American War, in 1898, Cuba was denuded of cattle. There was an immense demand for cattle with



which to restock the Cuban lands, and the price nearly doubled in value. Parker Brothers, being cattle raisers and thoroughly familiar with conditions in the stock market, saw the opening, bought up several large stocks of cattle, and made a very large sum of money by shipping them to Cuba and selling on the rising market.

Mr. Parker is a man of high standing in his community, fulfilling worthily all the duties of life, and deserves great credit for the way in which he has discharged the heavy family responsibilities thrown on his shoulders at the very beginning of manhood.





Yours truly  
J. E. Alford





## William Chauncey Alford

William C. Alford, of Compass Lake, Jackson County—a prominent naval stores operator—is a native of South Carolina, born in Marion County, August 24, 1867, son of Paisley and Martha (McRae) Alford. Mr. Alford comes of a family which has been American since the earliest settlement of our country, having been founded in Boston, Massachusetts, about 1635. The family was originally settled at Meaux Abbey, Yorkshire, England, many centuries ago. About one hundred years after the first settlement of the family in Massachusetts, a descendant of the first progenitors moved to North Carolina. A son of this first North Carolina settler was Captain James William Sion Alford, who served in the Revolutionary armies; married Miss Judy Harper, of the Virginia family for which Harper's Ferry was named; and was said to have been the father of twenty-one children—thirteen sons and eight daughters. From this James William Sion Alford comes all the Southern Alfords. In the last century, one of the prominent men of Georgia was Colonel Julius C. Alford of Troup County, born in North Carolina in 1799, and after a distinguished career in Georgia, died in Alabama in 1863. In the next generation appears the figure of Columbus A. Alford, born in North Carolina in 1850, and who, after a remarkable career in the development of South Georgia, died while on a visit to North Carolina in 1908. Another prominent Georgian of this family of the present generation is Drewry C. Alford, of Hartwell, Georgia. A distinguishing feature of the Alfords is that, from the first founders of the American family in 1635, down to the present, in every generation they have been substantial men.

The subject of this sketch, William C. Alford, has through his mother also a strain of Scotch blood—she having been a descendant of one of the famous Scotch clans, the MacRaes.



Mr. Alford was educated in the common schools of his native State, and began his business career in his native county. In 1889, a young man of twenty-two, he came to Georgia and engaged in the naval stores business, which he followed in that State for eight years, and then moved to Florida, where he has since been interested in the same business. Mr. Alford's business career has been a successful one. Like all other men in the naval stores business, he has not had uniform prosperity—has met with occasional reverses and losses; but in the main has gathered strength from year to year, and is now one of the most substantial men of his section. Either individually, or in partnership with others, he is a large owner of real estate in Florida.

Mr. Alford was married in December 1895, to Miss Nancy Elizabeth Dekle, daughter of William and America Dekle, of Bulloch County, Georgia—a family descended from that famous old Salzburger colony which did so much in the earliest years of the Colony of Georgia toward the development of the country. Of Mr. Alford's marriage, there are six children: George Ernest, Flora Dekle, James McRae, Attie America, Frances Estelle, and Ruth Virginia Alford.

His political affiliation is with the democratic party. He is an active churchman, being an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and in all respects a thoroughly good citizen who is contributing his full share toward the improvement and betterment of his adopted State.



## Massey Robart Burton

The study of history will convince any thoughtful mind that the doctrine of heredity is well-founded in fact. We see it crop out in races and families so distinctly through generations and centuries that it cannot be questioned. In this country we have been so busy making a nation out of the wilderness that we have not stopped to consider much these things, and yet in many cases histories of families are not only most interesting in themselves, but shed a great deal of light on qualities and characteristics of certain individuals of the living generation. This is true in the case of Massey Robart Burton, of Marianna, who is an insurance agent, real estate dealer, manufacturer, and man of affairs in west Florida, born at Opelika, Alabama, on November 20, 1873.

His father was Joseph Quarterman Burton, of St. Mary's, Georgia, who moved to Opelika, Alabama, where he became a prominent educator and merchant, and where he married Magdalen Virginia Massey, a daughter of Nathan Massey, of Madison, Georgia. The first one of these Southern Burtons appears to have been Thomas, a son of Hutchins Burton, of Charlotte County, Virginia. Thomas moved first to St. George's Parish, Georgia, and thence to Laurens district, South Carolina, where he died. He married Elizabeth Perrin; served as a justice of the peace in Burke County, Georgia, in 1774; was a member of the first Provincial Congress, at Savannah, July 4, 1775; and was a private soldier in the Revolution, as shown by certificate 1019, issued by Colonel Francis Pugh, on the 23rd of April, 1784, testifying to his faithfulness as a soldier. Thomas left a son Benjamin, born in Laurens district, South Carolina, who removed to Effingham County, and married Elizabeth Sullivan. Robert Perrin Burton, son of Benjamin, moved to Liberty County, Georgia, and there married Amarintha Elizabeth Robart, of Huguenot and Puritan ancestry. His son, Joseph Quarterman Burton was the father of







our subject. Captain J. Q. Burton had an unusually good military record. In July, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventh Alabama Regiment, commanded by Colonel (later General) Sam Wood. The enlistment was for one year, and while in that regiment Private Burton took part in the engagement on Santa Rosa Island. He was discharged March 22, 1862; and eighteen days later enlisted in Company I, Forty-Seventh Alabama Regiment. This regiment was attached to Stonewall Jackson's division of the Army of Northern Virginia. In August, 1862, in recognition of his gallantry at the Battle of Cedar Run, Private Burton, then a youth of twenty, was promoted to a lieutenancy in Company H; and in November, 1862, was promoted captain of his company. He took part in the battles of Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Chantilly, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, and Fredericksburg. In January, 1863, the regiment was transferred from Jackson's corps to Law's brigade of Longstreet's corps. In this campaign he participated in the Suffolk campaign; the battles of Gettysburg and Chickamauga, the sieges of Chattanooga and Knoxville, besides the engagements at Dandridge, Tennessee, and Hanover Junction, Virginia; the battle of Second Cold Harbor, and the fighting on the Bermuda Hundreds line, before Petersburg, and on the north side of the James River before Richmond, up to the evacuation. In the retreat to Appomattox, he was part of the time in command of his regiment, participating in the daily battles which took place, surrendering his regiment at Appomattox with nine muskets.

Now, let us consider the Robart family. Previous to the year 1285 the name was Rhobert, the ancestral home near Aberystwyth, Wales. Their coat-of-arms bears this motto: "Calon wrth galon, duw a digon." Translation, "Heart to heart, God and plenty." The records show William born 1598; Daniel born 1630, migrated to Switzerland on the French border, and making a home at St. Imier en Suisse; Pierre born at St. Imier, in 1655, graduated from St. Etienne Medical College, became a minister of the gospel, and came with a colony of Huguenots to South Carolina, in 1686, and settled on Santee River. Then comes Jean born in South Carolina; then Abram, who married Elizabeth Shepard; sixth in line is John, born February 2, 1740, who married Mary Lam-



bright; seventh, John born September 2, 1766, married Elizabeth Quarterman; eighth, Amarintha Elizabeth, who married Robert Perrin Burton; ninth, Joseph Quarterman Burton, who married Magdalen Virginia Massey; tenth, Massey Robert Burton.

Now comes the Quarterman family. First we have John Quarterman, sometimes referred to as a patriarch of old Midway Colony, Liberty County, Georgia; second, Robert, captain of a partisan troop in the Revolutionary war; third, Elizabeth born February 28, 1773, died June 26, 1825, married John Robert; fourth, Amarintha Elizabeth, married Robert Perrin Burton; fifth, Joseph Quarterman Burton, married Magdalen Virginia Massey; sixth, Massey Robert Burton. The third in this line, Elizabeth Quarterman, was married twice. Her first marriage was to her cousin, Joseph Quarterman, and a daughter of this marriage married Dr. Louis Le Conte. Their sons, Joseph and John Le Conte, achieved world-wide fame as scientists and authors. They were first cousins to Joseph Quarterman Burton. It is said of John Quarterman that he was the progenitor of more famous men than any other man that ever lived in Georgia. He first settled in what is now Liberty County, Georgia, in 1754.

But this is not all, and the study of this family history brings us around to the Massey family, and also to the Le Grand family. Let us look at these Le Grands. In 1685, one M. Rochette lived in the town of Sedan, France. He had three daughters. He was a Huguenot. Fearing that his daughters would be forced to become Catholics, after several attempts he succeeded in securing them a refuge in Holland. The eldest daughter married and went to the West Indies. Another daughter, Susanna, married a French Huguenot, by name Abraham Micheaux. Of this union there were twelve children, five of whom were born in Holland. They then came to Suffolk County, Virginia, and thence to Washington County, Virginia, and seven children were born to them in that State. Their daughter, Jane M. Micheaux, married Peter Le Grand. One of their sons, Alexander Le Grand, married Lucy Walker, and their daughter, Nancy Snead Le Grand, married Thomas Binford, who lived in Prince Edward County, Virginia. Of this marriage there were fourteen children, among them Susan





Le Grand Cardweil Binford, who married Nathan Massey, of Morgan County, Georgia. Of their four children, Magdalen Virginia Massey married Joseph Quarterman Burton. Of this marriage were three sons and two daughters, among them, Massey Robert Burton, our subject.

This brings us in this study up to the Masseys. They can be traced back to Normandy in France nine hundred years ago. They followed William the Conqueror to England, received grants of land in Ireland, and one member, Colonel James Massey, was elevated to the peerage, the honor still being held by the head of that branch of the family resident in Ireland. William Massey was one of the early colonists in Virginia. General Elijah Massey and Major Thomas Massey were soldiers in the American Revolutionary armies, and men of high standing. They intermarried with the Calhouns, another famous family. Some of these Masseys drifted south to Georgia and became prominent in Greene and Morgan Counties. Among them, Reuben and Nathan Massey. A son of Nathan Massey is Colonel William C. Massey, now of Atlanta, Georgia, head of the Massey Reporting Company, and a prominent citizen. He is an uncle of our subject. In the last fifty years in Albemarle County, Virginia, the Massey family has been very prominent. The Rev. John E. Massey was one of the leading Baptist ministers of the State, and also very prominent in political life. Hardin Massey, a brother of John E., was for a generation a leading banker and man of affairs. Professor Edwin B. Massey was an educator of note, and later on was a leader in the development of the apple industry in Piedmont, Virginia.

The tracing up of this family history shows that M. R. Burton has inherited mental and physical strains from these virile families, which properly utilized would spell success in any walk of life.

After attending the high school in Opelika, he took a course at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, at Auburn, and was graduated in 1893, with the degree of B.S. In 1894 he was awarded a scholarship in that institute and made assistant in the civil engineering department. This gave him an opportunity to do valuable post-graduate work, and he was graduated with the degree of C.E. in 1894, the year following the disastrous panic of 1893. Mr. Burton





was very anxious to take up civil engineering; but during that year railroad building and other engineering work was at a standstill. The best position offered him in this line was a job as road man at forty dollars per month. This offer he respectfully declined, as he thought his ability called for larger remuneration.

He began business as a life insurance agent, at Opelika, Alabama. He had occasion, as a special insurance representative, to visit Florida, and became so impressed with the advantages offered by that section that he decided to locate there. Accordingly, in 1897, he removed to Florida, and in 1899 settled in Marianna, where he has since resided. With the growth of his business, in 1907, he became interested in tobacco growing and dairying. There was at that time great interest manifested in growing cigar tobacco in Florida, and by carefully conducted experiments it was found that certain sections of West Florida could produce a quality of tobacco equal to the Sumatra product. Mr. Burton organized the Burton-Harris Company, with a capital of a hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of cultivating tobacco and running a dairy. He was made president of this company, which produces and handles large quantities of these products. He has also become president of the Marianna Manufacturing Company, variety manufacturers, which has a large output and sells over a wide territory.

Mr. Burton is both a progressive and aggressive business man, who adheres to sound principles, and by good judgment has prospered in each of his undertakings and steadily made money. His sound judgment and excellent business capacity, together with his financial standing have made him a prominent factor in the banking interest of West Florida, and he is now a director in the First National, of Marianna, the First National, of Quincy, and the First National, of De Funiak.

On June 28, 1899, he was married to Miss Coral Smith, a daughter of John J. and Artie B. (Cherrie) Smith, of Opelika, Alabama. They have one living daughter, Coral Robert Burton.

Mr. Burton is a steady reader of newspapers, periodicals, and scientific publications, and keeps well informed, both on current topics, and the advancement of and new discoveries in science. Being a practical man, he believes that the most urgent need of his



State and the nation is in higher education, the making of good roads, the improvement of our waterways and transportation facilities. In politics he is a democrat. He is a member of the Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, and the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity.

Now just thirty-five years old, young, active, vigorous, capable, splendidly equipped, with position already achieved which comes to some men only after a lifetime of effort, a prominent factor in the business life of his section, the future offers to no man in West Florida a brighter outlook than to Mr. Burton, and if the future is to be judged by the past, he will measure up to the opportunities, both in a material and a moral way.





With kindest wishes  
Yours truly  
W. B. Bryan





## William Baker Wynn

The Wynn family is of Welsh origin. The original name was found in South Wales as Gwyn, meaning white or fair, and indicates that the first of the name were people of fair complexion. Out of this original name have grown several variations, such as Gwin, Gwynne, Gwynn, Winn, Winne, Wynn, Wynne. The last two mentioned are now the most common forms, though all the others are found in different sections of Great Britain and our country. At the present time the Wynn family of Great Britain are holders of several titles, one of them being Earl of Carrington; another one Baron Newborough, with several others of less importance. In our country the Wynn family goes back to the first settlement, for we find mentioned in the first charter granted to Virginia, Captains Thomas, Peter and Edmund Wynn. This was in 1609. The family multiplied in Virginia to such extent, that in 1790 there were a dozen families in that State, some of them using the spelling Wynne and some Winn, though they all came from the same stock. In South Carolina there were a dozen families adhering to the spelling of Winn, and the town of Winnsboro was named for the famil In North Carolina there were as many as fifteen families using three different spellings. The Wynns have made an honorable record in the South. They were conspicuous in Virginia and North Carolina at the outbreak of the Revolution, and furnished a number of excellent soldiers to the patriotic cause.

General Thomas Wynn, of Hertford, North Carolina, was a man of much prominence in the State. He was a great-great-uncle of our subject. General Wynn was a State senator for many years. He was presidential elector in 1801, voting for Thomas Jefferson. He was in Congress from 1802 to 1807, when he declined further election. Colonel Benj. Wynn, of the Continental army, was the great-great-grandfather of W. B. Wynn, and was in command of the Continental troops, when Governor Dunmore,



the royal governor of Virginia, was defeated at Norfolk. Major George Wynn, the son of Colonel Benj. Wynn, and great-grandfather of W. B. Wynn, was captured during the war by the British, carried to England, and held a prisoner until the war ended. Major Geo. Wynn had a son, Benjamin, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch who married a daughter of William and Judith (Norfleet) Baker. She was a niece of General Lawrence Baker of the Revolutionary army. Their son, William Baker Wynn, the second, was born in Gates County, North Carolina, in 1819. It is not out of place to mention that Winton, the county seat of Hertford County, was so named in honor of the Wynn family. William Baker Wynn, the second son of Benjamin, together with his father and his uncle, William B. Wynn, the first, came to Florida in 1834, bringing their slaves with them, and settled in Jackson County, where they purchased large tracts of land and engaged in farming. William Baker Wynn, the second, married Susan Clarke, a daughter of William and Susan (Adams) Clarke, both of prominent Virginia families, who had removed to Huntsville, Alabama, where Susan Clarke was born. This Clarke family had long been prominent in Virginia, and Clarke County in that State was named for them.

Our subject, William Baker Wynn, the third, was born in Huntsville, Alabama, on May 31, 1854, while his mother was on a visit to her old home. His mother died in 1859 when he was a little boy of five. His father, William Baker Wynn, the second, was a graduate of William and Mary College, a finished scholar, and the noted teacher Dr. Beman said of him, that he had the brightest mind of any pupil who had been under his care. Possessed of large means he did not take up a profession. He represented Calhoun and Jackson Counties in both houses of the Florida general assembly for many terms. He was a fluent conversationalist, and brilliant writer, contributing much both in prose and verse to the local papers. Clippings of these articles were destroyed by the Federal troops when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Marianna, September 22, 1864. He refused parole, and died in prison at Elmira, New York, in the latter part of that year.

Left an orphan by the death of his father, when he was only ten and a half years old, William B. Wynn was taken into the family



of his uncle, Captain John Clarke, who resided at Campbellton in Jackson County. Of this noble man, Mr. Wynn speaks with the most reverent affection, and is thankful that he was brought into contact and had the benefit of association with such a character. The ravages of the war had left the little boy practically penniless. Though in narrow circumstances himself this uncle paid his tuition through two terms of private school. At the age of fourteen Mr. Wynn entered the office of the *West Florida News*, published at Marianna. He there had access to many good books, and burnt the midnight oil to such advantage that at seventeen he was a well-informed youth. He overdid the matter, however, and lost his health, and then went to sea for several years, when, having regained his health, he returned in time to take part in the memorable campaign of 1876, when the State was wrested from the control of the carpet-baggers and negroes. Since that time he has been a factor in the public life of his State and county. In 1884 Governor Bloxham appointed him tax assessor of Jackson County. In 1892 he was elected tax collector of Jackson County. After twelve years of service in this position, seeing that many large taxpayers were evading a large part of their tax, he declined to run again as collector, and was elected tax assessor, which office he now holds. By requiring honest returns of property he incurred political opposition of many wealthy and influential citizens. He had to fight for his political life, but as he justly says: Being right every time, he won every time.

In 1895, in connection with the late G. A. Baltzell he established the *West Florida Journal*. In 1896 they differed as to its policy, and Mr. Wynn bought out his partner and commenced a crusade against convention nominations and machine politics. Standing solidly for the primary system as the only true democratic policy, he forced the county committee to rescind their action calling a convention, and to issue a call for primary elections.

Mr. Wynn has been twice married. His first wife was a sister of Hon. J. R. Shoemaker of Jackson County. She lived but a short time after their marriage, and in 1889 he married Miss Theodora Whitaker. Of this marriage there are five living







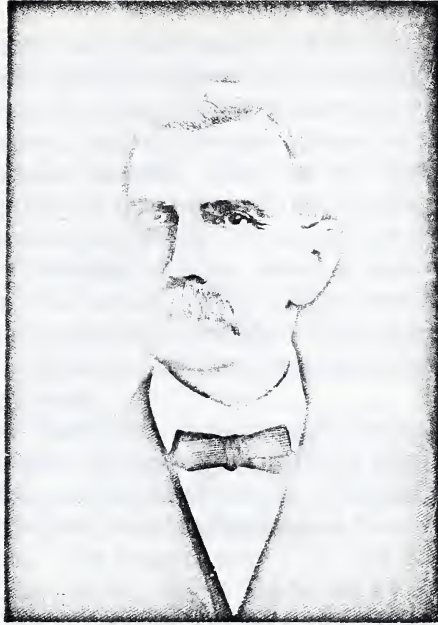
children: William Herbert, Margaret, John Clarke, Caroline, and James Wynn.

Mr. Wynn is a man of good business qualifications and has prospered in his business ventures. He is the owner of two large plantations in Jackson County, and much town property in Marianna and Graceville. He is a stockholder and director in the Citizens State Bank at Marianna. He is fond of reading and has found works of history, agriculture and economics most helpful, though he has by no means confined himself to these.

His religious preferences lean to the Methodist Church. He is an occasional contributor to the local papers. Mr. Wynn believes that truthfulness, honesty and sincerity, coupled with energy and determination will bring success in any line of business. Active in the political life of the State, his political creed may be summed up in Davy Crockett's maxim, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." And he is likely to go ahead to the extent of fight if it be necessary for the right. He thinks that the public man should make no promises that he cannot carry out. Mr. Wynn is impressed that the best interests of Florida would be promoted by the encouragement of southern white immigration. He doubts whether northern or western immigration will prove of value to his section of the State. For the United States he would have an income tax, and tariff for revenue levied only upon luxuries; the free admission of raw materials, except for protected manufactures; the abandonment of colonial policies, and the reduction of the army and navy.

Mr. Wynn is a fine example of the Southern man, who at the close of the Civil War, finding all his foundations swept from under him, has, like many others in like case, gone to work and built anew both solidly and well.





Yours very truly  
H. D. Dickinson.



## William De Vanna Dickinson

When the last word is said, the prosperity of the United States is absolutely dependent upon the farmers of the country. In the last analysis every interest of this country is based upon the farm production of the country, and our greatest interest is and must always be the agricultural interest. This has not always been recognized, and the farmers of the country do not always get credit for what they have done and are doing. It remains true, however that in the making of America no other class has done as much towards that making as the farmers, though other classes may have been accorded an undue proportion of credit. The subject of this sketch is a farmer by occupation, and like all successful farmers is a business man of a high order.

William DeVanna Dickinson, of Gainesville, tax collector of Alachua County, was born November 26, 1849, in Mecklenburg, County, North Carolina, which has the honor of having been the place where the first Declaration of Independence was ever issued in the thirteen colonies. His parents were J. C. and Bertha DeVanna Dickinson. His father was a machinist by trade and assisted in building the first locomotive engine ever constructed in America, in itself no little distinction. His father was not a native born American, but came over at twelve years of age, and his mother also came from Europe when she was eighteen, and a majority of Mr. Dickinson's near relatives yet reside in Europe. The family moved to Florida in 1854 and settled in Alachua County ten miles east of Gainesville, Mr. Dickinson being then a boy five years old.

His education was obtained in the ordinary common schools, and as soon as he arrived at years of maturity he engaged in general farming, with the growing of oranges and truck farming as special features. He prospered in his farming operations, and though now not giving personal attention to it is a large farmer through





means of his agents and tenants. In his home county he arrived at such prominence that in 1895 he was elected county commissioner and served for six years. Then in 1901 he was elected tax collector, which office he has since filled to the entire satisfaction of his people and is given the credit of keeping its affairs in excellent shape.

He has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Josephine Zetrouer, was a daughter of John K. Zetrouer, and his second wife Miss Martha Ormand, was a daughter of N. Ormand. He now has six living children: Eliza R. (Smith), Josephine (Waits), Sarah Zetrouer, Stennie (Graham), Nannie and John M. Dickinson.

In politics Mr. Dickinson is a life-long adherent of the Democratic party, religiously he is a communicant of the Methodist Church, and in fraternal circles is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Masons. He is a stanch advocate of good roads and better schools, which indicates that he has given some thought to the general welfare, and has pretty nearly arrived at a correct conclusion as to the things most urgently needed for both the moral and material betterment of the country. His long tenure of official position is ample evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Dickinson is held by the people of Alachua County.





Yours Truly  
J. Horne.



## Lewis Horne

Lewis Horne, of Ocala, one of the substantial business men of that section, now for the moment retired from active affairs on account of his health, is, like the majority of the men who have made a success of the naval stores industry in Florida, a native of North Carolina.

Mr. Horne was born near Catharine Lake, Onslow County, North Carolina, on October 25, 1868. His parents were Jesse and Sirena Elizabeth (Barber) Horne. His father, Jesse Horne, was a farmer. According to the family traditions the first settlers were four brothers, who came over and settled in Massachusetts, but not liking that section, moved south, one settling in the Yadkin Valley, North Carolina, one in the eastern part of North Carolina, one in South Carolina, and one in Virginia. The name is spelled with or without the final "e" indifferently. In 1790 there were ten families of the name in South Carolina, nine of them leaving off the final "e." In that same year North Carolina had probably forty families of Horns and one family of Horne. This last family was headed by Jesse Horne, who lived in Stokes County and had a family of four children. Jesse Horne was, in all probability, the great-great-grand-father of Lewis Horne, as we see the given name, Jesse, crop out again in Lewis Horne's father. A very common error in connection with this family name is, that it is of English origin. The name originated in Holland and is Dutch. A common form of it in Holland was Hoorn, generally shortened into Horn. Count Horn, murdered by the Duke of Alva, was the first martyr to the cause of Dutch Independence and the reformed religion, and his murder was the signal for the opening of the eighty years' war which reduced Spain from the first position in Europe to that of a third-rate power. When it crossed the North Sea into England a favorite form of the name became Horne, and it is safe to as-





sume that all those who spell their name Horne are of English descent.

Mr. Horne's mother married two brothers. Her husband and her husband's brother joined the Confederate army. Her husband died, leaving her with seven small children. Her brother-in-law served through the entire war as a member of Hampton's cavalry, returned home and married his brother's widow, and of this marriage there were three children born, of which Lewis was the second.

Those were hard years in North Carolina after the Civil War, and the little boy, growing up under the hard conditions which prevailed, did not have much chance at school, as he himself states that it was merely an occasional day, and he does not think that altogether he obtained six months at school. At the age of nine he was almost doing a man's work on the farm, and at ten, besides farm work, he was doing active work in the turpentine woods, such labor as pulling boxes and dipping gum. Struggling along until he was twenty, in November, 1888, he took a clerical position with an elder brother, Micagy Thomas Horne, who had succeeded in building up a good business at Chinquapin, North Carolina, ten miles from the old home. Practically a man grown he received as his wages for the first year eight dollars per month and his board. He gave faithful service, however, and remained for three years. A bad attack of typhoid fever, with other complications, so injured his health that he decided to make a change, and he moved to Georgia, and took a position with another brother, K. W. Horne, who was operating a turpentine camp at Obe (now Norman Park), with the Honorable J. B. Norman as a partner. Young Horne made himself a general utility man; worked in the commissary, kept books, drove wagons, plowed, worked in the woods, and did anything that came up. After four years of this, in 1895, he moved to Williston, Florida, where he secured enough timber to open up a small turpentine farm. His brother, Mr. Norman and himself constituted the firm, under the style of L. Horne and Company. After two years they sold out that plant at a small profit and bought a tract of timber southwest of Ocala, where Mr. Horne opened up a place in the fall of 1898. In that same fall of 1898 he



bought an interest with P. L. Weeks and Company, near Leroy, Florida, and from that time he constantly added business until Mr. Horne was soon at the head of one of the largest naval stores producing concerns in the country. He pressed himself too far, however. The physical man was not equal to the strain, and in 1906 he had to practically retire from the business, and in the spring of 1909 disposed of his entire naval stores interest.

On October 25, 1898, Mr. Horne married Miss Maude Alma Edwards, a daughter of Lafayette and Elizabeth Crozier (Willis) Edwards. They have four children: Wheeler Norman, Ethel Lorain, Maude Elizabeth and Helen Lucile Horne.

Mr. Horne's religious preferences incline to the Baptist Church. In politics he is a democrat, though never an aspirant for public position. He believes that every man should be, in a measure, a politician, and no man a professional politician. A thoughtful man as to public questions, he sees that the best interests of Florida would be promoted by a system of good roads and of better schools with a wider and more practical range of instruction. He thinks we have too many sumptuary laws, and that we should eliminate graft entirely and politics as much as possible from the public service, and this can only be done by eliminating the professional politician. As a correct standard for life Mr. Horne has found nothing better than the "Golden Rule."

He has drawn in his reading the most helpful inspiration from those books which deal with men who have won success and tell how they have won it. He believes in hard work, sober and honest living, and sticking closely to one's business. He has lived up to his creed and, in fact, has overdone the hard work part of it. But he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has won a place in his community as a valuable business man and a good citizen.



## William B. Aycock

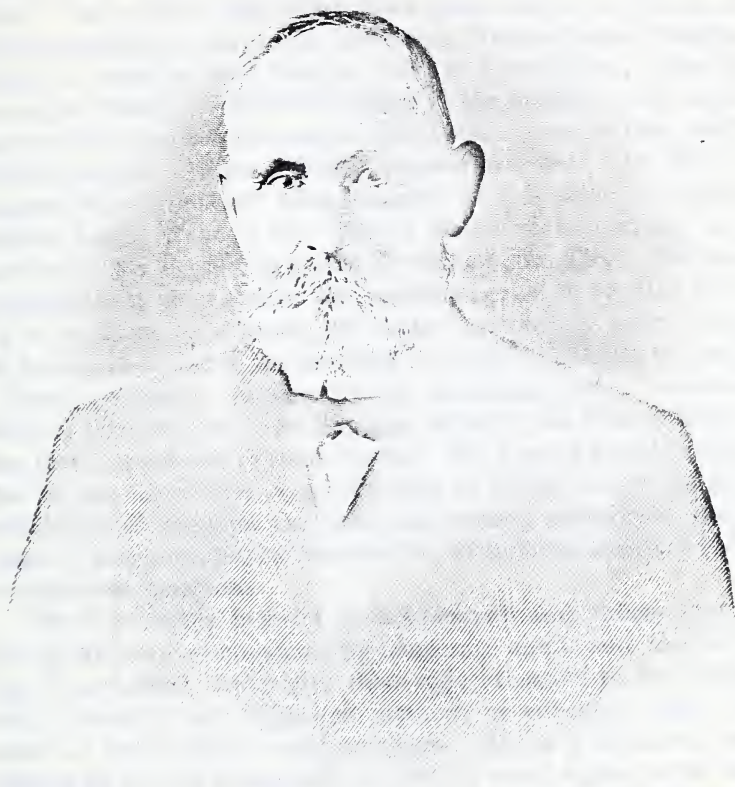
Aycock is an old English family name, which has never been numerously represented in our country. North Carolina appears to have been the first American home of the family, to which they came in the colonial period, and as late as 1790 there appear to have been only two families in North Carolina. Jesse Aycock at that time lived in Orange County, while William lived in Dobbs County. We have no information as to Jesse's family, but in that year William's family consisted of himself and presumably two sons under sixteen years of age. From this, he was apparently at that time a widower. The family has increased to some extent since that period and scattered abroad. In the person of ex-Governor Aycock it has furnished to North Carolina in the present generation one of its most distinguished citizens. William B. Aycock, naval stores operator, of Harold, Santa Rosa County, is a native of Wayne County, North Carolina. His parents were Benjamin and Serena (Hooks) Aycock. His father was a farmer. In addition to Governor C. B. Aycock, above referred to, B. F. Aycock, corporation commissioner of North Carolina, is also a relative of our subject.

On the maternal side the Hooks family has also been identified with North Carolina since the colonial period. The Honorable Charles Hooks, of Duplin County, was a member of the lower house of the North Carolina general assembly in 1802, 1803 and 1804. He was in the State senate in 1810 and 1811. He went to Congress in 1816, served a term, lapsed one term, returned in 1819 and served three terms. After the close of his congressional career he removed to Alabama, where he died.

William B. Aycock's education was obtained in the local common schools, followed by one year at the Wilson Collegiate Institute. In 1874 Mr. Aycock removed from North Carolina







Yours Truly  
W B Aycock



to Doko, South Carolina (now Blythewood), and entered the turpentine business as an employe of Barnes and Daniel as a woodsman. He worked with them some years and then with A. S. Barnes opened up a turpentine business in Wayne County, Georgia. After two years he went back to work as an employe. Later he moved to Florida, established himself in the business, with which he was most familiar, has made a substantial success of that, and is now interested in three different turpentine plants. In 1889 he married Miss Virginia P. King, daughter of J. L. King and Sophia Blount King. None of the children born of this marriage have survived. Mr. Aycock is a man of strong personality. He takes just pride in the fact that he was partially responsible for the training of ex-Governor Aycock, and rather humorously claims credit for having been one of the few men to whom it has fallen to thrash a future governor. Apparently the thrashings had a beneficial effect in this case, and would appear to justify the Biblical injunction that it is not safe to spare the rod. Mr. Aycock frankly admits that he has never been a great reader of books, but he has kept well informed through the press and current periodicals; and is a man of very considerable information, with strong and clear views on all public questions.

He is a staunch believer in temperance and thinks that if our affairs were administered by temperate and honest men only, and if our people would give their rigid attention to inculcating sound morality and improved methods of education, that the future of our country would be secure. He is a democrat who believes in the old democratic doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and he has come to that point where he believes that the times demand compulsory school laws in order that all the youth of the land may be well equipped. Like all true democrats he believes in a rigid economy in the administration of public affairs. In business his idea is that sobriety, energy and honesty will win. His religious preferences incline to the primitive Baptist Church. Each generation of this family seems to show men of force. Mr. Aycock's father was a farmer. About 1855 he was elected county clerk. He was then sent to the legislature for two or three terms and finally was a delegate to the constitu-



tional convention. Evidently a most useful man, and held in esteem by the people of his county, he passed away in 1875.

In Florida William B. Aycock has established the character of a sound, safe and strong business man, whose integrity of character is never questioned by those who do business with him or have the honor of his acquaintance.







*Yours Truly*  
*J. Fisher*



## John Stephen Fisher

John S. Fisher, of Otter Creek, Levy County, manufacturer of naval stores, and one of the representative men of his section comes of that German stock which has contributed so much to the building up of this republic. Many people are not aware of the fact that the Fisher name originated in Germany and was spelled Fischer. The family under that name is yet numerous in Germany. When the first of the name drifted across the North Sea to England, the "c" was dropped out of the name, and it was anglicized into Fisher, as we now have it.

The first of Mr. Fisher's name in America was Jack Fisher, his great-grandfather, who came from Berlin, Germany, in 1787, and settled in North Carolina. His son, John, grandfather of our subject, married Fannie Bryant, of Scotch descent, and they had two sons and three daughters. One of these two sons, Marshall W. Fisher, married Isabelle Ann Hollingsworth, and of this marriage John S. Fisher was born at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on October 31, 1860. Besides Mr. Fisher, there were born of this marriage another son and two daughters. His mother died in 1865, and his father married the second time Salome J. Jessup, and of this marriage there were born two sons and one daughter.

Mr. Fisher is in the fourth generation of his family in America and the first of the family in Florida. His education was confined to what he could get in a little log school-house on Harrison Creek before he was eleven years old. The death of his parents while he was young left the little fellow largely dependent upon his own exertions. His life was spent in his native State up to 1883; when a young man of twenty-three he migrated to southwest Georgia and was engaged as an employee in the naval stores business for ten years. He then engaged in the livery business, and in 1895 was elected sheriff of Colquitt County, Georgia, which office he held for six years. He then went back into the naval stores business



as an employee for two years. In 1903 he removed to his present location at Otter Creek, and engaged in the naval stores business with the John R. Young Company, and later with J. O. Elvington. After the death of Elvington, on September 30, 1907, Mr. T. W. Shands, banker and capitalist of Gainesville, became interested with Mr. Fisher, and the firm of J. S. Fisher and Company, manufacturers of naval stores and dealers in general merchandise, is doing a large and successful business and is recognized as one of the most substantial firms of that section. On June 9, 1895, Mr. Fisher married Miss Abbie Williams, a daughter of James Marion and Fannie Mabry Williams. The only child of this marriage died early and Mr. Fisher and his wife adopted a little son from one of the institutions in Atlanta, to whom they have given the name of John Franklin Fisher.

Mr. Fisher's religious preferences lean toward the Baptist Church. He is a strong believer in fraternalism, and is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, the Elks and Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a democrat from conviction but finds no more time to give to that interest than to support the policies and candidates of his party by his vote.

Like the large majority of the successful naval stores operators in Florida, Mr. Fisher comes from eastern North Carolina. There are two good reasons for this. The first is that eastern North Carolina was the original seat of that industry in our country, and served as a training school. And the second is, that the same eastern section of North Carolina was filled up with hard-working, independent, democratic sort of population that turned out industrious men, and wherever they have migrated to they have made a fair measure of success in the various callings they have taken up. It has been a great nursery of good citizens for other States, and not the least among the good citizens which the "Old North State" has contributed to Florida is John S. Fisher, who, by hard labor and fidelity to duty, has achieved a position of financial independence and won the confidence of the community in which he is now so important a factor.







G.A. Worley



## George Ambrose Worley

Judge G. A. Worley, of Miami, hails from the Old Dominion, a State which has contributed more to the upbuilding of this nation than any other one State, and possibly more than any other two. In every nook and corner her sons and the descendants of her sons are to be found doing men's work faithfully and well, and to their credit it must be said that everywhere they are men of the cleanest ideas and the strongest patriotism. Judge Worley was born in Wytheville, Virginia, on August 31, 1866, and is yet a comparatively young man. His father is the Rev. Gaines A. Worley, a minister who had been a soldier. His father married a cousin, Elizabeth Worley. Mr. Worley's family is one of the few American families that have anything like a record of their ancestry. They came to America from England during the colonial days, first settling in Virginia, and later, members of the family moving to Tennessee. The family record in England goes back for many generations and apparently was of continental origin rather than of the original British stock. Rev. G. A. Worley's calling as a Methodist minister finally carried him to Georgia, where he preached all over the State, holding many prominent positions in his church and finally retired to a permanent residence at Elberton, Georgia. Judge Worley's grandfather, Joseph Worley, was a manufacturer of mahogany furniture. The Rev. G. A. Worley served twenty-four years as a presiding elder in Georgia, eight years on the Elberton district, eight years on the Gainesville district, and four years each on the Rome and Dalton districts. The most of Judge Worley's early youth was spent at Elberton, and his early education was picked up in a most casual sort of way with very little school attendance.

When a lad of eleven years of age, Judge Worley ran away from home and went to Texas and old Mexico and spent several years in the western and northern States roughing it, part of the



time as a cowboy, and in 1880, beginning to feel that he had wasted enough time, he came to Florida, where he spent several years. Finally he moved back to Georgia, studied law and was admitted to the practice at Elberton, in December, 1890. He promptly won recognition in Georgia, and within three years after he was admitted to the bar was elected judge of his county. In 1897 he returned to Florida and in 1900 formed his present partnership with Captain A. R. Simmons, under the style of Worley and Simmons.

Notwithstanding the defects of his early education, by private study and reading Judge Worley had become a man of fine education. He has found most helpful inspiration, beyond his law studies, in works of history and political economy, and there are now but few men of wider information or of greater reasoning power. He has accumulated a large library, in which he finds great pleasure as well as profit.

In 1887 he married Miss Mary Kraemer Headley, a daughter of Philip B. and Mary Kraemer Headley, of Salem, North Carolina. His wife's father was a soldier in the Civil War and her mother was a daughter of the founder of the Moravian Church in North Carolina. They have six children, Mary Kraemer, George A., Christine, Gladys, Kate Kraemer, and Lee McBride Worley.

In religious matters Judge Worley is a member of the Methodist Church. Politically he is a democrat. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Elks, Red Men and Woodmen of the World. Like other men of his ability he has given profound consideration to governmental questions. He thinks, in both State and nation, the people need new constitutions, as we have outlived our present iron law, which results in a constant effort on the part of the courts to interpret an outworn system so as to make it fit the new conditions which have arisen. Judge Worley believes that the primary system of electing judges is absolutely worthless and that these officials, in whose hands rests so largely the welfare of the country, should be appointed and that the supreme courts should not be permitted to grant new trials on small technical errors. To put it briefly, the judge thinks our system needs a pretty general overhauling. As a State mat-





ter, he is strongly in favor of the abolition of the convict lease system. In view of the great number of able men in Florida who agree on this matter, it looks as if they ought to be able to get the iniquity abolished. In the city of his adoption, Judge Worley stands in the front rank as an able lawyer and a citizen of high character and large usefulness.



## Linus Monroe Hatton

Linus Monroe Hatton, M.A., of Tampa, president of The Tampa Business College Company, incorporated, was born in Columbia, Boone County, Missouri, the Athens of the State, March 10, 1870. He is the sixth son of Rev. William Ashley Hatton, D.D., a Baptist minister, and Sarilda Ann (Bishop) Hatton, both of whom are now deceased. He has been a resident of the State of Florida since 1894, during which time he has been constantly engaged in educational work.

Professor Hatton's early ancestors on both sides of his family were of good old Virginia and Kentucky stock, and emigrated to the West after the war of the Revolution, settling in that part of the northwest territory from which the State of Missouri was later organized. The grandfather of Professor Hatton, General Steward B. Hatton, was prominent in the Black Hawk and Mexican Wars, serving also as a brigade commander in the war between the States.

Five of Professor Hatton's brothers are, like himself, engaged in educational work, but in different States, and from this it will be readily seen that he is from a remarkable family of young men. All of these sons are self-made and self-educated men who present a splendid example of what maybe accomplished by energy and determination under the tutorship of the leading educators in this country. He was reared in Boone County, the educational center of Missouri, spending his winters at school in Columbia, and his summers on his father's farm a few miles out. At the age of sixteen he was graduated in the Columbia high school, after which he entered the University of Missouri, which institution was located in his home town. For three years following this course he engaged in teaching in the public and high schools of his State, achieving marked success.

The reputation won as an instructor in the public schools having emphasized his convictions that his business life should be





Cordially yours  
D. H. Hoxby





devoted to teaching, and being anxious to thoroughly prepare himself for this profession, he at once began a course at Spalding Commercial College of Kansas City, Missouri, where he graduated in the bookkeeping and banking courses, receiving the degree of Master of Accounts. Later he took a special course in the Chicago Shorthand College. Professor Hatton began his business career at the age of twenty-one when he together with four of his older brothers purchased the McGee College at College Mound, Missouri, he being chosen secretary of the faculty and principal of the commercial and shorthand departments. He was later elected vice-president of the institution, which is evidence of the thoroughness of his work, and his capabilities as an educator.

In the fall of 1894 Professor Hatton removed to Florida, locating at Inverness, Citrus County, where he was elected principal of the high school that term. Seeing the possibilities of a great and useful business college in the State he began to organize such an institution at Ocala. This he disposed of in 1896, removing to Tampa, his present home. Here he soon purchased of the late professor B. B. Euston a half interest in the Tampa Business University, an institution of high rank. This association from its beginning was a success, Professor Euston, having an extensive acquaintance, and being a specialist in penmanship, while Professor Hatton was a man of superior executive ability, and a successful teacher of all the commercial subjects. After this co-partnership had continued eight months Professor Hatton withdrew from the firm and reorganized the Tampa Business College, which was one of the oldest business colleges in the State. On the death of Professor Euston, in 1898, Professor Hatton purchased the entire equipment and good will of the university and merged this institution with his own, when it became one of the largest in Florida. The college has its home in one of the prominent blocks in the heart of the city, and is fitted in the most approved style, its furniture and general equipment being equal to any found in the best business colleges of the United States.

Professor Hatton presents a splendid example of what may be accomplished by energy and determination. Endowed with native intelligence in a high degree, and having received an education that



qualifies him so eminently for his life work in his chosen profession of training young men and women for active business careers, he enjoys an enviable reputation, standing in the front rank of educators in Florida.

On questions of public interest Professor Hatton has some decided views. He is a diligent student of economics, devoting much time to this science, as relating to Florida and the material welfare of its people; the study of political history being also one of his favorite studies. He gives careful thought to the consideration of all laws enacted by Congress, and the several States, especially of those enactments which vitally effects the people and their highest interests. Looking with disfavor upon the inclination of the several States to adopt measures antagonistic to their economic interests, he favors more conservatism on the part of the law making power, believing this to be the keynote of the State's highest welfare and prosperity. Among the important questions which should engage the attention of the people, says Professor Hatton are, those relating to immigration, labor union and the monopolies. Immigration, he thinks, should be confined to the better class, and while favoring labor union, he considers that if they were organized with a view to more public benefits and less selfish motives they would be more potent factors in politics, and have a more reasonable hope of succeeding in their demand than they can expect under present conditions. He gives his unqualified endorsement to the attacks being made on monopolies, hoping that the war will rage until the people shall have won.

Politically Professor Hatton affiliates with the democratic party; religiously he is identified with the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Woodmen of the World.

Professor Hatton was married September the thirtieth, 1894, to Miss Virginia Lee Stamper of Missouri, daughter of George Riley and Mary Virginia (Holbrook) Stamper. They have two children, L. M., Jr., and J. W.

"In the prosecution of my work," says Professor Hatton, "my object is not only to properly train young men and women for the active duties of life, but also to instill into them such a sense of honor that their lives may be an example to others."





Faithfully yours  
W. C. Burnham







## William Capers Barrienau

William C. Barrienau, of Cottage Hill, is a native of Williamsburg, South Carolina. His father was Charles Reed Barrienau. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Scott Britton. Mr. Barrienau comes from that Huguenot strain which came into South Carolina about 1700, and which so greatly enriched the life of that State. The family did not increase largely in numbers, and in 1790 there were only two heads of families at that time living in the State, Arthur and Isaac, both residing in Georgetown District. They intermarried with various prominent South Carolina families, among others the Capers and the Rhett. His mother's father, John F. D. Britton, member of a very prominent family in that State, was a strong man, with an unusual career. He served first in the Seminole Indian War; then in the Confederate army; and after the Civil War, in the dark days of radicalism in South Carolina, a patriot to the core, though well advanced in middle life, he took an active part in that famous campaign of 1876, when under the leadership of Wade Hampton, the white people of the State rescued it from the horde of political freebooters who were plundering the people. For all his effective service, Mr. Britton was never an office seeker.

Mr. Barrienau was born soon after the Civil War, at a time when all the people of the South were in reduced circumstances and before much recovery had been made. His father died when he was eight, leaving his mother a struggling widow with seven children to educate and rear. The common schools of the time were scattered and poor. The lad had to go to work at an early age to contribute his share to the support of the family, and thus his educational advantages were very limited. He made the most of them, and has become widely informed, and is a strong and successful business man. After some successful business experience in South Carolina, in 1889, he moved into southwest Georgia, and



spent ten years there in McIntosh, Clinch and the adjoining counties in the naval stores industry.

While living in McIntosh County he joined the McIntosh Light Dragoons, and in that way gained a limited experience in military training. In those years, though a young man, he showed the possession of the qualities which have since given him such a large measure of success, and met faithfully and decisively all the responsibilities which rested upon him as a good citizen.

On June 25, 1902, he married Miss Julia Katharine Dean, a member of the well-known Dean family of McIntosh County, Georgia.

In political life, Mr. Barrienau has never taken any other interest beyond that of a good citizen who wants to see the best men elected. He was practically reared in the turpentine business, and is thoroughly familiar with every detail of it, and is regarded as one of the best judges and most careful operators in West Florida. In his business operations he has been fortunate enough to be able to control large bodies of men, so as to command their active and hearty coöperation in every way in protecting and advancing his work.

Of his marriage there have been born three children, Anna Elizabeth, Marie Britton and William Capers Barrienau. A member of the democratic party as far as political beliefs go, he has been contented to serve as a private in the ranks. Though of social temperament, living as he does in the country, he has had but very little opportunity to indulge in clubs or social organizations, but as an active and earnest member of the Methodist Church, he has been a most valuable factor in the betterment of the community where he lives. He is a stockholder in the T. G. Britton Mercantile Company at Molino, a concern which does a large business, also has an interest in the Pensacola Dry Goods Company, of which he is a director, and in the extensive naval stores concern doing business as the Williams Naval Stores Company. In addition to these interests, he conducts a large commissary for supplying the wants of a small army of people employed by him, which in itself is a large mercantile business and contributes much to the accommodation and convenience of the people in the locality where



he lives. Aside from all these interests, he is one of the large land owners of West Florida, and has the gratification of seeing his property advance from year to year as a result of his own efforts and not merely because other people are settling the country. Mr. Barrienau has created a beautiful home and surroundings of the most pleasant character where he lives. Not content with the activities incident to the large operations which he carries on and which have been enumerated, he is also quite an extensive farmer, having in cultivation at the present time several hundred acres of plowed crops. In this, as in all his other enterprises, his business capacity has enabled him to earn a profit. He is one of those men of whom it is said that everything to which he puts his hands turns to money, but it turns because of his watchfulness, his determination and his never-failing labor. His neighbors and friends wherever he is known accord to him unstinted praise as being a man who is a real benefit and a blessing to the community, who does what he can to upbuild and promote the general welfare, and who takes from the common earnings nothing more than the legitimate profit of his labor and his investments.





## Charles Donald Fraser

The Fraser clan is one of the most ancient in Scotland. The singular feature connected with it is that though it dates back nearly twelve hundred years, it was not an original Scotch family. The great Scotch historians, McKenzie and Martin, traced the clan back to one Pierre Frasier, a Frenchman, who came to Scotland in the year 790. From that time down to the time of Wallace various mention is made of members of the clan in the records of that day. At the time that Wallace led in the struggle for freedom, one of his supporters was Sir Simon Fraser, of Oliver Castle, who succeeded him in command of the Scottish army, and who in 1303, at Roslin, defeated three English armies in one day. He was afterwards basely murdered by Edward I. His brother, Alexander, who succeeded him, fell in the battle of Dupplin. His grandson and successor fell at the battle of Halidon Hill, in 1333, leaving a son, Hugh, first known as Fraser of Lovat. From that time down to 1746 the Frasers who bore the title of Lord Lovat were the heads of the clan. In that year Simon Fraser, eleventh Lord Lovat, was accused of complicity in the rising of Charles Edward, tried before his peers in London, and, though eighty years of age, conducted personally his defense which is said to have been one of the most brilliant in all history. Despite the old man's eloquence, he was condemned and beheaded, and his title outlawed. In 1837 the title was revived, and Thomas Fraser became Lord Lovat. He died in 1875 and was succeeded by his son, Simon, who died in 1887, and succeeded by his son, Simon, present Lord Lovat, and head of the Fraser clan.

English and Scotch history gives the names and records of a small army of distinguished public men who have been furnished by the clan. They seem to have had special predilection for the army, for scientific pursuits, and to a less extent for the law. Members of the clan came to our country from its early beginnings down





Cordially Yours  
Chas S. Fraser



to the last century. The name is variously spelled, Fraser, Frazer, Frasier and Frazier. It is a matter of rather curious note that there is in our country today certain families of French Huguenot extraction who spell their name Frasier, and who evidently are descended from the parent French stock which founded the Scottish clan nearly twelve hundred years ago.

Charles Donald Fraser, of Jacksonville, is one of these Scotch Frasers, who in his life has given abundant evidence both of the shrewdness and tenacity which characterize the Scottish people. He was born on May 24, 1863, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, son of Judge Alexander C. Fraser and his wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Fenstamacher. Mr. Fraser's mother was a native of Pennsylvania, descended from the sturdy people that we know as the Pennsylvania Dutch. His father's people came from Perthshire, Scotland, and first settled in Dansville, New York, and thence to Illinois. His father was a lawyer, who arrived at the honorable position of a judge, and he has two uncles who are now professors in Pennsylvania colleges.

Mr. Fraser was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin. In 1877, a boy of fourteen, he became an employe of the Northwestern Fuel Company, in Milwaukee. Later he went in the fuel department of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and remained in their service five years. He then engaged in business as a coal operator on his own account, in which he was successful, and continued until 1904, when he moved to Florida and established at Jacksonville the Florida Ostrich Farm, which is one of the great attractions of that city, and which in the capable hands of Mr. Fraser is proving a brilliant success. From small beginnings he now has several hundred well grown ostriches and is building up a large business in the production and manufacture of marketable ostrich feathers, tips, collars, etc. The farm is conducted as an attractive resort and is visited by vast numbers of residents and tourists who pass through Jacksonville every year.

Quick to grasp a new idea or to recognize a new opening, Mr. Fraser saw in the soap nut tree, which was being propagated by E. Moulie, the beginnings of a mighty industry, and after looking into the matter carefully he bought out Mr. Moulie's stock and







established a fifty-six acre farm, known as Fraser's Soapberry Plantation, near Jacksonville. This is a remarkable tree which originated in China, and from which country in some way it got to Algeria, in Africa, and grew in that country to a great industry. The fruit of the tree is a seed incased in a hull. This hull has saponaceous matter to the extent of thirty or forty per cent of its bulk. It makes a fine lather, and it is claimed for it that no soap now made can equal it for cleansing qualities or for toilet purposes. Certain it is that the agricultural department of the government has great faith in the tree and has encouraged its propagation. In the last four years a great industry has been worked up in it, and Mr. Fraser now has the only nursery of genuine stock in the country, and purposes to build up a large plantation of producing trees for himself. The mere fact that he has taken hold of and is pushing forward successfully these two peculiar industries is an indication of Mr. Fraser's aggressive temperament in business matters.

He married Miss Nellie F. Harvey, daughter of E. W. and Elizabeth Harvey, of Kokomo, Ind. They have two children, Ernest C. and Mildred B. Fraser.

In religion Mr. Fraser is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a republican. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Elks and the Masons. In Jacksonville his social qualifications have been recognized by his election as a member of the board of governors of the Motor Boat Club. While living in Wisconsin he served for three years in the First Wisconsin Battery of the State militia, and saw active service during the anarchists' riot in Milwaukee, in 1885. Like all the prominent business men of Jacksonville he is an active member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Fraser is proving to Florida a most valuable citizen. He is developing two entirely new industries, both of which are susceptible of large extension and which will add greatly to the wealth of the State.





Yours truly  
W. J. Epperson



## William Jordan Epperson

The young man starting out in life can find much inspiration in the lives of apparently prosaic men around him. Seeing them go about their daily avocations, one often fails to appreciate the hardships they have endured, or the labors put forth in order to arrive at a position of security in material matters. The life of our subject, W. J. Epperson, of Bronson, is one to encourage any young man who may study it.

Mr. Epperson was born in Cherokee County, Georgia, in 1855. Now in this good year of 1910, he can look back over his fifty-five years of life with the knowledge that he has lived up to his opportunities and faithfully performed such duties as have fallen to his lot.

His grandfather came from Virginia to Cherokee County in the early part of the nineteenth century, when his father, John Ira Epperson, was a small boy. The Epperson family name is probably of Scandinavian origin, but for centuries has been known in Great Britain, where some families use the form *Epperson* and others *Apperson*. In the early colonial days of Virginia, these English Eppersons and Appersons came to that colony, and in 1780 the two branches of the family totaled up between fifteen and twenty families. As an illustration as to how families change from one name to the other, a brother of Mr. Epperson's grandfather, becoming offended because of some disagreement with his brother, changed his name over to the form of Apperson and moved to Kentucky. The maiden name of Mr. Epperson's mother was Jane A. Coulter. Her family was of English origin, first settled in North Carolina, and thence moved to Floyd County, Georgia, where she was reared and married his father. His grandfather Epperson married a Bell, of Jackson County, Georgia, and the present Congressman Bell, of the ninth Georgia district, is a member of this family. His maternal grandmother Coulter was a





Canady, born in Rutledge, North Carolina. In 1861 Mr. Epperson's father joined the Confederate army and served four years in Longstreet's corps of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. His home in Georgia was in the path of Sherman's army on its destructive march through that State. On his return to Cherokee County in 1865, he found the country devastated, and the outlook gloomy. The people had no money, and the conditions were such as to make even the stoutest heart quail. Inspired with the belief that he could do better elsewhere, the elder Epperson disposed of his Georgia farm for such price as he could then obtain, and taking his large family of eight girls and two boys, he moved to Levy County, Florida, arriving there with a very limited capital. He lived until 1906 attaining the great age of eighty-four.

Young Epperson grew to manhood on his father's farm, near where the town of Montbrook now stands, securing elementary training in the local schools and assisting in the farm work. In 1876 he entered mercantile life as clerk for a merchant of Bronson. After twelve months his employer sold him the business, for \$4,500, mainly on credit, and in three years the young man had paid for the business and also bought the storehouse. This mercantile business he continued until 1899. In 1884 he built and for a time conducted a good hotel, then a much-needed improvement. In 1885 he undertook and for a time conducted a livery business. In that same year of 1885 he built the largest sea-island cotton gin house in the county, in which he ginned most of the cotton grown in the county until 1891, when it was destroyed by fire, with forty bales of sea-island cotton, one-hundred tons of cotton seed, grist mill, planing mill and saw mill, with no insurance. This was a staggering blow, but Mr. Epperson did not lose heart. In 1885 and 1886 he had engaged in orange growing, planting many trees, and buying groves already planted. This business, involving heavy investments and just beginning to bring returns, was utterly destroyed, by the great freeze of February 8, 1895. This coming within four years after heavy fire loss, was a serious setback to Mr. Epperson. Worse was to follow. He had a large sum of money outstanding with the farmers from his mercantile business, and on September 29, 1896, a destructive storm passed over the county,



destroying everything in a section twelve miles wide and twenty miles long. The people of this section owed Mr. Epperson much money. They were practically ruined, and he refused to oppress them, with the result that he lost ninety per cent of the amount standing out. These losses coming so close together, strained Mr. Epperson's resources; but he had made character and credit, which tided him over, and in three or four years he had recouped his losses. He says that it is a gratification to him that as he never oppressed his debtors in their need, so his creditors never oppressed him in his need. In 1899 he retired from the mercantile business and engaged in the manufacture of naval stores (turpentine and rosin), and now has an interest in three plants, with a good supply of round timber and boxes sufficient to last for twelve or fifteen years. Individually and with partners, Mr. Epperson owns many thousands of acres of lands in Florida; town and city property in Bronson, Williston and Tampa; bank stocks, Corporation Stocks, and money at interest. He is absolutely free from debt, and says in event of his sudden death his estate would need no administering. His business success has been great, the locality considered, and as wealth is counted outside the large cities, he is a wealthy man. He attributes his success to industry, truthfulness, honesty and cheerfulness, and the consideration of his creditors, based on their confidence in him.

He has always been an active member of the Democratic party, but not an office-seeker. In 1888, at the solicitation of friends, he ran for county treasurer with three opponents, and received more votes than the three combined. In 1890 he was reelected without opposition. In 1892 he declined reelection. In 1908, at the urgent request of friends, he ran for the Legislature against three opponents, and received seventy-three more votes than the combined opposition. In the session of 1909 he was placed by the speaker on six committees: Education, Temperance, County Organization, Finance and Taxation, Public Buildings, Public Roads and Highways. Of the bills he introduced, four became laws. One of these, which was a local hard road bill for Levy County, he is specially proud of. His county is a farming section, with good citizens, but his people have always been opposed to





bonding the county for any purpose. Believing good roads to be a prime necessity, and that a few miles built would be educational, he secured the passage of this law, under which local road districts are created, with the power to assess all property for road purposes, the county tax collector to make the collection and turn the funds over to three trustees residing in the district; all citizens in the district paying no property tax have to give six days work in the year. These trustees then lay out and construct the roads. Under this law Williston and Lebanon have formed two districts, and have already the first sections of their new roads completed. In this direction Mr. Epperson believes that he has laid the foundation for a great work, and the people will be educated to taking hold of it vigorously. He made a good record in the session of 1909 as a faithful legislator, in all matters affecting the general welfare.

Mr. Epperson is a communicant of the Methodist Church, and is affiliated with the Masons and Red Men. He married Miss Corinne Carter, of Meridian, Miss. (daughter of a Baptist minister), in 1882, and who died in 1886, leaving him a little daughter, Estelle. This wife's family is a prominent one. Two of her uncles were lawyers, one of whom, the Hon. Syd L. Carter, was a member of the constitutional convention of Florida in 1885. In 1893 he married Miss Anzonetta P. Boling of Cherokee County, Georgia. Her mother was a Gilmer, a descendant of Governor Gilmer, of Georgia, a notable man of the last century, in whose honor Gilmer County was named. By this marriage there is also one daughter, Margaret. Mr. Epperson gladly acknowledges a profound sense of obligation to his wife for the inspiration she has been to him during the past sixteen years.

He takes a pardonable pride in the record of his family, which, if not distinguished by great prominence, has been one of uniform good citizenship. A maternal uncle, W. R. Coulter, served two terms in the lower and two in the upper house of the Florida legislature, and was accounted a valuable member. Another uncle, A. B. Coulter, was a prominent lawyer and served as judge of the Rome, Georgia circuit. His maternal aunt married a Gunby, and her son has served as circuit court judge in Louisiana. A cousin





on the paternal side was for years general superintendent of the Central of Georgia Railway. Mr. Epperson's sisters are all married to successful men, their sons being scattered over eight counties of Florida, and are valuable citizens of the counties in which they live. Among the families of these sisters at present are two bankers, two ministers, three doctors, three lawyers, two merchants, one railway mail service man, and a goodly company of farmers. His only brother, J. B. Epperson, of Williston, Florida, is the leading man of that flourishing town, banker, merchant, farmer, cattle breeder, manufacturer in several lines, and is ever ready to take hold of anything that will help Williston. He is possessed of considerable means, and has almost a patriarchal family of six boys and three girls.

Mr. W. J. Epperson is yet a strong man and in his prime. He believes in his fellowmen, is anxious to serve them, and is now in that fortunate position where he can give good service, unhampered by the material cares of life. His past record is the best possible guarantee of faithful devotion to duty and the higher ideals, which have gained for him the entire confidence and esteem of those among whom he has spent his life.

Mr. Epperson is a profound believer in education; but in that as in all other matters, he takes a common-sense view. He thinks the children should be taught to work during vacation, and that they should be educated in industry as well as in books, and taught to fully understand that personal effort is essential in the making of good citizens. His views upon good roads as a public necessity, that will add to the material prosperity and make country life more pleasant, is indicated by his legislative record. A strong believer in temperance and in obedience to law, he is also a great reader, and has made the Bible his mainstay, aside from which he has found the standard magazines and the press of the country helpful.

In the years 1891 to 1896, Mr. Epperson underwent severe reverses and adversities, such as rarely fall to the lot of man. The blows fell thick and fast. Looking back at that period now, he recognizes the fact that he endured only because of the implicit faith in Him on whom he had learned to lean from his earliest



childhood, when he was taught the lesson of faith in God at his mother's knee. As the years have gone by this faith has strengthened and sweetened, and his chief object in life is to keep the faith, be useful to his fellowmen, and leave to his descendants the legacy of an untarnished name.





Yours truly  
J. B. Epperson





## John Burke Epperson

John Burke Epperson, of Williston, vice-president of the Bank of Williston and the Williston Manufacturing Company, and who is also largely engaged in farming and cattle raising, is a native of Georgia, born in Cherokee County of that State, on February 5, 1857. His parents were J. I. and Jane (Coulter) Epperson. His father was a farmer, who after four years of faithful service in the Confederate army found the conditions in north Georgia so unfavorable that he gathered together his effects and with his family moved to Bronson, Levy County, Florida, in 1867. After one year at Bronson he moved to where the town of Montbrook now stands.

For its American beginnings the Epperson family appears to go back to Virginia, for we find in 1785 in that State that there were seven families headed by a William, Thomas, Richard, John, James and Francis (2). In North Carolina there were four families in 1790 headed by James, Robert and Mary (2). It is said that the Eppersons and the Appersons were originally the same family, but that by one of those freaks which are often seen in families one of the names became slightly changed.

J. B. Epperson got such educational training as was obtainable in a thinly settled backwoods country, and arriving at manhood engaged in the mercantile business. It would be fair to class Mr. Epperson as a farmer, as farming and cattle raising have always been his favorite pursuits, while commercial and manufacturing interests may be classed as incidents. His mercantile business, however, was a success. He became also largely interested in orange groves, but after the freeze of 1895, which practically destroyed the groves of Florida, he did not attempt to reestablish that business. He finally retired from the mercantile business and has since confined himself to the corporations of which he is an officer, and to his farming and cattle raising in which he is largely interested.



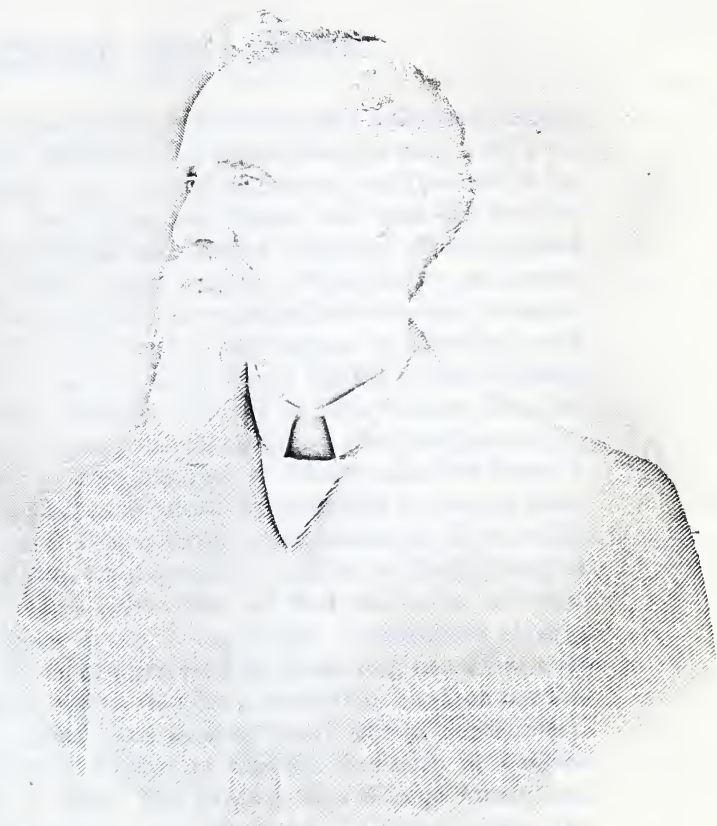
In 1877 he was appointed postmaster at Williston and this position he retained for seventeen years. This fact illustrates his character. He was a busy man with interests of considerable magnitude. The postmastership of a small town carried with it no income of consequence, but in order that the people of his community might have good service he held on for seventeen years to an unremunerative and most troublesome task.

On June 26, 1877, Mr. Epperson married Miss Pencie Willis, daughter of Jesse Mercer and Dorothy Crozier Willis. Of this marriage nine children have been born, of whom eight are living: Ralph, Willie, Craig, John, Lois, Clara, Alfred and Gordon Epperson.

While a democrat in his political beliefs, Mr. Epperson is not an active politician. He is at present serving as mayor of his town, having been elected in July, 1909, and cannot be doubted will do his best for the community just as he did during those seventeen years as postmaster, and with just as little personal profit to himself. He is a member of the Baptist Church, is partial in his reading to the biographies of our American men who have made this nation, and is in every respect a thoroughly good citizen. In speaking of his personal experience he states that his capital in the beginning was good health; that having determined to win success along correct lines he made his word literally as good as his bond. He has lived up to that creed and has won the absolute confidence and regard of the community in which he lives without any qualification whatsoever.

Mr. Epperson admits that he knows no better code for practical life than sobriety, temperance industry, economy and integrity. The people of Williston will all agree that he has practiced the code which he lays down, and despite accidents, calamities and misfortunes, of which he has had a rather more than usual share, he has yet won a substantial measure of business success and a very large measure of personal success.





Yours Truly  
E. N. Dick





## Elijah Neel Dekle

The Teutonic peoples have been the chief makers of history for the past twelve centuries. In central Europe they have ever been the dominating force. Much of France was Teutonic in its early settlement. The Angles and Saxons who were the foundation peoples of the English nation were Teutonic. In the United States they have made a great history. Whether we see Baron Steuben turning Washington's raw recruits into veterans, or heroic old DeKalb dying at the head of his legions at Camden, or old Herkimer mortally wounded and propped against a tree, smoking his pipe and calmly directing his men in such manner that the bloody disaster of Oriskany was turned into a dear bought victory, or Muhlenberg, the fighting preacher, or Schurz exiled for liberty's sake and becoming a power as editor and statesman in the new land, or the steady Dutch of Pennsylvania or the Dunkards of the valley of Virginia, or the Moravians of North Carolina, or the Salzburger of Georgia, always and everywhere we find the same, a virile, fearless, conscientious, liberty loving people. Industrious, thrifty, frugal, lovers of home, acquirers of land, preferring peace but ever ready to defend their rights, they have made their mark on our history. From this valiant and patriotic stock comes our subject.

Elijah Neel Dekle, banker, of Chipley, was born in Thomas County, Georgia, in 1848. His parents were George Austin and Roxie Ann (Neel) Dekle. The Dekles are of German origin, the family first came to America as members of the famous Salzburger Colony of Effingham County, Georgia, about 1735.

Young Dekle obtained his education in the public schools, and in a private school at Thomasville, Georgia. In 1864, the family moved to Jackson County, Florida.

In 1866 when twenty years old, Mr. Dekle began business as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Marianna, Florida. In 1867 he embarked in mercantile business on his own account at



Marianna, and continued in that line for many years. In 1882 he opened a branch house at Chipley, and finally he closed out at Campbellton and Marianna, and in 1896 moved to Chipley. Since that time he has made the banking business his principal occupation, though he is interested in many other enterprises.

He is at this time president of First National Bank, Chipley, president of First National Bank, Graceville, Florida, director Bank of Bonifay, Florida, president Dekle Land Company, vice-president of Aycock Lumber Company, president Campbell-Dekle Company (drygoods), Chipley, president Chipley Gin Company and member of the Chipley city council for several years past.

The recital of the positions held gives some idea of the scope of Mr. Dekle's activities. Recognized as possessed of superior business capacity, the holder of a large estate which he has accumulated by his industry and ability, he is, withal a public, spirited man, ever foremost in any move that will contribute to the betterment of his section, and is freely called upon by his people for counsel and help. During the war between the States he served with credit in Scott's Fifth Florida Battalion.

On January 16, 1870, he married Fannie Clara Daniel, daughter of Joseph Daniel, of Jackson County, Florida. They have two married daughters living, Mrs. Luta O. Campbell, and Mrs. Alma M. Bertley, and one son, Thomas A. Dekle.

Mr. Dekle is a member of the Baptist Church, and is politically identified with the democratic party. A busy life has not left him much time for general literature, and he has of necessity confined his reading chiefly to trade journals and periodicals, through which he has acquired much practical information, and is well informed on both business and public questions.

For Florida, he is a strong advocate of more and better farmers as the most pressing need of a growing but too thinly settled commonwealth, and for the whole country he is a strong advocate of "good roads" than which he considers nothing of more importance.

Not only has Mr. Dekle achieved business success in a large way, but in the opinion of the people who know him best he has deserved it, which accounts for the general esteem in which he is held.



Mr. Dekle has one brother, M. L. Dekle of Marianna, one of the prominent men of West Florida, and a sketch of whom appears in the second volume of this work.





## Samuel Theodore Rhodes

Samuel T. Rhodes, of Woodville, is a younger brother of George W. Rhodes, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Samuel T. Rhodes was born near Woodville on February 20, 1865. His parents were Bricy Farnsworth and Julia (Starkweather) Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes' family was originally of English stock, and said to have taken its name from a locality—Rode—in Cheshire, England. The family came to America in the colonial period, and this immediate family was settled in North Carolina, where General Woodhouse Rhodes, great-great-grandfather of our subject, was a prominent character in the Revolutionary period. On the maternal side, the Starkweathers are of Scotch origin. They settled first in Maine, and Josephus Starkweather, grandfather of our subject, moved to North Carolina in 1810, and to Leon County, Florida in 1837. Mr. Rhodes' father came to Florida in 1835, and married Julia Starkweather on April 15, 1852. His father died in 1876, and his mother is yet living at an extreme old age. This family, therefore, has been identified with Florida since 1835, or ten years before it became a State. When the Rhodes family entered Florida, the population was not more than one to the square mile. The State as a whole was a great wilderness, and after they came into it a seven years' war had to be fought with the Seminole Indians before a great part of it became safe for white settlers. Bricy F. Rhodes was the youngest son of Asa H. Rhodes by his second wife, Naomi E. Craft, to whom he was married December 18, 1819. A patriotic man to the core, upon the outbreak of the war, Bricy F. Rhodes promptly volunteered for service. He was rejected by the surgeons and never admitted to active service in the Confederate Army.

For many years a deacon in the Baptist Church, and an active Christian worker, he was one of the influential men of his community.





yours Truly  
Samuel T. Rhodie



Mrs. Sarah R. Johnson, of Pensacola, Florida, sister of Bricy F. Rhodes, is now the surviving member of that generation.

Mr. S. T. Rhodes obtained such education as the common schools of Leon County could give him, and commenced his business life near Woodville in 1884, a youth of nineteen, as an employee in the naval stores business. In 1899 he commenced business on his own account as a manufacturer of naval stores, and in 1908 added a mercantile business, as a member of the firm of Russ and Rhodes. In addition to his mercantile and naval stores interests, he is now and has been for many years, a farmer. A hard worker, he has met with a fair measure of success, and is recognized as one of the substantial business men and good citizens of his section.

A democrat in his political faith, he is not a partisan politician, and it was perhaps in recognition of this fact that in 1904 he was appointed Supervisor of Registration for Leon County by Governor Jennings. In 1900 he had been appointed notary public at large for the State of Florida by Governor Bloxham. Mr. Rhodes is a strong advocate of the extension of education, and he would like to see a compulsory school law put into effect in Florida. He believes that with that and an intelligent development of the natural resources of the State, that Florida would soon occupy a high position in the list of American commonwealths. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows lodges of Tallahassee. His religious preferences incline to the Baptist church.

On June 6, 1895, he married Miss Willie F. Moody, daughter of William M. and Frances (Wiggins) Moody. Of the seven children born of that marriage, five are living, as follows: Raymond K., Bricy M., B. Frederick, V. Estelle and Arlington F. Rhodes.





## Joseph McVoy

Joseph McVoy, of Cantonment, Escambia County, is a native of the county in which he now lives, born at Pensacola on April 17, 1839. His parents were William and Josephine (Hernandez) McVoy. On the paternal side he is of Irish descent, and on the maternal side Spanish. This name presents an example of the curious evolution of family names after immigration from Europe to this country. It was originally *McAvoy*. They first settled in our country in the Carolinas, and we find the name there was changed into *McVoy* and *McVay*. This McVoy and McVay variation was never used in Ireland, though we do find *McEvoy* instead of *McAvoy*. The original family or clan of McAvoy had a coat of arms consisting of a shield, the upper half in blue, with the half of a lion rampant, a broad red band across the center, the lower lefthand quarter in yellow, with a bloody hand and the lower righthand corner plain white. The crest is a right arm grasping an uplifted sword, and the motto is "Bear and forbear."

Mr. McVoy's grandparents moved to Blakely, Baldwin County, Alabama. His paternal grandmother was a Byrne. This is one of the oldest of the Irish families. On the maternal side his grandmother Hernandez, though bearing a Spanish name, also had a strain of Irish blood in her makeup.

Mr. McVoy as a boy attended a private school in Pensacola and obtained the rudiments of an education. He then went to work in Mobile for his board and clothes, which position he held three and a half years, when he went to Milton, Florida, and worked for Mir and McVoy, who were doing a milling and shipping business at that point.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he made strenuous efforts to raise a volunteer company in his section, and in this connection tells an interesting story. He failed in this effort because his neighbors did not believe there would be a war. He told them that there





Yours Truly  
J. M. Wolf



would be a long and bloody war. They did not believe him, and would not join with him in the raising of a company; so he went to Pensacola and joined a New Orleans company commanded by Captain Charles T. Dreux. Later this became Dreux's Battalion, served under Magruder in the peninsula, and after that campaign was disbanded. Mr. McVoy then joined the cavalry service, and served the remainder of the war in Mississippi and Alabama, being paroled at Gainesville, Alabama. As illustrating the strong loyalty of this family to the Confederacy, it is proper here to mention Charles McVoy, cousin of our subject, who was an orphan boy reared by Mr. Joseph McVoy's father. He went to Cincinnati and learned the trade of machinist. When the war came on, he placed himself at the disposal of the Confederate authorities and was by the authorities placed at Selma, Alabama, at one time, and at Eufaula, Alabama, at another time. He had charge of putting the machinery in the iron clads, "*Nashville*" and "*Tennessee*," and during the latter part of the war was in charge of the Government shops at Eufaula, where he died.

Returning home a young man of twenty-six and penniless, unable to find work in Pensacola, Joseph McVoy went to Mobile and secured a position with a government wood contractor, who later moved his headquarters to Pensacola. From that position he changed to be bookkeeper for Yunstra and Company. In 1875 his health failed and he was threatened with consumption. He went into the woods twelve miles from Pensacola and engaged in hard work, living out of doors and taking all weather. In the thirty-odd years which have elapsed since, he has not only won back health and attained the Biblical age of three score and ten, but has won a very substantial measure of business success. He now has mercantile, lumber, cotton buying and farming interests.

In 1867 he married Miss Marion Bryant, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Bryant, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and who were originally from Halifax, Nova Scotia. His wife's mother was a Howard, one of the oldest families in England, the head of which, the Duke of Norfolk, is the premier duke of England. Of this marriage there is one living son, Alexander McVoy, now a member of the firm of Joseph McVoy and Company. It is







worthy of mention that an uncle of Mr. McVoy, Major Alexander McVoy, was chief paymaster of the Department of the Gulf under the Confederate government, and died one month after the surrender.

A lifetime democrat, the only political position that Mr. McVoy has ever held has been as a member of the Escambia County Executive Committee. He has been postmaster at Cantonment since 1886. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Elks Clubs. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic. Mr. McVoy believes that the best interests of our country would be promoted by a very rigid restriction of immigration, confining ourselves only to the best, and not allowing our eagerness for quick development to lead us into the admission of undesirable citizens.

During his long life he has seen Pensacola grow from a small village to one of the leading ports of the country, being the largest lumber shipping point in the United States, and a handsome city of 30,000 people. To that result, by a life of industry, integrity and fidelity to every duty, he has contributed his share, and has fairly won the esteem in which he is held by the people of Escambia County.





Yours Truly  
James H. Hays



## James McHugh

James McHugh, of Pensacola, is a native of that little island, which has given to the world many of its most eloquent orators and greatest soldiers. He comes of that stock which, first in Ireland, then in Scotland, and later beyond the seas, has filled so many pages of history.

Mr. McHugh was born in Longford, Ireland. His parents were Patrick and Annie (Byrne) McHugh. Both the McHughs and Byrnes are very ancient families or clans in Ireland. There is a tradition that, in one of the early expeditions, the commander offered a reward to the first soldier who touched the land of the country they were invading. The McHugh of that day, seeing that another boat was about to touch the shore before him, seized a sword, cut off one of his hands and threw it to the shore, thus being the first to touch the shore. This incident is preserved in the clan coat-of-arms, where the bloody hand appears conspicuously in the upper part of the shield. The Shamrock leaves, and green St. Andrews cross, and a very ancient galley, also appear on this coat-of-arms. The form of the galley attests the exceeding antiquity of the family. The Byrne family has a shield in red, with a chevron in black and white, three upraised hands in yellow, surmounted by a crest, consisting of a mermaid in black and white, and a motto: *Certavi et Vici*.

If space permitted it would be most interesting to go into the history of these McHughs. Hugh was one of the favorite names of the Irish people, and is one of the most illustrious in their annals, there having been many kings and chiefs of that name. The McHughs belong to the clan or sept of the O'Byrnes, of the County of Wicklow, in the province of Leinster. They were descendants of MacMurrough, King of Leinster. The most noted of the McHughs was Feagh McHugh, of Colconnel, County of Wicklow. He was chief of the O'Byrnes, O'Tooles, and O'Kavanaughs of





Wicklow, during the "penal days" of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. For many years he upheld the religious and national standard against all the powers of England, but after a long struggle was finally overpowered, captured, hung, drawn and quartered, and his dismembered remains hung in chains on the battlements of Dublin. He was a fine character and a patriot of the purest type. His fame has been preserved in some beautiful verses, written by T. D. McGee. It is rather curious to note that the McHughs being originally of the O'Byrnes that Mr. James McHugh's father married a Byrne, and thus the original strains of the family were united in that marriage.

Mr. McHugh obtained his education in private and public schools, and came to America in 1867. In October, 1867, he left New York for New Orleans, where he was clerk in a grocery house until 1873, when he engaged in business on his own account. The venture promptly resulted in disaster, and in 1874 he came to Florida, and was fairly successful, until 1879 when disaster again overtook him. He went to New York and remained there until 1885, accomplishing little in a business way, when he returned to Pensacola and engaged as a clerk for six years. He then engaged in business on his own account in 1891, and is now one of the leading wholesale grocers of his section, having built up a large business, amassed a competency, and gained recognition as one of the capable and substantial business men of his city. No better illustration of his character can be given than this record which shows, that not dismayed by repeated failures, he kept starting in again until success was won.

Mr. McHugh is a consistent member of the Roman Catholic church, the Knights of Columbus, and the democratic party.

Like a vast majority of our citizens of Irish blood, he is a good citizen, taking a keen interest in public affairs. He has served his city sixteen years as an alderman, was four years president of the Old Volunteer Fire Department, and from 1876 to 1880 an active member of the Escambia Rifles.

Mr. McHugh has been twice married. First to Miss Mary G. Wolfe, a daughter of John and Barbara (Stephens) Wolfe, of Dayton, Ohio. Of this marriage, there are three living children



Mrs. Mooney, Mrs. Blumer, and J. W. C. McHugh. After the death of his first wife in 1879, he married Miss Leona Barnes, of Lake Charles, Louisiana in 1884. Of this marriage there is a daughter, Miss Blanche Marie, who has just graduated from the Convent of the Visitation, Mobile, Alabama.

Mr. McHugh frankly admits that he has never found time to do much reading of books, although he has accumulated a good library, and has managed to keep in touch with matters of world interest through the daily papers.

An American citizen of the best type, and patriotic to the core, he believes that in the State all should work together to make of the State the banner State, and of the nation the best of all nations. That civic pride should be inculcated in our young men, and that patriotism should be put above everything else.

Drawn from the depths of a large and hard experience, he has worked out a code for the young men starting in life, and he puts it in few words: After choosing a desired end, stick to the work, and never recognize such a word as fail. His own career emphasises his doctrine, because he lived up to it to the last word.

Mr. McHugh has a kindly feeling for all young men, and is disposed always to help them with good counsel and in such other ways as might be beneficial to them.



## Charles Henry Lutz

St. Petersburg is so new that among its business men are not to be found any natives, though some, of course, are natives of the State. A majority of the States of the Union have contributed to this small but cosmopolitan city, and it is this mixing of energetic men from every section which has made the little city at the foot of the Pinellas peninsula blossom out so rapidly and so prosperously.

Among these thriving, energetic and capable business men is C. H. Lutz, a native of Virginia, born near Staunton, in that State on August 30, 1858. On the paternal side Mr. Lutz is of German extraction. His father, John A. Lutz, was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1837, and came to the United States in 1853, finally settling in Virginia in 1855. He was a furniture and coffinmaker by trade, and a faithful soldier in the Confederate army. On the maternal side Mr. Lutz's mother, Hettie R. Porter, was of English extraction.

Mr. Lutz obtained his education from the academy at Waynesboro, Virginia, and when a mere youth, began his business life by travelling for a nursery in West Virginia. Later on he went into a furniture factory as an employee, and became interested in the manufacturing of coffins and furniture with his father. In 1886 he came to Pasco County, and engaged in trucking, and was for a time agent for the Sea Board Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line Railways. From 1898 to 1905 Mr. Lutz was engaged in manufacturing lumber in Pasco County. He then became interested in the manufacturing of orange boxes and later on embarked in the retail furniture business in St. Petersburg, which he still conducts successfully.

In addition to this business in which his son is now interested, he owns and operates a large saw mill in Pasco County. His success in St. Petersburg has been rapid and solid. His business





has grown to large proportions, and he is now recognized as one of the substantial and most prominent business men of the city.

Upon June 15, 1880 he married Miss Ena Dodds of Virginia. They have four children, Clarence L., Ina L., Elsie M., and Esther Lillian Lutz.

He is active in church work, serving as an elder of the Presbyterian Church of which he has been a member for many years. In politics, he is a democrat. He has found his most helpful reading to be the most excellent newspaper press of the day, and, being a very busy man, has been compelled in the main to content himself with this. Always keen to further the interests of his business, while engaged in the manufacture of orange boxes, he invented a machine for the packing of the finished boxes.

His business interests have now become so large as to tax his strength to the limit. He is connected with the company of C. H. Lutz and Son, of St. Petersburg, general manager of the Gulf Pine Lumber Company, and director of the Tampa-Havana Export Lumber Company.

Mr. Lutz has been the architect of his own fortunes. With the steadiness of the German and progressiveness of the American, he has kept an open mind ready to seize upon every opportunity and has never hesitated to make a move or change which commended itself to his judgment. As a result, his business enterprises have been wisely considered and uniformly successful. In building up his private interests, and making money for himself, he has been a developer of the State of which he is now as loyal a citizen as any within its borders and belongs to that large class of excellent working citizens who are now building in Florida a foundation upon which will grow one of the great commonwealths of this nation.



## Daniel Guerrant Pleasants

In every nook and corner of our country there are to be found up in the front rank of the workers and thinkers the descendants of the old Jamestown stock of Virginia. In the days of the settlement of that colony, it was only men of stern mettle who had the courage to cut loose from the safe things of an old civilization and go into the wild woods of a new country, and taking their lives in their hands, undertake to hew out homes for their families. The virility of the stock is attested by the way in which their descendants for ten generations have maintained themselves in a country which has now become a world leader.

Among the leading young business men of the rapidly growing city of Jacksonville is Daniel G. Pleasants, who comes of this old Jamestown stock. He was born at Memphis, Tennessee, on May 29, 1874, and is, therefore, yet in his early prime. His parents were Charles F. and Susanna (Townsend) Pleasants. The Pleasants family goes back to the very first settlement of America and even contributed to the landing of the Jamestown colony, and their paternal ancestors were intimate with the great navigator, John Cabot. It is said that all the American Pleasants are Virginian within three generations back and descendants of that John Pleasants who came to Jamestown from Norwich, England; married Mrs. Jane Tucker, the widow of Samuel Tucker, and settled at Curles, on the James River, Virginia. Among the notable men of the family was John Hampton Pleasants, editor of *The Richmond (Va.) Whig*, a contemporary of John Randolph and Henry Clay in the days of the supremacy of the Whig party, of which *The Richmond Whig* was the chief exponent in the press of the country. This John Hampton Pleasants was a great-uncle of the subject of our sketch, and was a noted political leader and an able writer, and in accord with the customs of the time fought several famous duels,



one of them with John Randolph, of Roanoke, at that time a United States Senator from Virginia.

Mr. Pleasants' father, Charles F. Pleasants (who died in August, 1910, sixty-nine years of age), was a native of Bowling Green, Kentucky. He was one of the early pioneers of California, having crossed the plains in the early years of the gold-fever rush, in 1853, when only eleven years of age, and his young manhood was spent in the mountains and gold mining regions of northern California. His mother, a native of North Carolina, of good, old, rugged Scotch-Irish stock, died while he was quite young, of yellow fever, in that scourging epidemic of this disease that visited Memphis, Tennessee, in 1878. She was the daughter of Alexander Townsend, who, after her birth, removed from North Carolina and settled in Montgomery County, Mississippi, near the town of Winona, where he died a few years since at quite an advanced age.

Mr. Pleasants' early education was obtained in the public schools of Memphis and from private tutors. Later he entered the Memphis Business College in order to acquire a working knowledge of commercial forms. In the public schools he won several medals for oratory and in mathematics. When a mere youth he engaged in the life insurance business in his native city and spent thirteen years as a soliciting agent, assistant superintendent and superintendent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, in various cities and States. The great fire and earthquake of April 18, 1906, at San Francisco, California, found him there with his family; but he had already arranged to remove to Florida and on May 31st he arrived in Jacksonville, and for two and a half years served as assistant secretary and agency director of the Florida Life Insurance Company. He then established "The Dan G. Pleasants General Agency" for all branches of insurance, and in this venture had built up a large volume of business, when a complete physical breakdown compelled him to abandon all business and concentrate on the effort to preserve his life. He is now recovering and hopes soon to be able to resume work. Mr. Pleasants had become whole-heartedly attached to the State and city, where he has decided to remain permanently, and is enthusiastically proud of "Sunny Florida—the Land of Flowers."







On May 12, 1897, he married Miss Emilie Melville Chambliss. Mrs. Pleasants is a daughter of Henry M. Chambliss, a native of Virginia, who later moved to Tennessee, and Emilie (Clay) Chambliss. Mrs. Pleasants, reared a Baptist, is now a consistent and devoted member of the Episcopal Church, and an active member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, being recording secretary of Annie Sebring Chapter at Jacksonville, Florida.

In his business a very pushing and energetic man, Mr. Pleasants outside of business is a modest and unassuming citizen.

A general and promiscuous reader, he finds most pleasure and help in works on travel, biography, history and the classics.

He is a communicant of the Episcopal church, and in politics a democrat of the conservative type. Since 1906 he has been a member of the Order of Elks. He is also active in the Jacksonville Board of Trade, the Florida Booster Club, the Advertising Men's Club, and is affiliated with the Masonic Fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Encampment Branch of the Odd Fellows. He stands high in Oddfellowship, occupying at present next to the highest office in his lodge, that of vice-grand. While a resident of Tennessee, he was for nine years a member of the national guard of that State; a regimental staff officer for three years; and served actively for nine months during the Coal Creek troubles in East Tennessee, under the command of General Kellar Anderson. He is an occasional writer along the line of his own business in the trade journals connected with insurance work.

Mr. Pleasants is emphatically a man of the present. He believes that one's daily practice should speak for him, rather than his words, and that in the matter of public questions of interest before our people, they are so numerous and pressing from day to day, that thoughtful and intelligent citizens should be constantly on the alert, to give them thought and time as each one becomes prominent, and then to act as becomes patriotic men.

Coming of the best stock in our country, Mr. Pleasants is living up to the best traditions of American citizenship and reflecting credit upon his forbears by a life of industry, integrity and good citizenship.





Very Truly Yours  
J. A. Burke



## William A. Bisbee

The late William A. Bisbee of Jacksonville, Florida, and Savannah, Georgia, a well known business leader of both those prosperous cities, had a combination of ancestry most unusual for an American.

On the paternal side, he was of that redoubtable Puritan stock, which, settling first in Massachusetts, has made so large a figure in the history of our country.

On the maternal side, he was of French and Spanish origin. The Puritan was a strange mixture. Possessed of a strong religious sense, he was a man of alertness in business, preferring the ways of peace, yet a resolute soldier when the situation demanded fighting; and coupled with all that, a hardy spirit of adventure, which made him willing to penetrate into the uttermost corners of the earth.

The Frenchman and Spaniard, in many things similar, and equally courageous with the Puritan, and not less religious, although their adherence was given to a different form of faith, loyal to country, devoted to friends, good haters of their enemies, hospitable always, lovers of home and family, while having some traits in common with the Puritan, were in many things his antithesis. Of these three diverse strains comes William A. Bisbee. Knowing this, it is not surprising that he possessed an adventurous and daring spirit, which made him a leading figure in one of the most dramatic episodes in the history of the last twenty years, in which he won a reputation, struggling for the freedom of people of Spanish blood, against others of Spanish blood. He was a native of Jacksonville, in which city he was born December 13, 1861, son of Cyrus and Virginia Josefa (Robiou) Bisbee.

On the paternal side Mr. Bisbee was descended from the well known family of Busbridge, of Echingham, County Essex, England. His first American ancestor was Thomas Besbedge, who varied from the original spelling of the name.





He was the common ancestor of the New England family of Bisbee. The records show he was a man of wealth and position in England, and he sailed from Sandwich, in the ship *Hercules* with his wife, six children and three servants. He landed at Scituate Harbor, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1634 and became a member of Lothrop's Church, being one of its first deacons.

In 1638 he removed to Duxbury, and in 1643 he represented Duxbury in the general court. He was one of the grantees of Seipicon. Later he moved to Sudbury, where he died in 1674. For some reason the spelling of the name varied among different families of his descendants in different parts of New England; probably to conform more closely to the pronunciation.

In 1790 the descendants of Thomas Besbedge numbered forty families; twenty-six of which were located in Massachusetts, eight in Maine, five in Vermont, and one in Pennsylvania. It is of interest to note some of the various ways of spelling the name found among these forty families in New England. We find Besbedge, Besbee, Besbitch, Besbie, Bisbey, and finally Bisbee. This illustrates the fact that our forefathers did not attach great importance to spelling, even of their own names. The history of English families in general show many variations as wide as this. The coat of arms borne by the family of Busbridge from which the Bisbees are descended is described as follows. Ermine, six roses; gules, three, two and one; crest, an arm erect in mail, holding in the hand a cutlass.

In the Revolutionary war the descendants of the old Puritan settler sent to the patriot armies from the State of Massachusetts twenty-five soldiers.

Cyrus Bisbee, father of W. A. Bisbee, was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and came to Florida in 1835 when a young man, becoming one of the very early settlers of Jacksonville. He was a man of great energy, and large enterprise, and in partnership with Colonel Canova, conducted a large general merchandise business, and it was no unusual thing in those days of difficult travel for people to go by wagon from points many days distant from home to do their trading there. He also did a large commission business, and was agent for the first line of steamers and steam



cars that came to Jacksonville. He received and stored in the warehouse at his wharf the first boat load of contraband goods brought to Florida, in the beginning of the Civil War. His business was necessarily broken up on account of the war, and he refuged with his family at Lake City.

The paternal ancestry of the mother of W. A. Bisbee has an interest as great as the paternal side of his father. Her father, Charles Maria Nicholas Robiou de Mareuil, was born in 1782 on the island of Santo Domingo; and when the blacks rose in 1795 and massacred the white French settlers, he made his escape with an older sister and her colored maid, and landed at Charleston. South Carolina.

His father, five uncles, and other members of the family perished in that massacre. He was descended from the Robiou family of France, whose ancestral castle is called "Portheau" at Vendée, France, and where the representative of the family, Count Henri Robiou de Lavignois now resides.

Charles Robiou de Mareuil as a very young man, married Mellanie Neal, of Charleston, South Carolina. She died in 1808. During the War of 1812 he served in the United States armies, and after that war, settled in Florida, where in 1822 he married Rufina Miranda, of St. Augustine. Later on Charles Robiou (as he then called himself, having dropped the de Mareuil from his name) served as quartermaster in the Florida Indian War, from 1835 to 1837. Of his marriage were born five children: three of whom died in infancy, his daughter, Virginia Josefa, and his son, Sidney Gabriel, being the survivors. His wife, Rufina Miranda, was the daughter of Don Pedro and Dona Josefa (Arredonda) Miranda of Spain. As Florida was at that time a Spanish possession, they settled at St. Augustine, and large grants of land were given Don Pedro Miranda by the Spanish government for services rendered to his country. After Florida became a part of the United States, he with his wife returned to Spain, leaving his daughter Rufina, then the wife of Charles Robiou, in St. Augustine. She was a remarkable woman in many ways; only fifteen years old at the time of her marriage, she survived her husband fifty-two years.





She died April 26, 1899. She was alert, active in mind and body and retained her full mental faculties up to the last hours of her life, and now lies buried in the old Catholic Cemetery at Jacksonville.

Virginia Josefa Robiou, born March 27, 1829, was married at St. Augustine, Florida, on June 1, 1847, to Cyrus Bisbee, of Jacksonville. She possessed in a marked degree, many graces of mind and heart, and was noted for her charitable deeds. She died April 25, 1888. Her husband who was twelve years her elder, followed her within a year, dying June 1, 1889. Of this marriage there were twelve children, seven of whom died in youth.

William Adolphus Bisbee was the tenth child of his parents, born December 13, 1861. He married Harriet Ann Backus, in Atlanta, Georgia, on May 12, 1888.

She is the daughter of Nathaniel and Cecelia (Calkins) Backus, of New York State, and was born at Burlington, Iowa, July 13, 1865. She is of old English stock whose family also show several different forms of spelling the name.

Of this marriage, three children have been born, of whom two are now living: Virginia Josefa, born April 16, 1889, and Francis Doan, born November 13, 1891.

William A. Bisbee born in 1861, when the Civil War was just beginning, passed his earlier years under that cloud of misfortune which enveloped every interest of the South. He attended the public schools of Jacksonville such as they offered at that time, and later went for a year to the Gainesville Military Academy.

As a youth of seventeen he engaged in business first, as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and a short time later as a prescription clerk in a drug store.

This work proving too confining for his health, he decided to enter the real estate business. This change proved very congenial, and his capabilities in this direction soon became apparent. He continued with this; and his business qualifications and personal characteristics becoming well known, he was at the age of twenty-seven elected to the office of city treasurer, by the city council.

After serving several years in that capacity, he resigned from the office, also giving up his real estate work, and left the city for a year of recuperation.





Upon his return to Jacksonville, he again engaged in the real estate business, and made some very important transactions, among them being the sale to the city, of the present City Hall site, winning after spirited competition with other agents.

In 1895 the slumbering fires of discontent in oppressed Cuba broke forth into insurrection. Possibly impelled by a feeling of sympathy for men who were in a sense at least, partially his countrymen, and possibly impelled by that sentiment which underneath the cold Puritan exterior had always burned as an ardent love of liberty, Mr. Bisbee became a sympathizer with the Cubans, and put his sympathy in the shape of active effort. He assisted in planning a number of filibustering expeditions to Cuba, and later purchased the steam tug *Dauntless* and used it for that purpose. For a couple of years following the *Dauntless* gave more news items to the press of the United States than any other matter of that day. All the power of the United States government was brought to bear to break up the operations of this little vessel. Time and again Mr. Bisbee and his notable captain James Floyd, and his pilot John O'Brien were haled into court, the vessel libeled, and every effort within the reach of the United States District attorney was used to make them desist from their operations; but with the fiery ardor of the Spaniard, as well as the cautious and resolute spirit of the Puritan, he would not be downed, and believing himself to be entirely within his rights and privileges, he brought suit for damages against the agents of the Federal government for interfering with his business, and was sustained by the court. He coped with the Pinkertons, the revenue cutters, the spies and Spanish men of war, and signally eluded them all. He on several occasions demonstrated his daring by flaunting the boldness of his vessel in the very teeth of the Spanish men-of-war, and invited pursuit and capture. These operations covered a period of several years, and were executed from different points up and down the coast. Many amusing events occurred in outwitting the government officials in the execution of the expeditions.

On one occasion the *Dauntless* left Jacksonville for Savannah, with the schooner *Jennie Thomas* in tow. The schooner was supposed to be without cargo, and when the *Dauntless* was held up at



the mouth of the St. John's River and searched by the cruiser *Vesuvius*, little attention was paid to the schooner.

Nothing was found on the *Dauntless* and after an hour's delay she was allowed to proceed with her tow. It was a fatal mistake on the part of the government officials not to have searched the schooner, as they would have found much to interest them. The result of Mr. Bisbee's efforts in behalf of the Cubans, was the landing of thirteen successful expeditions on the island of Cuba; and the arms and ammunition thus run through the lines were of priceless value to the struggling patriots. When war with Spain was declared the Associated Press chartered the *Dauntless* as a dispatch boat to follow Sampson's fleet in Cuban waters. She was especially desirable and adapted to this work, on account of her great speed.

When Cuban independence had been won, and the newly elected President Palma arrived at Havana, all the boats at anchor in the harbor went out to meet his boat with whistles blowing and flags flying, to escort it up to the landing.

Many of the boats, and the *Dauntless* among the number, were there especially for this occasion, and to her was given the honor of the right of line in the marine procession. At the reception given the veteran old patriot by the people upon his arrival at the palace, the President embraced Mr. Bisbee and acknowledged the indebtedness of the Cuban people for the service he had rendered them. In 1899, the piping times of peace having returned, Mr. Bisbee established at Savannah, an independent telephone company, in opposition to the powerful Bell Company. It was the only underground system south of the Mason and Dixon line, and this young company known as the Georgia Telephone and Telegraph Company, being located in a city of great conservatism, owed its existence, and was only made possible, by Mr. Bisbee's characteristic perseverance and indomitable will power to overcome all obstacles.

The young company, although it had a modest beginning, was prosperous from the start, and when Mr. Bisbee disposed of it in 1907, there were over three thousand telephones in operation. In the meantime he had never lost interest in Jacksonville, and after



the fire in 1901, he purchased from his brothers and sisters their interest in the property which had belonged to his family in the previous generation, and erected a handsome building of stores and offices. He saw, however, that a yet greater opportunity awaited him, and returning to Jacksonville after disposing of his telephone plant at Savannah, he erected the Bisbee Building which has the distinction of being the first ten story office building in Florida. Later he added a duplicate of this office building which it adjoins, and is now a part of the original building.

His restless energy was planning for greater things in Jacksonville, as he had an abiding faith in the future prosperity of his native city, when ill health seized upon him and though he made a gallant struggle, his frail body could not overcome disease and he passed away on February 12, 1911 but little past 49 years of age.

A most highly valued and patriotic citizen his death was lamented by all who knew him personally and by thousands who only knew him through his work.







## Jesse M. Willis

Where a man is reared on the farm and has only the educational advantages offered by the common country schools, the ambition for a professional career is difficult of realization. But when the situation is complicated by an absolute lack of capital, with the absolute necessity of laboring that one may live, the flame of hope is low and flickering, and yet what men have done, men may do, and with ceaseless efforts and unremitting determination every obstacle may be overcome and the pathway found which leads on to fortune and to success. A farmer boy who aspired to enter the medical profession, but was handicapped by poverty, and simply declined to be frowned upon by adverse fortune, persevering in his efforts, literally working his way through college, and winning the coveted degree when anything less than his sturdy determination and native grit would have met with discouragement and defeat is Jesse M. Willis, of Williston, Florida, a substantial and successful citizen. How he carved out his own career and the success of his efforts should be an incentive and an inspiration to the ambitious youth whose lines have not fallen in easy places.

Dr. Willis—for he is a successful physician and surgeon now—was born at Williston March 2, 1865. His father's people were of Scotch origin and settled in North Carolina in pioneer days. His mother's people were Irish and she was a native of Florida. Coming from this sturdy ancestry, he was naturally endowed with the strong force of character that manifested itself in his upward career. His father, Jesse M. Willis, Sr., was a native of Georgia, and first came to Florida as a soldier in the Florida-Indian War. He married Dorothea C. Crozier, a native of Nassau County, and located in Ocala in 1849. He engaged in farming, and for a period of twelve years was tax assessor and collector for Marion County, finally removing to Levy County and settling at Williston, where the family has since made its home. Here Dr. Jesse M. Willis





*Yours Truly,*  
*Dr. J. M. McElis*



was born and reared. Farm life in Florida in those days was not what it is now. Railroads were few and markets inaccessible, and the inland farm simply yielded sustenance for its owner. He attended the common schools of the county in season, and received an elementary education which served to create an ambition for better things. Restricted by poverty, however, the outlook was far from bright. With such preliminary preparation as he could make at home, he saved his earnings until he was able to make his way to Louisville, Ky., where he entered the Louisville Medical College. His means were so limited that he had to practice the greatest self-denial and do such work as he could find from time to time to maintain himself. He persevered, however, and was graduated March 4, 1892 with the degree of M.D. He returned to Williston and immediately entered upon the general practice of medicine and surgery, in which he has won success, both from a professional and a material standpoint. As a physician and as a citizen his standing is of the highest character. He owns and manages a drug store which does a substantial business, and is a director in the Bank of Williston. He takes a lively, active interest in all public affairs and is a member of the city council of his town and a trustee in the public school. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World. He is deeply religious, and believes there should be fewer religions and more practical Christianity, the application of Divine principles to worldly problems, and the organization of the world for Christ. In material things, he believes in the chastening of Democracy and the establishing of purer principles. He favors State and national prohibition, and the enacting of a mandatory arbitration law for the settling of all differences that arise between capital and labor. He favors the greatest possible extension and improvement of the facilities for education. He favors restriction in immigration, so that only the desirable and deserving people may find their home in America. He advocates building good roads and affording every comfort and protection to the unfortunate, the aged and the poor.





Dr. Willis was married January 22, 1894 to Jennie Sistrunk, a daughter of James S. and Texas P. Sistrunk, of Levy County. They have one son, Earl Mercer Willis and one daughter, Virginia Willis.





Respectfully  
Yours etc  
Geo. W. Dayton



## George William Dayton

The Hon. George William Dayton, of Dade City, lawyer and State senator, is a native of Hancock County, Illinois, where he was born September 29, 1867. His father was Dr. Aaron O. Dayton, a member of that branch of the family which settled in Illinois, about 1825, when it was a part of the far western frontier. His mother was Elnora Hannan, a native of Ohio. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Dayton were among the early settlers of New York and New Jersey who came to America long before the Revolution. Many members of the Dayton family in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey were men of considerable distinction in their time. Jonathan Dayton, of New York, was very prominent in the Revolutionary period. Another representative of a later period was William L. Dayton, of Philadelphia, who filled many important public positions in the last century.

Dayton, O., and Daytona, Florida, are named from prominent members of the family.

Mr. Dayton's early education was obtained at the Gainesville High School, Gainesville, Texas, and in the A. & M. College of Texas, at Bryan, in that State. After his graduation, having decided to adopt the profession of law, he entered the University of Michigan, one of the great universities of the nation, took the law course, and graduated with the degree of LL.B., in 1895. He then returned to Illinois and opened an office in Quincy, but only remained there a short time, when he moved to Gainesville, Texas, where he remained for two years, and, in 1898, moved to Dade City, Pasco County, where he now resides.

Mr. Dayton rapidly made character as a citizen and reputation as a lawyer, and grew so rapidly in public favor that he was elected mayor of his town within a year after his settlement there. Ex-Judge O. L. Dayton, now clerk of Pasco County circuit court, is a brother of Mr. Dayton, and from this it will seen that other mem-





bers of the family have the faculty of making friends. A worthy disciple of Blackstone, Coke, and other sages of the law, an industrious and profound student of constitutional law, the opinion of few lawyers in Florida is regarded with more respect and favor than that of George William Dayton. This, among other reasons, was a leading consideration resulting in his election by the democrats of his district, in 1908, to the State senate. This rapid growth of Mr. Dayton in the confidence and the esteem of his people is not only a strong testimonial to his personal capacity, but is also a just and proper recognition of the active interest he has at all times felt and manifested in the public welfare.

Mr. Dayton entertains broad views on all public questions. In regard to finances, he favors such amendments of the present national banking laws as will secure more stability in currency, thus avoiding the periodical panics that so often afflict the people, resulting always in serious injury to industry and commerce. The Federal government, he thinks, should interfere in the protection of the Florida forests, the preservation of which is of the highest interest to the State and to the generation to come. Believing that the Florida public school system is too limited in the breadth of education permitted in its schools, Mr. Dayton is emphatic in declaring the great need of such reforms as will secure to every child a deeper and broader education, and should it become necessary, he favors such amendment to the national constitution as will secure from the Federal government appropriations for that purpose.

Mr. Dayton married Miss Minnie M. Gaymore, daughter of Washington and Alice A. Gaymore, of Hamilton, Ill. They have not been blessed with children, but have as a most attractive member of their family Miss Amy Gaymore, a cousin of Mrs. Dayton.

In addition to his law practice Mr. Dayton is interested in naval stores and the lumber business. In the two latter enterprises, he has partners, and under their active management these industries are conducted.

In religion he is a Methodist, active in the work of that church, and superintendent of their Sunday School in his town. In this field of usefulness, he is doing much good work for the betterment



of the youth of his section. He is also affiliated with that popular beneficiary organization, the Woodmen of the World.

Yet a young man, barely in his prime, the probabilities are that Mr. Dayton will attain to a much greater eminence and a much larger usefulness to the people of Florida.



## Alexander Sessoms

Alexander Sessoms, of Bonifay, manufacturer of naval stores, banker and lumberman, like so many others of the Florida naval stores operators and lumbermen, is a native of North Carolina, born in Cumberland County, in 1855. He is a descendant of that Scotch and English emigration which came to Eastern North Carolina between 1715 and 1750, and which from that region have become scattered all over the Southern and many of the Western States. His parents were Kelly and Nancy (Horne) Sessoms. Kelly Sessoms was a naval stores operator—which was the leading industry of that day in that section.

Alexander Sessoms had no other educational advantages than the common schools; and at the age of fourteen, in 1869, he commenced work in the lumber and naval stores business in Cumberland County, North Carolina. For twenty-nine years, until 1898, he remained in the same section without change of business; and then realizing that there were larger opportunities in Florida, and seeking a better field, he moved to Bonifay, where he opened up a lumber and turpentine business, to which he soon added banking.

He is now president of the Bank of Bonifay, and director in the First National Bank of Chipley. He is a director in the Aycock Lumber Company, secretary and treasurer of the Alford Brothers Company, and in addition to these, he has other naval stores interests. Mr Sessoms has achieved marked success in his business, and has also proved his capacity as a banker.

He has been twice married. First, in November, 1876, to Miss C. A. Parker, daughter of Kader and Susan Parker, of Little River, North Carolina. She passed away in 1887, leaving him five children: W. L., W. A., K. P., E. M., and D. J. Sessoms. In 1890, Mr. Sessoms was married to Miss Nannie Rankin, of Guilford County, North Carolina, daughter of Thomas Rankin.







Yours truly  
A. Sisson



Religiously, Mr. Sessoms is a Methodist, of which church he is a consistent member. Politically, he is a democrat, but has never taken any active part in politics; though as a student of history, his favorite reading, and a reader of the periodical press, he is well versed on public questions. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Looking not only to the development of the country, but also to what will most contribute to the prosperity of our people, Mr. Sessoms is a strong advocate of good roads and better railroad facilities. Mr. Sessoms is a good representative of the class of clear-headed business men which, as a result of changed conditions has developed in the South during the past forty years.



## Lee W. Warren

The Warren family, of old English origin, long known in the mother country, is one of the most widely distributed in the United States.

In 1790, it was found in everyone of the original thirteen States, and simple as the name appears, under ten different spellings. There were at that time 511 heads of families, bearing some one of these names. In these families there was a total membership of 2749. Massachusetts led, followed closely by Connecticut, then by North Carolina, Virginia, Maine, Maryland, South Carolina, and New Hampshire, the other colonies having but a small number.

It is curious to note the spellings of this old English name. The original name appears to have been Warren. Then we find the following variations: Waren, Warin, Waring, Warran, Warrin, Warring, Warron, Worren, and Worrin.

In American history, the record of the various branches of the Warren family is long and honorable, and, in our great struggle for independence, no name stands higher than that of the much lamented Doctor Joseph Warren, who gave up his life for his country in one of the first battles of that struggle. In the generations since then the family has been numerously represented in an honorable way in all the avocations of private life and in many positions of prominence and usefulness.

Dr. Lee W. Warren, of Lukens, comes from one of the Maryland families, born at Salisbury, on the eastern shore of Maryland, April 10, 1866. His parents were John S. and Martha A. Warren. His father was by occupation a farmer.

Young Warren obtained his education in the public schools of Maryland, followed by a course at Goldey's Commercial College, Wilmington, Delaware. He then decided to enter upon the medical profession, and entered the medical department of the Uni-







*Yours truly*  
*L. Warren*



versity of Maryland at Baltimore, from which he was graduated in 1890, with the degree of M.D.

Dr. Warren entered upon the practice of his profession at Fruitland, Wicomico County, Maryland, in 1890, and followed it until 1893, when he became connected with the purchasing department of the Jackson and Sharp Company. He remained with them for ten years, and then engaged in the business of manufacturing sash, doors, and mill work, at Berlin, Maryland.

In 1905, he came to Florida and became general manager, secretary and treasurer of the Tilghman Cypress Company, at Lukens, which position he has held now for five years. This company, headed by the Tilghman's, also a Maryland family, is now probably the largest producer of cypress lumber and shingles in Florida.

Dr. Warren seems, notwithstanding his medical training, to have adapted himself to business in such a way as to work out a very considerable measure of success for himself, and those with whom he is associated.

Identified with the democratic party in politics he has never been an office seeker, and, for the past two years, has held the position of postmaster at Lukens, which, as a republican administration is in power, would indicate that he is not an offensive partisan.

On October 14, 1891, he married Miss Georgia B. Staton, a daughter of Joseph L. and Louisa Staton. Of this marriage there is one daughter, Mildred Louisa Warren. Dr. Warren's religious preferences incline to the Baptist Church. Outside of his medical reading, he has found the most pleasure and most helpful inspiration in works of biography. This fact is noticeable in the lives of most successful men; they have had the most help from reading the lives of other men. He believes that the best interest of State and nation are to be promoted by inculcating honesty and sobriety in our youth, by the upbuilding of character first, and that this will lead to all other needed things. He further believes that all of us should stand ready to help each other; that the altruistic spirit is essential for the moral betterment of humanity. He has studied conditions; he is persuaded that our people should turn their attention to the subjects of forest preser-



vation; to the encouragement of better systems of agriculture; to the absolute abolition of the whiskey traffic, and a constant striving after a higher standard of morals. A man of strong, clean character, combined with good business qualifications, he has achieved for himself an honorable position in the community and can be fairly classed as a most useful citizen.







yours truly  
H. C. Townsend



## William Columbus Townsend

William C. Townsend is the elder of the two brothers who have become prominent in the naval stores industry in Florida. He is a native of Georgia, born in Liberty County, on July 19, 1855, son of James and Martha Middleton Townsend. His father was a farmer and trader. The Townsend family is of English descent, and a very old one. Like many other English names, there are many variations in the spelling, though all going back to a common ancestry. Thus we find in our country Townsend, Townshend, Townsand, Tounsand and Towndsend. The two principal spellings are Townsend and Townshend. In England at present, the Marquis Townshend is a most prominent representative of the family. In America there have been numerous branches of the family settled in different States. The most prolific one and that from which it is believed most of the Southern Townsends are descended is the Pennsylvania family. Richard came over with William Penn, though himself not a Quaker. His son, or grandson, Joseph, is given as a founder of the family by reason of his numerous progeny and their becoming widely scattered. In 1740 Light Townsend came from Pennsylvania and settled on Pee Dee River, in Carolina. He was a brave Revolutionary soldier, though past middle life when that struggle began.

In 1790 along the North and South Carolina frontier the Townsends were spread from Charlotte on the west to Wilmington on the east. The name Elijah, which crops out in these Carolina Townsends, appears to have been a favorite name among the Pennsylvania Townsends, and is to some extent confirmatory evidence of the descent of these Carolina Townsends from the Pennsylvanians. The various families have furnished twenty-five eminent men in the history of our country. The list includes Congressmen, manufacturers, sailors, merchants, soldiers, journalists, authors, a poet, a naturalist, several bankers and various other avocations.



Mr. Townsend's grandfather, Elijah Townsend, came from the Carolinas with his father, James Townsend, in the latter years of the eighteenth century, and settled in McIntosh County, Georgia where Mr. Townsend's father was born. He married Martha Middleton, of Liberty County, in 1853, who was a descendant of Arthur Middleton, of South Carolina, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and settled in that county.

Mr. Townsend's early educational advantages were very limited. He was only ten years old when Sherman made his desolating march through Georgia. At the close of the war, a little boy of twelve, he had to lend a hand in the labors of the field and assist in the maintenance of the family, he being the oldest of six children. In the next few years he was able to attend the common schools, and at the age of eighteen and nineteen attended the Bradwell Institute, then conducted by the late Captain S. D. Bradwell, who was later the State school commissioner of Georgia. Having thus picked up a fair English education by strenuous effort, Mr. Townsend became himself a school teacher, and for two years taught in his home county. In 1877 he came to Bradford County, Florida, and taught in the public schools for two and a half years. In 1882 he returned to his native county and engaged in the naval stores business at old Jonesville. He followed this pursuit with some measure of success until 1887, and in 1889 came back to Bradford County, with his brother, followed naval stores business until 1907 when he sold out and has since lived at Lake Butler, in well earned leisure, giving his time to looking after his investments. He is a man of large fortune, which he has earned by hard work, industry, sound judgment, and in the legitimate development of the country. He can look back over his record with satisfaction, knowing that his prosperity had not worked injury to other men.

On October 8, 1879, he married Miss Susie E. Dekle, a daughter of Thomas E. and Elizabeth Dekle, now of Lake Butler, but who were originally of Thomasville, Ga. Of this marriage six children have been born, of whom four are now living, as follows: Lota Alderman, Thomas James, Ollie M. and Iva D. Townsend.

Mr. Townsend is in his political affiliations a democrat, confining his political activities to giving support to his party on proper





occasions. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Masons. His people have divided up in a religious way among the Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists, and in church matters he rather stands on neutral ground, showing them all kindness and support. Like many business men of our day, the hard struggle of his active years did not leave him much time for general reading. Through the press of the country he has kept well advised on all questions of importance. He believes that what Florida most needs is an immigration of farming people. In other words, the State needs producers. As a thoughtful man, he sees that there is a vast area of land needing the hand of man to make it contribute its share to the support of mankind. He believes that the prosperity and the happiness of the country would be increased by a peaceful separation of the white and colored races, if such a thing could be brought about, and that Florida should pay special attention to drainage and irrigation, as the carrying out of the great drainage problems of the State and the irrigation of its improved lands will mean many millions of dollars to the people of Florida. Yet in the prime of middle life, Mr. Townsend has achieved an honorable independence and the regard of the people among whom he has lived for a quarter of a century, which regard in justice to him, it should be said, is not based upon what he has, but upon what he is.



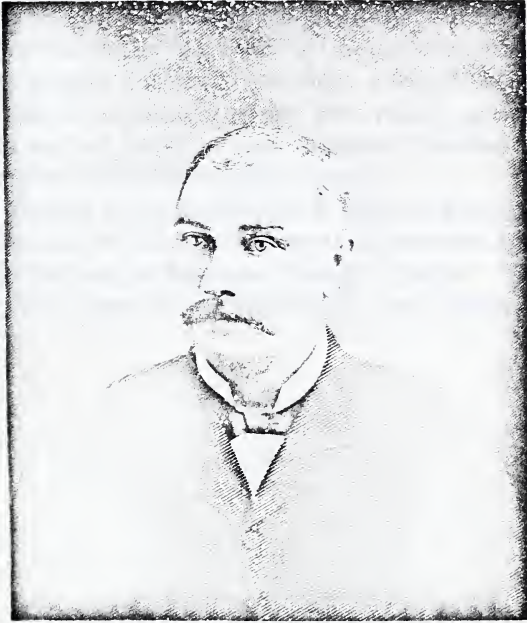
## John Walter Howell

A native of Florida, a veteran of the last Florida Indian War, always active in public affairs, honored by his people with numerous positions of trust and honor, and for thirty years, with a brief intermission, collector of customs at Fernandina, Captain John Walter Howell has had an interesting career and is familiar with the growth and development of his section, to which he has contributed in no small degree.

Captain Howell comes of pioneer Southern stock, his ancestors having been early settlers in Georgia. His grandfather, Captain Thomas H. Howell, who was a veteran in the War of 1812, removed from Fulton County, Georgia, to Florida in territorial days, and his mother's people were also among the earliest of the American settlers after the State came from under Spanish domination. He was born at Tallahassee, December 1, 1844, his parents being Thomas H. Howell and Maria A. Grissett Howell. His father was a farmer and, as the educational advantages of the period were limited, after he had secured what education there was to be had in the public schools, his education was completed under the private tuition of Prof. James Crow. He served under Captain James Johnson of Independent Volunteers in the last Florida Indian War, and scoured a number of swamps in search of the treacherous foe whose unexpected attacks made life hazardous for the settlers. During the war between the States he served under Captain W. D. Bloxham. Soon after the close of the war he was appointed sheriff of Baker County and served in that capacity and also as tax assessor and collector for the county. He held this office until 1874 and was also county superintendent of schools for Baker County.

In 1874 he was elected to the State senate from the sixteenth senatorial district. In 1878 he was appointed collector of customs for the port of Fernandina and has held that office ever since with





*Yours Truly*  
*J M Howell*





an intermission of six years when he was engaged in the real estate business, and in which he was in every way successful.

Captain Howell is a republican in politics and an enthusiastic advocate of the so-called Rooseveltian policies, believing that their continuation will be of great benefit to the people of the whole country. He also advocates the attraction of immigrants of a high class, believing that by this means the great agricultural and horticultural possibilities of the State will be the sooner developed. He also advocates greater public economy and a reduction in the rate of taxation. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Free and Accepted Masons. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

Captain Howell was married June 8, 1874, to Eizabeth A. McIver, a daughter of A. M. McIver, a lawyer and surveyor, and Margaret A. Austin McIver, of Gadsden County, Florida. They have two children, viz: John Walter Howell, Jr., and James Clements Howell.



## Ezekiel Smith Grace

The life of the Hon. Ezekiel Smith Grace of Citronelle, is an epic of hard work. He was born in Talbot County, Georgia, on November 23, 1848, son of W. D. and Lourany Averett Grace. His father was a merchant and mill man. Both his parents were natives of Georgia, his father born in Hancock County and his mother in Talbot. The family is of Irish descent. His great grandfather, the first progenitor in this country, came from Ireland, and settled on the eastern shore of Maryland. He married a Scotch woman, and Mr. Grace is, therefore, one of that excellent Scotch-Irish stock which has made such a great mark in the history of our Southern States. So far as is known to him, none of his immediate family have obtained great distinction, but have always been good citizens and industrious people. One of his cousins, Charles D. Grace, is said to have fired the shot which killed the Federal General Sedgewick during the Civil war.

Mr. Grace's early education was limited. The only advantages obtainable when he was a boy were the ordinary rural schools of Georgia, which, while good enough so far as they went, did not cover much ground. When the Civil war broke out in 1861, he was too young to enter the army, but before its close, served for a brief space as a member of what was known as Governor Joe Brown's militia at Macon, Georgia.

In 1868 he began active work in life as a partner with his father in a mercantile establishment at Howard, Georgia. They soon sold out their business, and he then followed farming one year, at the conclusion of which, still in partnership with his father, they bought a plantation in Russell County, Alabama. He continued planting until 1879, when, after a series of failures of the cotton crop, he became disgusted with free negro labor, rented out the farm, and went to Pensacola, where he entered the timber business in the employ of C. M. Wilson. While engaged in this he





Yours truly  
E. Spruce





contracted typhoid malarial fever on the Escambia River, and then changed his occupation over to a position with the firm of railroad contractors, Tabler and Crudup, who were engaged at that time in building the western division of the Pensacola and Atlantic Railway. When this job was completed, he went with the same firm to Louisiana, where he worked with them in the building of the New Orleans and North Eastern Railroad. While camping in the Pearl River swamp, the rising waters drowned them out, and he came back to Pensacola. About this time his father died, and he returned to Alabama to see what condition affairs were in. He found that his father, in a feeble condition had mortgaged the property, and that everything was lost. He moved then to Marion County, Florida, and as he says himself, had nothing but a family. After three years his wife died, leaving him with five small children.

He then made a homestead entry on a good tract of land in Citronelle, and went into the woods with his children. He managed to get a rough little home started, borrowed one hundred dollars and entered into a mercantile partnership with E. W. Priest. They bought a small stock of goods from F. H. Crowder, who was also acting postmaster, and Mr. Grace was made deputy postmaster at the salary of eight dollars and a half a month. After a few months, he bought out the interest of his partner and has continued the mercantile business till the present time with varying success. He says that his motto has always been to give to each person whatever they paid for, and that he has given many people more than they paid for. He lays down as a rule of action for all good citizens sobriety, honesty, economy and a full share of work.

In February, 1892, he was appointed postmaster at Citronelle, and served fourteen years. In December, 1892, he was appointed railroad agent and served until the office was closed in January 1908, and during those same years was agent for the Southern Express Company, which closed its office on March 31, 1908.

Last summer his friends in the county insisted on nominating him as a representative of Citrus County in the legislature, and in November he was elected, and is now serving his constituents with fidelity. This illustrates the position which he has won in the county, that without solicitation or effort on his part, he should



be selected by his friends and elected by all the people as their representative in the general assembly.

Mr. Grace has been twice married. On January 5, 1876, he married Miss Mary E. Mitchell, a daughter of Dr. W. J. and Emily S. Mitchell. After her death in October, 1892, he married Miss Fannie William Alford, daughter of William Gaston and John Clarissa Alford. She is a great granddaughter of Lodwick Alford, a very prominent member of Revolutionary General Assembly in North Carolina, and one of the noted patriots of his day. Mr. Grace has five children, Menza B., Olive P., Herman G., Edgar C., Emmie Lou Grace.

Mr. Grace is a life-time democrat in politics. Notwithstanding the limited opportunities for education in his boyhood, by constant reading of the press, good magazines and historical works, he has become a well-informed man, thoroughly competent to fill any position that he will accept.

He believes that the best interests of the country would be promoted if people would study more about how to make an honest dollar rather than a dishonest nickel. The Golden Rule strikes Mr. Grace as a very practical guide for life. He believes that any man who will follow it and work hard will achieve such a measure of success as his abilities deserve.





James Duley  
J. A. Alfors





## Sion Augustus Alford

Florida was for a generation or more little known and less understood by the great mass of the American people. Thirty years ago it began to attract attention as a winter health resort. Gradually these winter visitors began to discover the possibilities of the land, and that climate was but one of its assets. For twenty years past there has been a steadily widening and deepening stream of immigration to the State. These newcomers have been for the most part men above the average in intelligence. Many of them were leaders in their old homes, many of them had accumulated considerable capital before removal to the land of flowers. Among these valuable newcomers was our subject, Sion Augustus Alford, who came from Bullock County, Georgia, to Chipley, Florida, in 1898.

Mr. Alford was born in Marion County, South Carolina, on June 16, 1863. His parents were Paisley and Martha (McRae) Alford. He is of Welsh extraction on the paternal side and Scotch on the maternal. His great-great-grandfather, Lodrick Alford, came from North Wales to Wake County, North Carolina, about 1700.

Paisley Alford was a lumberman and farmer. Young Alford obtained his primary education in the public schools of Marion County, after which he attended the Leeland Institute, at Leeland, South Carolina. In 1885, he embarked in the naval stores business at Latta, South Carolina, where he remained until 1889, when he transferred his business and residence to Bullock County, Georgia.

Impressed with the advantages offered by Florida, in 1898 he came to Chipley and embarked in his old line of business. He came to Chipley with capital; has prospered there, and branched out into new ventures. He is recognized as a leader, enterprising, sagacious and energetic. At present he is a director in the Consoli-



dated Naval Stores Company, the largest naval stores factorage house in the world; president of Alford Brothers, Company, dealers in naval stores and real estate; vice-president of the First National Bank of Chipley; vice-president of Chipley State Bank; vice-president of Aycock Lumber Company, of Aycock, Florida; and director in Florida Life Insurance Company of Jacksonville.

Though seeking no political preferment, he has served as town councilman and mayor.

On November 26, 1890, he married Miss Mary Henry, daughter of John E. and Charlotte (Betha) Henry, of Marion County, South Carolina. They have eight living children: Eva Henry, Lela Holmes, Ernest Leslie, Lottie McRae, Kate, Sion A., Jr., Frank Wilson, and Paul Sibley Alford.

Owing to his business activities his reading has been confined chiefly to the periodical literature of the day, which enables him to keep abreast of the world's work and thought. He has always been identified with the democratic party in politics. In religion he adheres to the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder and an honored and consistent member. He is one of the trustees of Palmer College at DeFuniak Springs, Florida. He is also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Alford is a commanding figure in his community for his progressive ideas, and has been no small factor in the rapid development of that section during the ten years of his residence. His life is a success, not only from the standpoint of money-making, but also when gauged by the higher standard of character making.





Yours truly  
W. L. Pomeroy





## Walton Legrand Powell

The Powell family is of Welsh origin. In that country it is exceedingly ancient, and can be traced back by authentic records to the Lord of Brecon, about the year 1090. It multiplied exceedingly in Wales, spread over into England, and came to this country among the early settlers. It is now very numerous in many of the States. Its first foothold was in Virginia, where members of the family were settled as early as 1620, and possibly a little earlier even than that. A majority of the Middle States Powells are descended from Thomas Powell, of Bethpage, Long Island, who settled there in 1688. Nearly all of the Southern Powells are descended from the Virginia branch. The coat-of-arms of these Powell families comes from Brecknock, Wales, is a very ancient one, and with the usual independence of the Welsh, they disdained the French and Latin mottoes and put a Welsh motto at the bottom of their arms.

Our subject, Walton Legrand Powell, of Interlachen, is a native of South Carolina, born at Gallivant's Ferry, Horry County. His parents were Robert Marion and C. M. (Lee) Powell. His father was a farmer and merchant.

Young Powell's educational training was received in the country schools, and he began life on his own account at twenty-one years of age, as he says, at very small wages. Finally he succeeded in getting a foothold in the turpentine industry, and has worked out a very considerable measure of success. Commencing in South Carolina, he drifted to southern Georgia, and finally, in September, 1907, moved to his present location. He is now interested in the Rodman Lumber Company, of Rodman, Florida; the Savannah Lumber Company, Savannah, Georgia; the Savannah Lighting Company, Savannah, Georgia, and the Benton Shingle Company, of Donalsonville; Georgia, in addition to which he has private turpentine interests. Mr. Powell is recognized as a sub-



stantial, successful and honorable business man. His business code is a simple one: To conduct transactions so honorably that one's word will be as good as one's bond; and in all justice it must be said that he has lived up to his code, and his word is as good as his bond.

A man of strong religious convictions, he exercises the office of deacon in the Presbyterian Church, and finds the Bible both the most interesting and the most helpful reading. He thinks the reading of other books of the right sort will contribute to a better understanding of the Bible, and he therefore does not confine himself to the one book, but believes in judicious discrimination in one's reading.

On June 6, 1888, he married Miss Effie Eliza McNeill, a daughter, of Laughlin and Mary P. McNeill. They have no surviving children.

In politics Mr. Powell is a democrat from conviction, but takes no active part beyond the exercise of the elective franchise. Though only three years a resident of Florida, he is thoroughly identified with the community, and is recognized as a decided gain to its business circles and the ranks of good citizenship.



## John Thomas Porter

Judge John Thomas Porter, of Grand Ridge, Jackson County, is a prominent member of that splendid army of valuable citizens who have come into the State during the past twenty-five years and have contributed so immensely to its improvement in every direction. Mr. Porter is a native of Pennsylvania, in which State he was born seventy-three years ago. He comes of a family long settled in America. His grandparents on both sides were soldiers in our Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812 with Great Britain, and he is entitled, therefore, to membership in the great patriotic society of the Sons of the Revolution. Our colonial records show that Richard Porter settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635, and John Porter at Hingham, Massachusetts, in the same year. Then we find John Porter at Windsor, Connecticut, in the first settlement of that State, 1635 to 1639. Then Robert Porter, at Farmington, Connecticut. These Porters who all came over from England at about the same time and apparently were of the same family, being more or less kin, were the founders of the family, now widely spread, especially through the northern and eastern sections of our country. They have contributed to the nation many men eminent in the various walks of life. Mr. Porter's father, Cephas Porter, was a farmer, who married Sarah Wilson. The youth was reared on a farm and obtained his education at Dunlap's Creek Presbyterian Academy.

In 1858 he married Miss Phebe Jane Finley, a daughter of Ebenezer and Phebe Woodward Finley. The Finleys also were of this old pioneer stock. Her great-grandfather, Rev. James Finley, was the first Presbyterian minister to cross the Blue Ridge mountains and preach to our scattered pioneers before the Indians had vacated the country. Of this marriage five children have been born, all of whom are now living, Ebenezer Finley, Sarah Margaret, Albert Lowry, Lulu Bell and John William Porter. The oldest





son, a resident of Kansas, has lately served that State as president pro tem. of the State senate.

In 1871 Mr. Porter abandoned the farm and engaged in the grain trade in Illinois. For the next eleven years he was a grain buyer in Illinois and Iowa. In 1889 he became interested in Florida and bought 10,640 acres of land from the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad, and began a pioneer life as a lumberman, where the little town of Grand Ridge now stands. He built the first two houses and began clearing. The third building in the town was the Presbyterian Church which was built entirely at the expense of himself and wife, and a little later they built one for the negroes, which they are still using. We are accustomed to associate the work of a pioneer with the olden days of our country and the first settlers, but here we have a case where for the past twenty years a thoroughly modern citizen has been doing genuine pioneer work in opening up the country and teaching and educating the people.

In politics Judge Porter is a republican. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and United Workmen. He is a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder for the past thirty-three years. He has been a delegate to the general assembly of that church at three separate sessions. For forty-nine years, without a six months' vacation, he has been a Sunday School superintendent, and organized the Sunday School at Grand Ridge when there were only two white families in the town, which has grown into one of the best in that section. Mrs. Porter is equally as devoted to this work as the judge and for more than thirty years has been a teacher of girls. The judge and his wife are literally the founders of the little town of Grand Ridge, and have done everything within the limits of human strength to build it up in both a material and moral way. He says himself that he has tried to help men and women and fit them better for happy and useful lives, both here and hereafter.

In 1896 he was made United States commissioner for the northern district of Florida, which position he is still filling with fidelity, and during these thirteen years has heard 1058 criminal cases. Judge Porter has been an extensive reader of all classes of books, but has found the Bible and current periodicals most helpful. He



has also been a contributor to the press for years, as a correspondent of the *Times-Union*, of Jacksonville, and the *Pensacola Journal*. In addition to this he has been a valued contributor to the *Sugar Planter* of New Orleans. He believes that Florida and the nation would be much better in every way by more schools and churches and less politics. He lays down as a basis for both a working code and the betterment of our fellow men, "A religious life, more liberal education, strict integrity, close application, and work." He is strongly impressed with the need of industrial schools. Perhaps the greatest work done for his adopted State by Judge Porter remains to be mentioned. He was one of the first to fully appreciate the value of the sugar cane to his section of the State. Not necessarily for the making of sugar, but of syrup. He has fully demonstrated its value during the past twenty years and now has a field of forty-five acres in cane next to the Cohasset Company, which has over one hundred acres. He also purchases syrup from as much as forty or fifty small planters. Such men as Judge Porter, Senator West, of Tallahassee, Honorable W. B. Roddenbury, of Cairo, Georgia, and Honorable W. J. Singletary, of Grand Ridge, who are building up this industry along the Southern line of Georgia and the northern line of Florida are laying the foundations for an industry which in the next quarter of a century will add its millions of dollars in value to that section. Few men even yet realize the possibilities in this work, but when one stops to consider the present population of our country, the enormous increase during every decade, the high price which this cane syrup brings, and the fact that the demand is likely to continue for years to come to outrun the supply, it will be seen that these pioneers are indeed benefactors of the country. In this as in all other matters Judge Porter has been not only a leader but has been full of zeal in behalf of the enterprise, because of its possibilities of good for the country.

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## William Sherman Jennings

Florida is indebted to sister States for many of her ablest and most distinguished public men, and could the debt be computed in dollars and cents on the basis of the value of services rendered would be under overwhelming obligations to the State of Illinois. For it was in that State that former Governor William Sherman Jennings was born and reared and lived until he came to Florida to make his home. His record in the land of flowers has been one of unqualified success in the practice of his profession and of conspicuous and lasting service to the people of his adopted State. He had scarcely become acclimated when he entered upon an honorable career in the public service which continued almost without interruption until he had been honored with the highest honor in the gift of the people. He filled every public station with credit to himself and by his devotion to duty and singleness of purpose to serve the people made lasting the benefit of his endeavor. His record as governor, in lessening the burdens of the taxpayer and at the same time increasing the revenue, in conserving the State's financial resources and enlarging her appropriations for meritorious purposes, in establishing needed reforms and extending the usefulness of State institutions, will live in the annals of the State, as patriotic, progressive and of lasting good. Governor Jennings has barely reached the prime of life and his ever increasing number of friends and admirers confidently look forward to his filling other high stations and greatly extending his career of public usefulness.

Governor Jennings is of English descent and comes from a family that were among the earliest settlers of America in Colonial days. His father was born in Illinois, to which State his people had immigrated long before it was opened up to settlement. His mother was also a native of Illinois and descended from one of the pioneer families of South Carolina. He was born in Marion County, Illinois, March 24, 1863, his parents being Joseph W. and Amanda









*Yours very truly,  
W. S. Jennings*



Couch Jennings. His father was a prominent lawyer and served as judge of the Marion County court for many years. He received his early educational training in the public schools of Marion County, and as a youth attended the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, Illinois. He then read law in the office of his brother Charles E. Jennings of Salem, Illinois, who at the time was a partner of the father of William Jennings Bryan. Incidentally it may be stated that Governor Jennings is a cousin of the distinguished democratic leader. He then took the full course at the Union Law School of Chicago, in 1885. His early removal to Florida followed and locating at Brooksville, he was admitted to the bar in May, 1886. His learning and ability attracted attention early in his career and he was soon engaged in a profitable general practice. In 1887 he was appointed circuit court commissioner for the sixth judicial circuit and performed the duties of that position with such credit that in May, 1888, he was appointed judge of the Hernando County court. In the regular election following in November he was elected by the people for a full term of four years. In 1892 he was elected to represent Hernando County in the legislature, where his services were of such a character that he was reelected in 1894 and selected by the House to preside over its deliberations as speaker.

In 1896 he canvassed the State as a candidate for presidential elector, and was selected by his fellow-electors as messenger to convey the returns to Washington. In 1898 he was chosen permanent chairman of the State democratic convention which met at Orlando. As a member of and as speaker of the house, as presidential elector and in various other capacities he had the opportunity of making friends, and in every station he filled his executive ability and worth were recognized, and when he received the democratic nomination for governor in 1900 his popularity was attested by the fact that he led the ticket just as he had led the electoral ticket four years before. While rejoicing in his having been chosen governor the people of Brooksville gave him up with regret as he had rendered them able services as a member of the town council for ten years, during eight of which he was president of the body. He was also president of the board of trustees of the Brooks-



ville High School, and on becoming governor he necessarily relinquished both these places.

As governor of the State he made a record that has never been surpassed if equaled by any of the able executives who have held that high office, and was of actual, material, immediate benefit to the masses of the people. While taxation was greatly reduced the revenue was increased and the State's financial condition greatly improved. He not only reduced the State's bonded debt of \$1,032,500 over forty per cent, thereby reducing the interest payments by \$40,000 annually, but in the settlement of the Indian War claims paid off \$132,000 of State Bonds held by the United States government, with accumulated interest since 1873, amounting to nearly \$400,000.

The State tax for general purposes was reduced to one-half mill or just twenty per cent of what it was when he assumed office. A reform was effected in the method of leasing State convicts which yielded an increase of over \$500,000 in four years. There was a healthy and notable increase in the receipts from the general license tax, from the tax on insurance companies, in the interest on State deposits in banks, from the sale of fertilizer stamps and from the corporation charter tax. His veto of unconstitutional and unnecessary items in the general appropriation bill effected a saving of \$250,000 to the taxpayers. On his recommendation the tax sale certificates were transferred back to the counties for sale and redemption with the result that the receipts in one year increased from \$75,824 to \$169,734, or 124 per cent. The ruling that tax assessors should eliminate from the assessment roll all of the State lands, including all lands sold to the State for unpaid taxes, saved at least \$30,000 annually. The amount received from the sale of internal improvement and swamp land, and the amount of bonds redeemed by the trustees of the internal improvement fund during the first two and one half years of his administration was in excess of the amount received and paid during the whole of the previous nine years. The sale of school lands was doubled during the first year of his administration. During the first two and one half years of his administration the sale of swamp and overflowed lands amounted to \$328,919 which is \$252,273 more than the receipts







from the same source during the previous ten years. Greater liberality than ever before was shown in the erection of new buildings and improving State institutions. The State capital was enlarged and practically rebuilt and refurnished, public improvements of this nature exceeding \$300,000. Not only were there physical improvements but the appropriations for the higher educational institutions during his term equaled the entire amount appropriated for these institutions during the previous twenty-five years. To encourage county high schools a new appropriation of \$50,000 a year was made. Pension appropriations were increased from \$75,000 to \$200,000 annually and the honor roll beneficiaries enlarged from 758 to about 3000 names. The supreme court was enlarged from three to six justices, and for the first time in many years final decisions were announced in important litigation without vexations and expensive delay.

The appropriations for the annual encampment of the State troops was largely increased and their efficiency otherwise greatly increased. With enlarged appropriations for worthy causes taxation was still reduced, and while there was only \$32,815 in the State treasury when he was inaugurated the balance two years later was \$261,265. It is estimated that his economies and reforms saved to the State in actual cost during the first two years of his administration the sum of \$1,700,000. His close scrutiny of all financial operations, his vigilance and successful management is illustrated in the result of his negotiation with the United States government. He not only secured prompt settlement of the Indian War claims, after the passage of the necessary congressional acts, but procured the payment of \$88,362 due the Florida school fund, of \$25,007 due the trustees of the internal improvement fund, and \$9,326 due the general revenue fund on census account. He also succeeded in collecting \$13,248 not included in the settlement as first made by demanding a reopening of the account as to include this amount which had been omitted in the settlement of 1889. This would have been lost to the State but for his vigilance. He also collected from the United States \$51,050 for the sale of the quarantine stations and procured a patent for 3,000,000 acres of land. He also recovered for the State 110,055 acres of swamp land



which had not been earned by the Tallahassee South Eastern Railway. Governor Jennings attended the National waterway convention at Memphis in 1907 and was the author of the resolution which was adopted declaring for the establishment of a fourteen-foot waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. This was one of the few resolutions adopted, of the five hundred or more which were presented. He made the race for the democratic nomination for United States senator to succeed Senator Taliaferro in the general democratic primary and while he was not successful at this time the very creditable vote he received shows his great and lasting strength with the people to whom he has rendered such able services. Since retiring from the office of Governor he has resided in Jacksonville where he has an extensive and valuable general practice and is easily one of the most successful as well as one of the most popular members of the bar. He is gentle and dignified yet unassuming and of the highest degree of integrity. He is a deacon in the First Baptist Church of Brooksville and is vice-president of the Florida State Baptist convention. He has for several years been a member of the board of trustees of the John B. Stetson University. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Governor Jennings was married to Corinna Jordan, a daughter of William S. and Susan Jordan of Brooksville. He was married the second time to May Mann, the daughter of A. S. and Elizabeth Mann of Tallahassee. By his second marriage he has one son, Bryan Jennings.

Some of the special acts of Governor Jennings' administration called for more detailed mention than has been given in the body of this sketch, and they are here set forth at some little length. The following paragraphs, while dealing with question of accomplished fact, also represent in a sense Governor Jennings' personal view of these governmental questions in which he was such an active participant. It may be said, as a whole, they reflect credit upon both good judgment and his sense of patriotism.



## VETO

The veto joint resolution passed by the legislature, making application to congress for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the constitution of the United States making United States senators elective in several States by direct vote of the people, in which he calls attention to the two methods prescribed by the constitution and disapproves the method involved in the call of a constitutional convention of the United States, on the ground that if such a constitutional convention should be called, it would be a general convention with all the powers incident thereto and not limited in its scope and power to the one amendment referred to in the application. Twenty-three States had passed similar resolutions and one other, the State of Virginia, having such resolutions pending in its legislature. This veto was sustained by practically a unanimous vote of the legislature, the Virginia resolution defeated and likewise the attempt to call a constitutional convention throughout the United States.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

During the latter part of his term in office as governor, he gave special personal attention to the investigation and preparation of summaries and statements showing the status of the lands granted to Florida under act of congress known as "The Swamp Land Grant Act", its dispositions, ownership, status, and outstanding land grant claims against the fund. For twenty-five years prior to his incumbency in office it had been the policy of the trustees of the internal improvement fund, in whom these lands had been vested for the purpose of drainage and reclamation, to deed such lands when patented, to railroads, under acts of the legislature making grants in aid of the construction of railroads. He and his associate trustees arrived at the conclusion that such policy was a diversion of the fund and declined to deed lands under legislative land grants, to railroad companies, and no lands were thus deeded during his entire term in office.







## FINANCES OF THE FUND IMPROVED

When he was inaugurated there were no moneys in the treasury of the fund, except for incidental expenses, and no patented lands that had not theretofore been deeded to railroad claimants. At the close of his term there was approximately three hundred thousand dollars in the treasury of the fund and three million acres of patented lands. He also inaugurated the requirement of interest on the deposits in the banks of these funds. Upon the announcement of the policy declining to deed lands to railroad companies, suits were brought in the United States court to compel the trustees to convey lands in accordance with legislative land grants, which were vigorously defended during his administration.

## CLOSE OF HIS ADMINISTRATION

At the close of his administration he was instrumental in organizing the Florida Bank and Trust Company, a financial institution of Jacksonville with a capital stock of one million dollars, then the largest capital of any financial institution in the South, and was its vice-president and in active management of the institution during its first year.

## GENERAL COUNSEL TRUSTEES INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

He was also employed as general counsel of the trustees of the internal improvement fund of Florida and put in charge of all the litigation against the internal improvement fund which had grown to great proportions, the acreage being claimed aggregating six million, suits having been instituted in the United States court in both Florida districts, and in some of the State courts. These suits were vigorously contested through the years until 1908, when the court sustained the contention of the trustees of the internal improvement fund holding in effect that the lands of the fund were to be used in kind, or the proceeds from the sale thereof, exclusively for the purpose of drainage and reclamation; that the legislature granted only residuary interest in the lands, subject to the

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title and trusts vested in the trustees of the internal improvement fund. This could have no effect until the purposes of the fund, the main one being the drainage and reclamation of the swamp lands, had been accomplished. He also advised, and in the settlements that were made under instructions from the trustees of the internal improvement fund, caused all of these residuary legislative grants to be conveyed to the State board of education, thus vesting in the State board of education for the benefit of the youth of the State, whatever beneficiary or resulting interest there may be in the fund estimated at several millions of dollars in value. Whereupon satisfactory adjustments and settlements were made, thus saving to the fund and the State approximately three hundred thousand dollars in money and three million acres of land.

#### GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE BOARD OF DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS

He has also served as general counsel for the board of drainage commissioners of the State of Florida, in their efforts to drain the Everglades. He was the author of the drainage tax law, which has been vigorously contested in the United States Courts by railroad land grant claimants, the court having sustained the validity of the law. The drainage district embraces four million acres of land, the annual tax aggregating two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.



## James Herbert Drummond

James Herbert Drummond, of St. Andrews, though only ten years a citizen of Florida, is already proving himself one of the most valuable men in the western section of that State by his work along development lines.

Mr. Drummond is a native of Maine, born at Winslow, Kennebec County, on November 23, 1865, son of Geo. L. and Mary P. (Murphy) Drummond.

All the Drummonds in America, and everywhere else, are of Scotch origin, going back to the clan Drummond, which had an organized existence certainly as far back as the year 1070—more than eight hundred years ago. There is no question that the clan organization goes back of that, but beyond that point is no recorded history. The present head of the clan is Wm. Huntley Drummond, fifteenth Earl of Perth. The earldom of Perth has always been held by a Drummond, who has been the hereditary head of the clan since the earldom was established. He held other titles prior to the establishment of the earldom, dating back as far as the year 1070. Among the more modern creations have been Earls of Kinnoul, Earls of Melfort, Viscount Strathallen, and in France, Dukes of Melfort. A half dozen members of the clan now hold various titles in the British peerage, and there are perhaps twenty coats-of-arms in the clan. The one coat-of-arms which every Drummond is entitled to use is that of the clan. Every Highland clan had its badge, taken from the forest or the flowers. The badge of the Drummonds is the wild thyme or the holly, both being used indifferently. The clan pipe music is a march with an unpronounceable Gaelic name, which translated into English means "The Duke of Perth March." In the struggles between the Stuarts and the House of Hanover, the Drummonds took part with the Stuarts, and suffered much on account of it. Generation after generation the Drummonds had to flee the coun-







*Yours truly*  
*J. H. Drummond*



try, were beheaded, hung, drawn and quartered. Numerous members of the clan emigrated to America, and some to France. It was as late as 1853 when Queen Victoria finally restored "The Drummond" to all his rights and titles, out of which the family had been kept for several generations because of its devotion to the House of Stuart. One of the earliest martyrs to American liberty was that Drummond who followed Nathaniel Bacon in the famous outbreak in Virginia in 1676. The clan tartan or plaid is a dark-colored plaid in reddish brown, black, green, purple and yellow, the dark colors predominating. The coat-of-arms of the clan consists of a shield supported on each side by partially nude men with a huge club over the shoulder, the shield surmounted by a crown as a crest, with the motto, "Gang warily," which is the Scotch equivalent of "Be cautious," or "Go carefully." The colors are red, yellow and green. A peculiar feature of the Drummond family is that, unlike so many other Scotch clans, it has never been domiciled to any extent in England, and only to a slight extent in Ireland, and every investigation of any family of Drummonds goes back to the Scotch clan.

The immediate family from which Mr. Drummond is descended goes back to Alexander Drummond, born in Scotland, migrated first to Ireland, where he resided in Cappa. In 1729 he with his family came to America. He was at that time a widower. His family consisted of his sons, Patrick and James; a daughter Frances, married to Alexander Campbell; a daughter Mary, a widow of one Kneely, or Nealy, or McNeil; and Mary's two daughters, Margaret and Jane. Alexander settled at what is known as the "Chopps," at the mouth of the Kennebec River, in Maine, not far from Dodge Ferry, where he was killed the next winter by a falling tree. Patrick, son of Alexander, was born June 11, 1694. The inscription on his tombstone is: "In memory of Patrick Drummond, Esquire, who was born at Cappa, in Ireland, June 11, 1694, came with his sister and two brothers to America in A.D. 1729, and died at Georgetown, December 28, 1761, aged 67 years." Patrick was married when he came to America, but the only thing known of his wife is, that her name was Margaret. His children by Margaret were: Ann, who married Rev. Wm. McLanahan; Margaret, born



in Georgetown, married Thos. Williams; Mary, died January 15, 1747; Frances, married Wm. Campbell; Elijah, married Ann Butler. His first wife died, and he married for his second wife Susanna Rutherford, a daughter of Rev. Robt. Rutherford, who died July 12, 1771, at forty-nine years of age. Her children were: Jane, born July 27, 1741, and married Alexander Drummond; John, born September 27, 1744, married Mary McFadden; Mary, born November 4, 1747, died in youth; Catherine, or Catrin, born November 8, 1749, died August 25, 1750; Letitia, or Letters, born April 8, 1753, and married James McFadden; Nancy, or Ann, born July 6, 1755, married John Campbell; Elizabeth, who died young. The headstone of John, which was taken out of the old graveyard, which had become nothing but a pasture, the stones in it being broken more or less, was repaired in 1884 and removed to the Drummond cemetery in Winslow, where it was placed by that of his wife. John, the son of Patrick by his second wife, married Mary McFadden. His children born in Georgetown were: Rutherford, born October 20, 1770, and John, born April 13, 1772. This Rutherford, son of John, was the great-grandfather of our subject, Mr. James H. Drummond. Rutherford's brother John was the great-grandfather of Mr. Josiah H. Drummond, at present a leading lawyer of Portland, Maine, and high up in the Masonic Fraternity. Rutherford Drummond was born in Georgetown, and moved to Vassalboro, and thence to Sidney, Maine. He married Rebecca Davis. He had ten children, one of whom, John, died in infancy, and nine lived to maturity. Rutherford Drummond's nine children who grew up were: James, Albert, Alfred, Robert, Joshua, Nancy, Olive, Eliza and Jane. James Drummond married Sophronia Thomas, and of this marriage were born James, Rutherford, George Lincoln, Harriet, Olive, Eliza and Frances. All of these grew up, married and reared families except Frances, who died at the age of nineteen. George Lincoln Drummond, who was a farmer, married Mary Partridge Murphy, and they had a family of nine children. James Herbert Drummond was the third in order of these nine children, born on November 23, 1865. On October 1, 1902, he married Miss Grace Edith Day, and they have one child, James Herbert Drummond, born March 14, 1905.

The Drummonds have been lumbermen, farmers, lawyers







and bankers, and have without exception lived up to the family motto of "Gang warily."

On the maternal side of Mr. Drummond's family, one of his great-grandfathers was Peter McMurphy, who in the pioneer days fought in the Indian and Revolutionary Wars, and had a series of stirring adventures during his Indian campaigns, being more than once a prisoner, compelled to run the gauntlet, condemned to be burned at the stake, and yet survived all these to become the founder of a family. One of his sons, William Murphy, married Mary Jameson, whose mother was a Wadsworth, and a sister of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's mother, so that the great poet was thus related in a degree to Mr. Drummond. Hiram Murphy, son of William, and grandfather of our subject, married Margaret McIntyre, daughter of Col. Wm. McIntyre, of the Revolutionary armies. Sons of this marriage have shown the same spirit of adventure that characterized the earlier generations, serving in the Civil War and in the later Indian troubles in the West.

James H. Drummond received a good common school education in his native State, and in 1883 left home and went to Iron River, Wisconsin. He served a hard apprenticeship in that far northern section, secured a claim to government land, which was heavily timbered, and finally became valuable. He was hunter, lumberman and trapper, and had some very narrow escapes in those early days from the wolves which were at that time numerous in the country. While living in that section, Mr. Drummond read law and learned how to estimate timber. He did a good deal of work for different lumber companies, handled lands on commission and finally secured backing which enabled him to accumulate on his own account.

When the Spanish-American war broke out, he enlisted in the 4th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was made sergeant but his regiment was not ordered to the front. He was mustered out the last day of February, 1899, and immediately started out to investigate timber propositions of the South. He explored lands in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. He then went north and was instrumental in organizing a company to buy timber in Florida, making his headquarters first at Blountstown and later at St. Andrews. His company has



acquired large tracts of timber land in Florida, and Mr. Drummond's judgment has been fully justified by the increase in values of the properties so acquired. He has since become heavily interested in timber in British Columbia, but regards the Southern investments as much the safest investments, on account of great losses by fire in the Northwest. He is now treasurer of the Cascade Timber Company, a Wisconsin corporation of \$500,000 capital; president of the Flamish Timber Company, also a Wisconsin corporation, the first of which holds timber only in British Columbia and the latter in Florida. He is also individually the owner of large tracts in Florida and British Columbia. He is president and director of the bank of St. Andrews; president of the St. Andrews Ice and Power Company; member of the firm known as the Ware Mercantile Company; Mayor of the town of St. Andrews; interested with other parties in several local propositions, and vice-president for Florida of the Mississippi to Atlantic Inland Waterways Association.

Yet in the prime of life, Mr. Drummond has already accomplished great things, and is now in position to do even greater things. He has never hesitated to incur any hardship in the carrying out of his plans, and has on occasion with his youngest brother and a few Indians traveled on foot one hundred and seventy-five miles into the wilderness of British Columbia, carrying their packs on their backs.

It is worthy of mention that Mrs. Drummond also comes of pioneer stock. Her father was Henry Fisher Day, born February 3, 1825, and married Margaret Melville Smith, who was born February 22, 1836. They were pioneers in Minnesota, where Mrs. Drummond was born December 15, 1877, and the family migrated from Minnesota to Florida, where Mrs. Drummond met and was married to Mr. Drummond.

The record here given of Mr. J. H. Drummond's life and antecedents is an illuminating one. It illustrates in a marked way why the American people have accomplished such great results. Their pioneer forefathers had to contend with enormous difficulties. This made men of them, and they transmitted to their descendants such virility that they are equal to meeting any difficulties which may arise in the prosecution of their plans.





Yours Truly  
C. Brinkley





## Calvin Brinkley

The Brinkley family came from Scotland to Virginia among the very first settlers, and have been identified with the Old Dominion now for three hundred years. The principal seat of the family was in Nansemond County, and in 1782 there were between fifteen and twenty families of the name in that county. In the meanwhile, they had been drifting southward into North Carolina, the home county being on the State line, and in 1790 there were thirty-three families of the name in North Carolina. A peculiar feature of this family is their strong adherence to Bible names, for example: Aaron, Aoraham, Eleazer, Eli, Elisha, Josiah, Judith, Simeon, Elijah, James, John, Joseph, Peter, Thomas, David, and Jacob. Rarely does one of the children appear to have been christened outside of a Biblical name, at least during the earlier generations.

That a family so strong as this should have been represented in our Revolutionary struggle was, of course, to be expected, and it is probable that the Brinkley family furnished numerous recruits to the Continental armies. Certain it is that Captain William Brinkley, of the Halifax District, North Carolina, was senior captain in the 3d North Carolina Continentals. At that time there were no Brinkleys outside of Virginia and North Carolina. From those two States the Brinkleys have scattered over the country and are now represented in many sections. In Arkansas a flourishing town has been named for a member of the family. In the present generation they appear to have preserved the strong virtues of their Scotch ancestors, and wherever found are substantial citizens.

Of this family comes Calvin Brinkley, senior member of the real estate firm of Brinkley and Bains of Jacksonville. Mr. Brinkley was born in 1849 in Gates County, North Carolina. His parents were Owen and Lucretia (Mathes) Brinkley. Owen Brinkley was a farmer, and young Brinkley was reared on a farm.



obtaining his education in the common schools of the country. He was a sturdy youngster and very fond of hunting. Reared on the border of the Great Dismal Swamp of Virginia, and North Carolina, which extends from below Norfolk, Virginia down past Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and which is a famous hunting ground, young Brinkley was often found in the swamp with his dogs and his gun. He tells of an incident which occurred one hot July day, rather comic in its details, though as often happens, bordering on tragedy: When apprehending contact with a bear and having only one barrel of his gun loaded with buckshot he began to draw out the small shot and put in larger. While he was trying to get the wad out sure enough he met a large bear. He frankly admits that he was very badly frightened. The bear was coming along on her hind feet making a peculiar noise and when she was within twenty feet of him the lad let fly with the barrel that had the small shot in it. He frankly admits that he was so frightened he did not know which barrel he was shooting. The bear fell, arose again, and ran about a hundred yards when she fell dead, as fortunately he had struck the vital spot. Ascertaining that it was a mother bear he began to hunt for the young ones and found three little cubs up a gum tree some forty paces from where he had shot her. This sort of sport made the young man self-reliant.

Arriving at manhood he engaged in the railroad service and spent ten years. He then engaged in the saw-milling business and became superintendent of the Atlantic Lumber Company of Jacksonville. From 1891 to 1900 he had full charge of the logging operations of this company in Levy, Bradford and Alachua Counties. During this time long leaf yellow pine logs were furnished the saw-mills of Jacksonville in quantities of two to three million feet per month. Mr. Arthur Meigs, president and general manager of that great company, in a personal letter to the editor of this work, makes the following statement: "That for an entire year, without a single omission, a daily train of twenty-five cars loaded with from 90,000 to 125,000 feet (log measure) of logs was delivered. When it is considered that this train of twenty-five cars was loaded every working day, rain or shine, for an entire year with logs averaging four logs to the thousand feet, that from forty to sixty acres of land

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were cut over daily, spur tracks built, logs cut, hauled to the railroad and loaded on cars every working day for an entire year, I believe it is without parallel in the history of logging. It is a record of which Mr. Brinkley may justly feel proud, and it is evidence of his industry, energy, honesty of purpose and executive ability for which his many friends admire and respect him." Concluding his work with the lumber company he took up the real estate interest in which he has built up a large business and is a holder of much valuable property.

In 1879 Mr. Brinkley married Miss Caroline Girard, a daughter of Murphy and Fredericka Girard.

Politically he is identified with the democratic party. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Masons. His preferred lines of reading which he has found most helpful have been of Biblical and historical matter. A successful business man and a most valuable citizen in the development of Jacksonville, his chief interest has been in work for the moral and religious betterment of the people. He recognizes the fact that the church represents the one organized force that can be effectively used along these lines. He has, therefore, given to the church a liberal contribution in time, money and service. A strong believer in the doctrines of the Bible, in the Golden Rule as a practical guide of life, he has backed his beliefs to the limits of his strength in order to induce other people to accept an ethical code which would be so much to the public advantage.

The candid mind must admit that Mr. Brinkley's views in these respects are sound. However good the individual may be, the force of his goodness is lost unless he combines with his fellows of like mind to project their ideas into new fields and to concrete their convictions into action that will result in bringing new recruits to the army of righteousness. His service has been great in these directions.

In the Southern Methodist Church he is a trustee for the Springfield, the Marvin and the Kings Roads Churches. Recently he was appointed a trustee for the lot purchased in Riverside with a view of locating a splendid church in that part of the city. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Grace Assembly Association





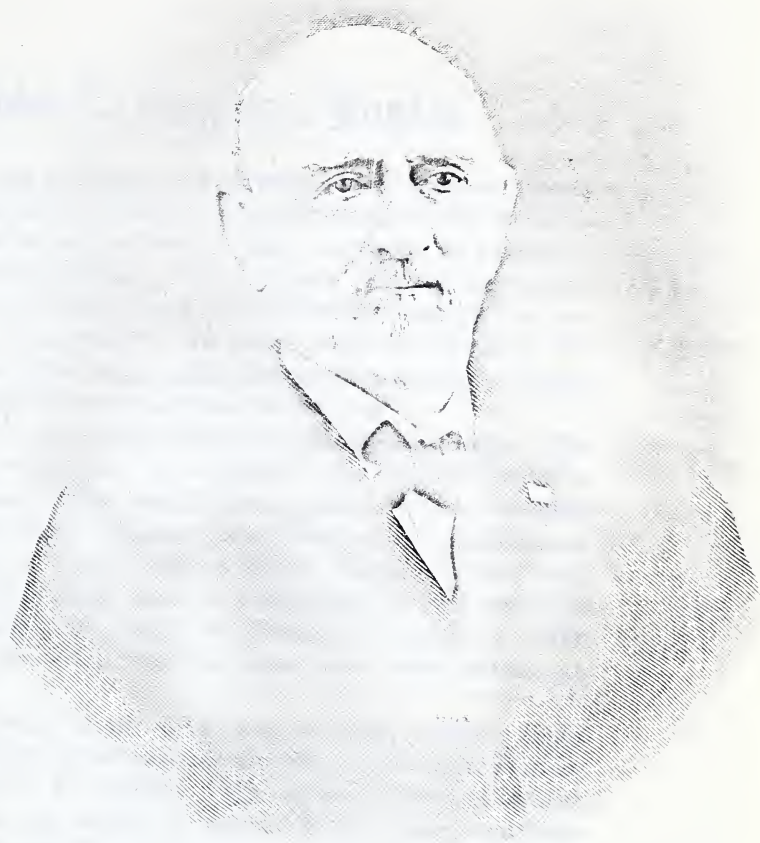


located at Enterprise, Florida, the aim of which is to build up a great educational and benevolent institution. Mr Brinkley's religious and philanthropic activities have extended over a period of twenty years, and it is worthy of thought in this connection that the more he has given the more he has been able to give. This is a very pregnant fact.

In a material way he believes that the best interests of Florida would be promoted by an increase of its manufacturing interests and by bringing in good people to settle up the vast reaches of unoccupied land now waiting for the hand of the farmer to turn them into fertile fields. He would like to see the Everglades drained and that five-million acres of fertile muck turned into fruitful gardens. As might be expected he is a strong advocate of more and better schools, and is a stout prohibitionist who would like to see the liquor traffic wiped off the face of the earth. Like all good citizens he is a believer in the enforcement of law. His sixty years of life have been spent along constructive lines, both in a moral and material way, and now in the ripened judgment of many years of useful service he realizes more keenly than ever the necessity of moral regeneration and in that direction gives his best thought and his best effort.

In 1910 Mr. Brinkley served as a lay delegate to the last General Conference of the Southern Methodist Church, the highest honor which can be bestowed upon a layman.





Yours Truly  
John L. Inglis



## John Livingston Inglis

Captain John L. Inglis, of Rockwell, who in the past twenty years has contributed as much of effective service to the development of Florida as any other one man, was born in Liverpool, England, of Scotch parents. The name is a very old one in Scotland, where it can be traced back for hundreds of years in the lowland section of that country. In every corner of the globe, the Scotch have done great work, and in his particular corner, Captain Inglis has upheld the best traditions of the race.

His parents were Andrew and Sarah (Livingston) Inglis. His father was by occupation an engineer. His mother's name is suggestive of some of the most honored patriots in our American history. Captain Inglis' education was obtained at the Stockman grammar school, at Cowes, Isle of Wight, England. As a very young man Captain Inglis came to Philadelphia in 1857 where he spent three years and thence to Newport, Florida in 1860. In 1861, before the Civil War, his father also came, settling at Madison.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, Captain Inglis enlisted as a private in the Wakulla Guards, at Newport, Florida. His captain was D. L. Frierson. His company was stationed at Fort Williams, at the mouth of the St. Marks River, and later assigned to the Second Florida regiment. Still a little later, Captains Frierson and Brevard exchanged regiments, Captain Brevard's company being transferred from the Third to the Second and Captain Frierson's from the Second to the Third Florida regiment, Colonel Dilworth commanding. When the company was mustered into this regiment, Captain Inglis was elected second sergeant, and was placed in command of the 10-inch Armstrong gun that was mounted at Fort Clinch, near the mouth of Fernandina harbor, and was in command of that gun when General Robert E. Lee inspected the defenses at Fernandina. The regiment was then





moved near Otter Creek, and Captain Inglis was one of a detachment that surprised the blockade party that burned the salt works, wounding and killing a great many of the enemy. Their next service was on picket duty at Baldwin, near the three mile branch from Jacksonville. They were then ordered to the army of Tennessee. As an interesting incident it may be mentioned that at the battle of Perryville, the 3rd Florida Regiment commanded by Colonel Miller, of Pensacola, captured a Wisconsin battery of which his half-brother was a member. His father was an assistant-engineer in the U. S. Navy, and save these two the remainder of the family were in the Confederate army.

At the reorganization at Mount Pleasant, Captain Inglis was elected third lieutenant, and served continuously with his company until the battle of Nashville, in December, 1864, participating in nearly every engagement from Munfordsville, Kentucky, to Nashville. He was wounded at Perryville, Kentucky, and at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee. At the battle of Murfresboro, Tennessee, Captain Frierson resigned on account of bad health and General J. C. Breckenbridge, corps commander, appointed Lieutenant Inglis captain of the company, subject to examination, which examination was successfully passed at Jackson, Mississippi, and he was duly commissioned captain. His active service in the army closed with the battle of Nashville, in December, 1864, where he was captured and held prisoner of war until the end of hostilities. It will be seen that with his regiment, the Third Florida, he participated in practically all the hard fighting of the western army. Returning to Florida after the close of the war, his first work was to run as chief engineer on the St. John's River, and in 1866 he engaged in saw milling at Cedar Keys, and still later in cotton ginning at Madison, Florida. His various ventures were successful to such an extent that his reputation as a business man of capacity became firmly established, and when in 1889 the discovery of hard rock phosphate was made near Dunnellon, Captain Inglis was invited by Colonel John F. Dunn, of Ocala, to join him in the purchase of phosphate property. Being favorably impressed, Captain Inglis, in association with C. K. Dutton, of New York and Alexander Wyllie, of London, purchased a half interest in the phos-



phate property already accumulated by Colonel Dunn. W. L. Bradley, of Boston, later had a large interest in the company, but finally disposed of most of his stock. In 1889 the company was organized, with John L. Inglis as president, C. K. Dutton, vice-president, John F. Dunn, treasurer, Frank A. Teague secretary, and D. W. Davis, assistant secretary. At the organization Captain Inglis was elected president and has filled that position ever since. He is the only member of the original official staff now in the active work.

The first shipments were made to London and Hamburg in 1890, and since that time the company has shipped 1,090,798 tons of hard rock phosphate. The Dunnellon Phosphate Company now has twelve plants in operation, and its present official staff is John L. Inglis, president, J. W. Auchincloss, vice-president, H. D. Auchincloss, treasurer, Ralph Barker, secretary, C. U. Shepard, chemical director, A. G. Bigelow, second vice-president and general manager, and A. W. Inglis, superintendent.

The business of the company had become so great by 1899 that in view of excessive freight rates they felt justified in making a move that would make them independent of existing railroad lines. Therefore, the Port Inglis Terminal Company was organized, which in connection with the Dunnellon Phosphate Company built thirteen and a half miles of railroad from Rockwell to Inglis on the Withlacoochee, and then dredged the river so as to get a sufficient depth of water, and on an island at the mouth of the river established Port Inglis. All this was done with their own capital without any aid from the United States government. Of the Port Inglis Terminal Company Captain Inglis was made vice-president and general manager, with H. D. Auchincloss as president, Ralph Barker, secretary and treasurer, and R. A. Alfred, superintendent.

Between 1899 and 1902 they worked out their plans, and on September 25, 1902, shipped their first cargo in the steamship *Themisto*.

The railroad known as the Standard and Hernando Railroad Company carries the phosphate rock from the mines of J. Buttgenbach and Company and the Dunnellon Phosphate Company to

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Port Inglis, and of that railroad Captain Inglis is president. There was also organized, with headquarters at Inglis, the Barker Chemical Company, which erected a plant with a capacity of thirty-thousand tons of acid phosphate per annum. Ralph Barker is president, John L. Inglis, vice-president, J. W. Auchincloss, secretary and treasurer and R. S. Cope, second vice-president and general manager.

The justification for this great terminal enterprise is found in the statement that in the total shipments of hard rock phosphates for 1907, amounting to 683,891 tons, 183,037 tons went through Port Inglis. From September 25, 1902, to December 31, 1903, there was exported through Port Inglis 755,743 tons of hard rock phosphate and 8,436 tons of acid phosphate, with a total value of \$9,479,374.50. The imports through the new port in the same period amounted in value to \$560,402.75. The total number of vessels and craft in the trade of the Withlacoochee River is given as forty-three, and as many as 60 large vessels cleared from Port Inglis in a year loaded with the products of Captain Inglis' enterprises. Between 1890 and 1897, in the earlier days of the industry, there were as many as two hundred and fifty-two individuals and companies engaged. As the business settled down to an organized basis, the vast majority of these sold out to larger concerns, until today there are perhaps a dozen companies and individuals in the field. Of these, six companies do practically all the business. These are the Mutual, the Dutton, the Cummer, the Camp, the Buttgenbach and the Dunnellon companies.

These business ventures have been gone into rather largely to illustrate the statement made earlier in this sketch that Captain Inglis had been one of the great developers of the State.

Captain Inglis married Miss Louise O. Thomas, a daughter of Beattie and K. Thomas, of Madison, Florida. Of this marriage, seven children were born, of whom five are living, as follows: Beattie A., Alexander W., William L., Louise T. (now Mrs. Meade Love), and Edgar Auchincloss Ingliss.

Captain Inglis has been a democrat for forty-five years, but affirms that he is not a Bryan democrat. In a social and fraternal way he is affiliated with the Masons, the Elks, and the New York





Yacht Club. Notwithstanding his varied interests, the magnitude of which has been set forth, he has found time to read the excellent current periodicals of the day and to give attention to good histories of which he is especially fond. He believes that the best interests of Florida would be served by abolishing the present primary system of selecting candidates, and that the interests of the United States as a whole would be greatly promoted by free trade rather than the present protective system of tariff duties. He rather humorously admits that he has never held any civil office except county commissioner of Madison County, which position he held for nine years, having as colleagues former Governor George F. Drew, Dennis Eagan and three negroes.

Captain Inglis is a practical man who lives up to a practical code, which he lays down in very few words, as follows: "Live inside your means. Be square, honest and reliable in all your transactions with others." He has built up a giant industry, without working hardship on others. By creating new wealth, he has added to the general welfare, as well as accumulated a competency for himself. He has, therefore, a wide circle of friends who appreciate his good qualities and his great service. He takes pleasure in life sensibly, has a beautiful yacht, *Tuna*, and a tasty bungalow in sight of the ocean. Having worked hard for forty-five years he now likes to take pleasure in an intelligent way, in so far as the duties of his various official bodies will permit. He is the last survivor of the first hard rock phosphate miners now in the business, the only one of the pioneers who has remained with it and helped it achieve its important position in the commerce of Florida and the world. He has lived to see Florida produce one-half of the phosphate rock of the world and with greater possibilities yet in store. While he makes no claims for himself, in justice to him it must be admitted that he has been to Florida a citizen of very great value.



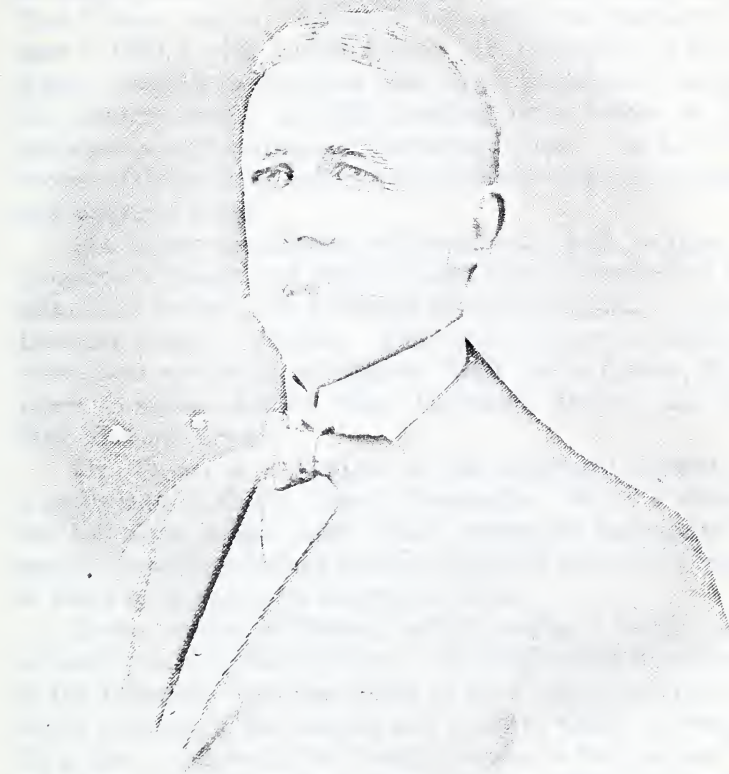
## William Swift Keyser

A descendant of old Holland pioneer stock, whose ancestors came to America and settled in Pennsylvania in the seventeenth century, and whose grandfather located in Florida shortly after the War of 1812, William Swift Keyser, of Pensacola, has devoted his time and attention to the lumber and timber industry, and has not only met with success in his business, but has contributed largely to the upbuilding of that important industry and thereby increased the wealth and prosperity of the State.

The Keyser family came to America from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1688, and settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania, where they made their home until 1818, when John Keyser, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, left the Keystone State and removed from Germantown to Pensacola, Florida.

Mr. Keyser's father, William Judah Keyser, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1821, and for many years was extensively engaged in the business of exporting timber from Pensacola. The original firm, Keyser, Judah and Company, was established in 1857. The senior member died in 1877, and Mr. Judah died two years later, leaving William Swift Keyser, then a student at Yale, the sole survivor. In 1880, immediately after his graduation, he returned home and took up the burden of the already large business, as the head of the firm, which became Keyser and Company. His original intention had been to adopt the legal profession, but the circumstances surrounding him prevailed, and he promptly embarked all of his remarkable energies in the task of perpetuating and developing the family business. Extraordinary success crowned his efforts, and the firm of which he is the head and moving spirit is now known throughout the entire business world, handling the product of over twenty mills, two of which are owned by the firm, and exporting to many different foreign countries something like one hundred and fifty million feet of timber annually.





*Chas. H. Hays*





Mr. Keyser's mother was Harriet Cowles Swift, and he was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, August 13, 1856. His preparatory education was received in Philips Andover Academy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1876. He then matriculated in Yale College, and after taking the full course was graduated in the class of 1880, having conferred upon him his degree of B.A. Mr. Keyser returned to Pensacola after his graduation, and engaged in the lumber business in 1883 handling large bodies of timber lands and manufacturing and marketing lumber. He has made a success of the business, and won an established place in the business and industrial world.

Mr. Keyser was married on November 21, 1888, to Mary Eliza Campbell, a daughter of Judge Richard Lewis Campbell, of Pensacola. Her mother was Katherine McCord Campbell, a native of Lowndes County, Alabama. They have had seven children, of whom four are living, as follows: Nellie Atkin Keyser, Richard Lewis Campbell Keyser, Mary Campbell Keyser, and Ainslie Hall McCord Keyser.

Mr. Keyser is a member of the Episcopal Church, and a vestryman of Christ Church, Pensacola. He is a democrat, but has never sought public office, though he has rendered his people valuable service as a member of the city council of Pensacola, in which he has served a number of terms.

He is a student of history, and his reading is largely devoted to works of a historical character. He still retains his membership in the University and Yale Clubs of New York City, and is an active member of the Osceola and Country Clubs of Pensacola. He is also a member of the Florida chapter of the patriotic order of the Sons of the American Revolution, to which he is rendered eligible by the services of ancestor in the War of the Revolution, being a lineal descendant of Samuel Pease, who was a private in the Connecticut Line.

Mr. Keyser is a substantial business man, and one of that class of citizens who help make for the growth and prosperity of their city and State. Quiet and somewhat reserved and dignified in manner, retiring and unassuming in disposition, yet possessing great firmness and determination of character, he is affable and courte-



ous in all of his business and social relations with others, and is generous and public-spirited to an unusual degree, uniting with the leaders among his fellow citizens in works of charity and in all organized movements for the public good.





Respectfully yours  
J. E. Webster





## Irving Elroy Webster

Colonel Irving E. Webster, of Gainesville, comes of that famous New England family which has written its name so largely upon the pages of American history. Not only has it a great record of achievement, but there has also been that proper degree of family pride, which has caused them to keep track of their generations. As a result of this there have been at least four publications bearing upon the various branches of the Webster family. The first was published by Noah Webster in 1836, and reprinted by his greatgrandson, Paul Leicester Ford in 1876. There was also a compilation made by Noah Webster and printed in 1863, bearing only upon the descendants of John Webster, Governor of Connecticut in 1656. In 1885 Wm. B. Lapham and Dr. J. O. Webster printed at Augusta, Maine the genealogy of some of the descendants of John Webster, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who settled in that town in 1635. In 1894 Prentiss Webster published at Lowell, Massachusetts, the genealogy of that branch of the family descending from Thomas Webster, of Norfolk, England, whose son Thomas settled in Hampton, N. H. From these publications the various branches of the Webster family can easily be arrived at.

Colonel Irving E. Webster was born at Hartland, Vermont on February 13, 1852. His father, Dr. Norman Webster, was a Methodist minister, who compelled by failing health to give up his vocation, took up the medical profession, in which he won a marked success. His mother's name was Cordelia S. Town. Colonel Webster is in the eighth generation from John Webster, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, the progenitor of his family in America. The direct line is John; Stephen son of John; Nathan, son of Stephen; Johnathan, son of Nathan; Nathan, the second, son of Jonathan; Jonathan the second, son of Nathan; Norman, son of Jonathan; and Irving, son of Norman. In these different generations there



have been numerous intermarriages with New England names that are now familiar to all American people.

In England to-day no family stands higher than the Websters. Richard Everard Webster, three times attorney general of Great Britain, then promoted to Lord Chief Justice of England, now holds the title of Baron Alverstone, conferred upon him in recognition of numerous and distinguished services to the State. Lord Alverstone has an international reputation, and is well known in America. Then there is Sir Augustus F. W. E. Webster, formerly an army officer; Colonel Arthur Webster, a retired army officer with a distinguished record; Commander Jno. A. Webster, of the Royal Navy; Captain William Webster, of the Cold Stream Guards, now retired with distinguished service orders; Edwin Forster Webster, a leading member of the East Indian Civil Service.

It is but fair to Colonel Webster to say that his fifty-nine years of life have been so spent that the family prestige has suffered nothing at his hands, and the other members of the family can justly take pride in his career.

Colonel Webster was educated in the public schools of Vermont. Colonel Webster's father, Rev. Dr. Norman Webster, was educated for the ministry, and entered the Vermont conference of the Methodist Church. His health failed him, and he took up the study of medicine, beginning the practice of that profession at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1856. He met with a large measure of success there and in Vermont until near the close of the civil war, when he went to the front under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission. In 1870 he moved to Florida, and took up the work of organizing churches under the direction of the Florida conference. Attacked by bronchitis, he had to give up ministerial work, and moved to Jacksonville about 1875, where he resumed work as a physician, and practiced successfully until his death in 1892.

In the yellow fever epidemic of 1888 he was absolutely unsparing of himself, and won golden honors and the esteem of the people of Jacksonville in fullest measure by his heroic devotion to duty. In 1872, Irving E. Webster a youth of twenty, followed his father to Florida. He only remained a short time, returning to Vermont in the spring of 1873, and resumed his studies under a private





teacher, with a view of entering college in September 1874. In August of that year consumption developed, and he returned to Florida on October 1st, 1874. In a few months he regained sufficient strength to resume work, and soon engaged in the work of the ministry, to which he had been ordained by the Methodist Episcopal Church. From 1875 to the spring of 1877 he served as clerk of the circuit court for the fifth judicial circuit of Florida. In 1879 he entered the service of the United States government as clerk of the land office at Gainesville. He remained in this service until July 1, 1885, when he entered the employ of H. F. Dutton and Company, Bankers, who soon made him their cashier, and he has remained with that firm up to the present time, with the exception of seven months during the Spanish War of 1898. He now fills the position of cashier of the Dutton Phosphate Company.

In every relation of life where the work of the good citizen is manifested, Colonel Webster has been prominent. Perhaps his chief pleasure has been in the military service. He was a charter member of the Gainesville guards, a military company organized in July 1878, which he entered as a private. From that time until 1903, a period which lacked only one month of twenty-five years, he was one of the most active, faithful, and loyal members of the Florida troops, rising steadily by reason of distinguished efficiency from one position to another, until when he retired in 1903 he was colonel of the Second Regiment Florida State troops.

While in command of the Gainesville guards as its captain, his company was sent in 1888 to Fernandina on account of riots at that town, and his wise and strong attitude in that emergency won for him the commendation of the State officials and the best people of Florida. At the time that he wanted to retire in 1890 the adjutant general of the State wrote him a very complimentary letter, in which he urged upon him to reconsider.

During the Spanish-American War of 1898 he was lieutenant-colonel of the First Florida Regiment United States volunteers. A good officer, as proven by the high efficiency of all the commands under him during his long service, he yet had the happy faculty of attaching his men to him by the strongest bonds. So strongly did his men appreciate the good services which he had rendered, and





his personal kindnesses, that his company presented him, through Major W. R. Thomas, a very handsome sword as a token of their esteem. Numerous resolutions and testimonials have from time to time been given him for his valuable and faithful service to the State military, and the Florida State troops still feel that he is one of them. So true is this that on one occasion when he retired from command of the local company at Gainesville, they elected him a civic member.

Colonel Webster is a republican in his politics. Living as he does in a rock ribbed democratic State, the position which he has won, and the confidence, esteem and affection of his people, is a wonderful testimonial of how good citizenship can thoroughly overcome partisan feeling. While loyal to the nation he is not less loyal to the State. His people know and appreciate his faithfulness. He has rendered valuable service to his church as a local preacher, and in the great fraternal orders he has taken high rank, not only as a practical doer of the work but as an able administrator. In the Masonic Fraternity he has served as Past Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, present grand Chaplain of that grand body—and a Past Grand Commander of the Knight Templars. He is now a thirty-second degree mason. In the Odd Fellows he is Past Deputy Grand Master, and in his local lodge of the Masons he is Past Master.

On September 12, 1876 he married Miss Harriett E. Barney, the daughter of William W. and Emma (Cudworth) Barney. Of this marriage there are two children: Misses Maude Lillian Webster and Ethel Palmer Webster.

Coming to Florida a mere youth more than thirty years ago, as the necessary price of life, Colonel Webster has devoted himself with whole hearted zeal to the State which has given him health and comparatively long life, and has made himself a factor for good in every direction. He is one of those rare men who does not believe that the making of money is the chief end of man, and while prudent and reliable in every business transaction, he has made the doing of good the chief end of his life, and verily, he has his reward.





Yours Sincerely,  
H. H. Davis



## Wade Hampton Davis

The joy of life is in doing. No one born in luxury and reared in environments of idleness, existing in ease, with no thought removed from the pleasurable passing of the waking hours, no sybarite can know this joy. It is reserved for those who face the world's problems, who move actively among men, extending the marts, felling the forests, building cities, making light where there was darkness, and multiplying the blessings of mankind. It is known in its fullest fruition to those whose efforts have enabled them to gain a competence and transcend the problem of daily existence, permitting a free hand, and an unencumbered mind and heart, to actively engage in private business and public beneficial affairs. Such men are known as public-spirited citizens and some times in the adulation of their beneficence, the worship of their success and recognition of their ability, the lesson of their lives that by industry and saving, a never-ceasing application of the steam of human energy, is the summit of success to be achieved—is lost. To such men, to be doing is the breath of life and they thrive upon the crowded hours that would bring exhaustion to and sap the vitality of the uninured.

One of Georgia's busiest, most energetic, progressive, and successful business men is Wade H. Davis, of Dawson, Georgia who, besides being the leading spirit in numerous financial, commerical, and industrial enterprises, does a man's work as president of the Dawson board of trade, and still finds time to take an active interest in religious and educational affairs, and serve his people in civic life.

The Davis family has helped to make American history. It furnished soldiers in the Mexican War, and in the war between the States no less than six brothers in one branch of the family enlisted at one time. From this family, which is especially prominent in Georgia, though extending into adjacent and even far dis-





tant States, have come preachers, lawyers, physicians and bankers. Every generation has furnished ministers of the Gospel of the Baptist faith, and in the "History of Georgia Baptists" and Cathcart's "Baptist Encyclopædia," the name is prominent among Baptist ministers and the denomination. Jonathan Davis, the founder of the family in the United States, was a native of England, settling in Virginia about 1742. He later moved to Georgia, and died in Wilkes County early in 1818. Jonathan Davis was only twelve years of age when he ran away from an unkind stepfather and came to America. He did not come to Georgia until his children were grown and had all married, in 1803, but at least five of them followed him to that State, and two of the sons became Baptist ministers. One of them was Reverend William Davis, father of Reverend James Davis, who was the grandfather of Wade H. Davis. Two of the latter's uncles, William H. Davis and James J. Davis, were trustees of Mercer University for many years.

Wade H. Davis is a native of Georgia, towards the building up and improving of which he has done so much. He was born August 17, 1865, in Heard County. His father was Doctor David Madison Davis, a successful physician, and his mother's maiden name, Matilda Genevieve Hood. His education was received in the common schools of Heard County, in which he completed the course in 1883, and soon thereafter removed to Dawson, where he accepted a position as salesman in a retail dry goods establishment. After four years of service as salesman, in 1887 he entered business for himself in the same line and made of it the same success that he has known in every business undertaking. Mr. Davis married Miss Annie Louise Crouch, daughter of John Henry and Almyra Crouch. They have had three children, only one now living, Wilmer Crouch Davis.

Mr. Davis was a member of the city council of Dawson and, chairman of the finance committee of that body for six years from 1891 to 1897. He was a member of the Dawson board of education for eight years, from 1897 to 1906, and was vice-president of the City National Bank of Dawson from the time of its organization until January 1, 1907,

He is now and has been for many years president of the Daw-



son board of trade, in which position he has been enabled to do much towards advancing the material, industrial and commercial interests of his city. He has also rendered valuable services as chairman of the Dawson water and light commission, which position he has held since it was first created. He is president of the Davis-Davidson Company, a big department store, which is one of the leading retail business houses of the city. He is and has been for many years a director in the Dawson National Bank and chairman of the loan committee, one of the most important places in the bank. He is vice-president of the Sale-Davis Company, extensive operators in lumber and naval stores in West Florida, with headquarters at Albany, Georgia, and an extensive plant at Southport, Florida. He is a director in the Dawson Naval Stores and Lumber Company, which also operates in West Florida and has home offices in Dawson. He is also a director in the Southern Timber Company, a naval stores company which operates extensively in Washington County, Florida, with a home office in Dawson. In addition, Mr. Davis is a director in the Southern Grocery Company, which is one of Dawson's leading wholesale grocery houses, and a director in the Oglethorpe Brick Manufacturing Company, extensive manufacturers of brick, with a big plant at Oglethorpe and head offices at Dawson.

With all his multiplied business interests and responsibilities arising from the positions of trust which he holds, Mr. Davis is at the same time an enthusiastic, active working member of the (Missionary) Baptist Church. He is now superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Baptist Church of Dawson, and has been for three years. He formerly held the same place during a period of two years. He was treasurer of the Dawson Baptist Church for many years, and has been a deacon in the same church for ten or twelve years. His church has on two occasions honored him by sending him as a delegate to the Georgia Baptist Convention, at Columbus in 1904, and at Macon in 1905.

Although he is a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, Mr. Davis has always been somewhat averse to entering actively into politics. He was one of Terrell County's delegates to the State Democratic Convention at Macon in 1906, when Hon. Hoke Smith was nomi-



nated for governor, but has frequently turned down overtures to make the race for mayor of Dawson, for State senator, and for representative from Terrell County. He is not attracted by politics, however, and doubtless feels that he can best serve his people by unremitting attention to his interests at Dawson.

EDITOR'S NOTE. Mr. Davis, strictly speaking, belongs to Georgia, of which State he is a citizen, but his operations in Florida are so extensive that he is fairly entitled to a place in this volume.





## Edmond Le Roy Odom

Although Ponce de Leon never found the fabled Fountain of Eternal Youth, the search for which led to the settling of Florida he did find so much to prolong life and to make it pleasant that even today many look on this State as the Mecca toward which they turn for all the material needs that civilized man demands. Of all sections of this fortunate State there is, perhaps, no part more generally favored than Bradford County. Here the soil lends itself to cultivation of every sort; the many lakes and streams abound in fish, the forests in game and the scenery surpasses itself in beauty of outline. Of Florida products Bradford County furnishes a prodigal supply; the world famous Sea Island cotton, the splendid strawberries and the high quality of syrup for which the State is noted, are all to be found in great quantity and easy of production in this county. The towns, too, which have sprung up here are marked by many industries and activities and the citizens are earnest, energetic and progressive men, who have aided lavish nature in her efforts to make this, indeed, "the garden spot of the world."

One of the substantial factors in the commercial life at Lake Butler is Edmond Le Roy Odom, who has been engaged in the mercantile business for many years and who has been prominently identified with the various organizations of which he has been and is a member, and has frequently been honored by the people of his county. Mr. Odom is a native of Georgia and was born August 13, 1854. His parents were Edmond W. C. and Sarah McNair Odom. He is a brother of Archibald C. Odom, Sr., who made a notable record in the Confederate army which he entered when only sixteen years of age. The family removed to Bradford County, Florida, in 1859. Here Mr. Odom received his education in the common schools. He was engaged in business with various firms in Lake Butler during his early manhood and in 1890 entered business



for himself and has firmly established himself in the commercial and mercantile world. His knowledge of conditions and thorough practicability led to his being elected a delegate from Bradford County to the constitutional convention of 1885 and he rendered his State and county notable service in that important organization. For many years he has been a deacon in the Christian Church at Lake Butler and since he first joined the Free and Accepted Masons he has been treasurer of his lodge. He is also treasurer of his lodge of the Knights of Pythias and is known as one of the wheel horses of Democracy in his section. Mr. Odom married Nannie A. Epperson a daughter of George W. and Sarah A. McKelvay Epperson. They have one child.





Very truly yours  
G. L. Higgins





## Cilbey Lihu Wiggins

The Hon. C. L. Wiggins, of Pine Barren, Escambia County, manufacturer of lumber and legislator, comes of English stock and a family which has been settled in America since the very earliest colonial period. There are several variations of this name: Wiggin, Wigan, Wigand, Wiggins and Wiggen. The genealogists tell us all of these names go back to a common origin, and that these various spellings are so many corruptions of the original name, a thing common in a large number of English families. In middle England there is a large manufacturing town known as Wigan, with a population of fifty thousand which has given its name to a certain class of cotton goods, known the world over as "Wigans." Even this has been corrupted and is sometimes spelled Wigand or Wigands. This town is said to have been originally named for the family and is now a center of cotton manufacturing in England. In America, the Wiggins family has had two great centers—one in New England and one in North Carolina. A member of the family, Thomas, was governor of New Hampshire, as far back as 1631 or at the very first settlement of that province. The New England family, however, has never been so numerous as the North Carolina family, which in 1790 could count nearly fifty heads of families in that State. From this large connection the family has spread over all the other Southern States, and nearly all of the different families of Wiggins, found in the various Southern States, owe their origin to the North Carolina families.

Cilbey L. Wiggins was born in Pike County, Alabama, July 5, 1847, a son of William Daniel and Sarah Ann Nobles Wiggins; his father was a farmer and a native of Alabama, born in 1818, his parents moving from Salisbury, North Carolina, to Alabama in 1817, Cilbey's father dying in 1849, and at the age of seven he went to live with Mr. and Mrs. William Emmons on a small farm in Escambia County, Alabama, Mr. Emmons, dying in the early



sixties, he took charge of the affairs and looked out for the aged widow until the fall of 1872. The Civil War and the loss of his benefactor rendered his educational advantages rather meagre.

March 24, 1872, he was married to Miss Martha A. Hammac, a daughter of George W. and Mary E. Hammac, moved to Pollard, Alabama, early in 1873, and engaged in the manufacture of square timber and merchandising. In the fall of 1877 he formed a co-partnership with A. M. McMillan and engaged in saw milling and merchandising a few miles east of Pollard, under the name of McMillan and Wiggins. In 1881 they sold their mill and lands east of Pollard but continued merchandising for a while at Pollard, and bought mill and lands in Escambia County, Florida, and in 1883 they moved their mill and rebuilt at the present site of the McMillan Mill Company, Pine Barren, Florida.

At the death of A. M. McMillan in 1896 he took charge of the management, assisted by L. Hilton-Green of Pensacola, who held an interest, and in 1897 incorporated the McMillan Mill Company, and he has been its president and general manager ever since.

The enormous development of the timber and lumber industry in South Alabama and West Florida during the past forty years, has enabled the men who became connected with it in the early period and adhered to it through good fortune and bad, to add many millions to the wealth of the country, while in some measure prospering in their own proper persons. Among these, Mr. Wiggins has taken a strong position; he is now a recognized leader in the industry to which he has given so many years, and is one of the most prominent citizens of his section. He has seen West Florida, which has been for many years, the scene of his business activities, grow from small things to large; he has seen Pensacola grow from a small port to probably the most important lumber shipping point in the world. To these results he has contributed in full measure both as a business man and as a citizen with a large measure of public spirit. He is a life-time Democrat in his political convictions and has always taken an active interest in public affairs. From 1890 to 1898 he served as a member of the board of county commissioners, of Escambia County, Alabama, and in November, 1908, was elected to the general assembly, of Florida,



from Escambia County, for term ending in 1910. A rather curious coincidence in his case, is that his entire business life has been spent in two counties in adjoining States, both bearing the name of Escambia.

Mr. Wiggins is a communicant of the Methodist Church. He is affiliated with the Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias and Masons. His value as a citizen may be inferred from the fact that in both of the counties which he has lived, in two different States, he has been called into the public service and utilized. When it is considered that Escambia County, Florida, is the leading county of West Florida, containing an important city, and that his residence has not been lengthy in that county, a just sense of his usefulness as a citizen may be gathered. He possesses the quality of the sound English stock from which he comes. Steadfast in business, honorable in dealings, an upholder of public and private morality in all the relations of life; a thoroughly good citizen, his life has been a credit to himself and useful to the community.







## Jacob Alexander Davis

It is the effort of the government to keep the list of pensioners an honor roll upon which any old soldier may be proud to have his name as an evidence of a clean record and of service performed. In maintaining the purity of this roll and to insure itself against fraud the government through the pension bureau keeps in the field throughout the country special examiners, who verify the proof offered by applicants for pensions, who seek to establish its truth or falsity that the application may be intelligently passed upon by the office. It is often the case too that the examiner will be called upon to investigate a fraud that has been perpetrated, by means of one method or another and through which an unworthy claimant has secured a pension. The examiners make their investigations quietly and as it is in the interest of their work that they be not too well known, and there are few people except those who come in direct contact with them who ever know of their presence or business. There is located in Jacksonville a special examiner of pensions, who has for nearly a score of years resided here and modestly and faithfully performed the duties assigned to him by the department. This long term which has been served by Jacob Alexander Davis is an unusual record, for frequently a change of administration or even of commissions brings about numerous changes in the field forces of the department. Mr. Davis, however, is himself an old soldier and his long service is testimony as to his satisfactory work.

He is of German descent, his first American ancestor having landed in this country before the Revolutionary War, and located in New York. He was born at Stanford, Dutchess County, New York, August 14, 1847, his parents being Charles Philip and Rhoda Jane Bayles Davis. His father was a merchant and gave him good educational advantages. He attended the public schools of Amenia first and then entered the American Seminary in Amenia,





Sincerely yours  
Jas Davis



N. Y. Becoming enthused with the war spirit, however, he left the Seminary before graduation and when only fourteen years of age enlisted in the First New York Mounted Rifles.

After the war he returned to New York, and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1868. Two years later in 1870 he was appointed clerk in the department of public works in New York City. From this position he went to that of clerk of the board of supervisors in 1870, and in 1878 was appointed canal collector in New York City.

He entered the government service in 1880 as a clerk in the census bureau and from there went to the pension bureau, where he became a special examiner of pensions in 1883 and has continued in this capacity ever since. He came to Jacksonville direct from Washington in 1891, and has since made his home there.

He believes that there should be some adjustment of the relations between capital and labor; that the monetary system should be revised and he is also an advocate of public improvements in the way of building good roads throughout the State. He is a Democrat in politics and while not a member of any church, is partial to the doctrine of the Methodist Church. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Davis was married August 29, 1908, to Bertha L. Brubaker, a daughter of William P. and Anna Clark Brubaker of Jacksonville, Florida.





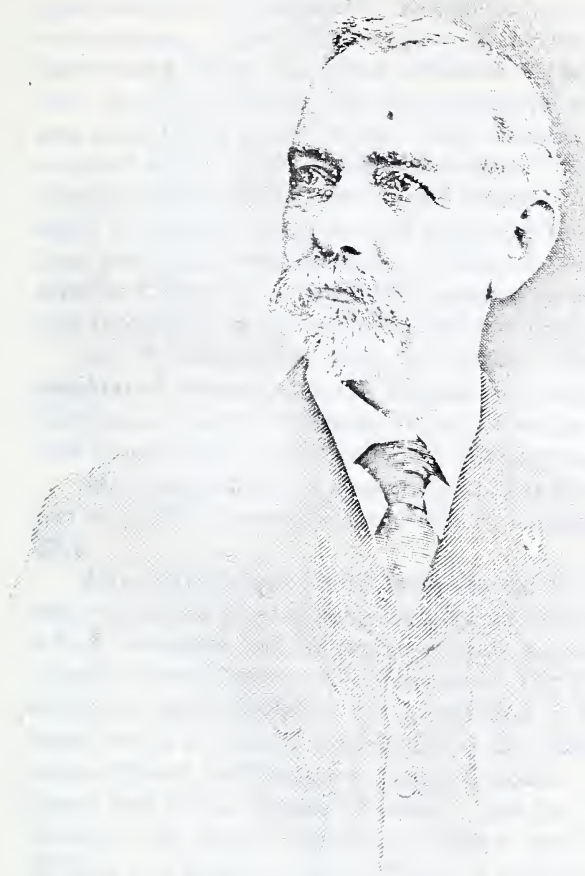
## Joseph Dogan Stringfellow

In ancient times the English were the best archers in the world. In those same ancient times men frequently took their surnames from occupations. It easily followed in a warlike age, when the bow was the most formidable weapon in use in the English army, that surnames should be derived from the makers and dealers and users of these bows. It thus happens that the present surnames of Bower, Bowyer, Bowmaker, Stringfellow, Archer, Arrowsmith and Fletcher, all come from some connection with the bow. Fletcher is an old English word, which means one who makes or deals in arrows. Arrowsmith was the man who tipped the arrows with iron, and Stringfellow was the man who made the bow-strings. All these names are very ancient, because the bow was the favorite weapon as far back as 1500 years ago.

Joseph Dogan Stringfellow, of Gainesville, is of that old English stock, the family having been originally located in Yorkshire, England, from which county they changed over to Hampshire, and in 1634 was settled in that part of England. From Hampshire an offshoot of the family came to Virginia, and the family has been prominent in that State for two hundred and fifty years. In 1785 James Stringfellow, living in Stafford County, Virginia, head of a family of eleven persons, seems to have been the chief representative of the Virginia family. A little later, a family of these Virginia Stringfellows moved to Chester, South Carolina, and from there about 1855 Dr. Wm. H. Stringfellow, who had married Sarah Dogan, moved to Alachua County, Florida, where our subject was born on May 10, 1858.

Young Stringfellow was educated in private and common schools at home, after which he was sent four years to a school at Union, South Carolina, and for one term was at King's Mountain Military School, in Yorkville, South Carolina.





Yours Truly  
J.D. Stringfellow



Mr. Stringfellow began his business career in a mercantile establishment at Gainesville. In 1882 he became a merchant on his own account, About 1885 he gave up the mercantile business and commenced giving his entire attention to general farming. He now operates probably the most extensive and successful stock and truck farms in the county. His business ventures have been crowned with a large measure of success. Five years ago he became interested in the naval stores business. He owns extensive lands in Alachua, Hillsboro and Lake counties; is stockholder in a local mercantile establishment; a director in the Havana Tampa Lumber Company; a successful operator in naval stores, and is now recognized as one of the strong financiers of central Florida.

On November 29, 1881 he married Miss Bessie Kincaid, daughter of James and Sarah Kincaid, originally of Fairfield, South Carolina, and later of Alachua County, Florida. Of the three children born to them, one is living, M. Glenn Stringfellow.

Mr. Stringfellow is a democrat, who has never taken an active part in politics beyond voting. He is a member of the Order of Elks.

Mrs. Stringfellow comes from the old Scotch family of Kincaid, which has given a name to a parish in that country. She is a finely educated and cultivated woman, especially well informed along the lines of history and literature. Her family has been long settled in South Carolina, her grandfather and great-grandfather being buried in the old churchyard of the First (Scotch) Presbyterian Church in Charleston, South Carolina. Her parents were James and Sarah (Moore) Kincaid. She is a granddaughter of Thomas and Sarah (Chisholm) Moore, great-granddaughter of Michael and Rebecca (Wade) Moore, a great great-granddaughter of George and Mary (McDonald) Wade. In the Revolutionary period of South Carolina, both the men and women of this family made a good record, as appears from Ramsey's "Revolutionary History" of that State, and in the third volume of Mrs. E. E. Elliott's "Women of the Revolution." In the wars of this country both the Stringfellows and Kincaids have done their share. In the Civil War the Stringfellows furnished a brilliant cavalry officer to

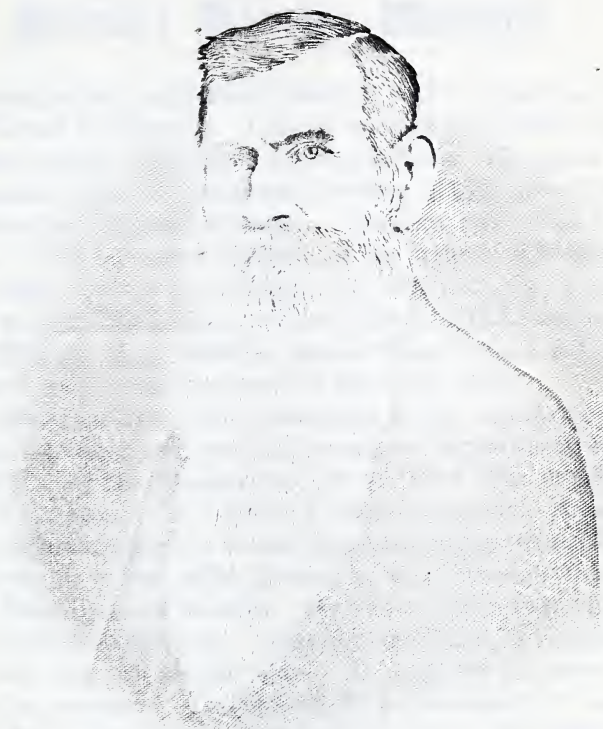




the Confederate service in Virginia. In the Revolutionary War both families were represented.

Though both names are equally ancient, for some reason the Stringfellows have never multiplied like the Kincaids. Thus we find that in 1790 there were fifty-seven families of Kincaids in the United States, distributed over seven States, of which three families were in South Carolina and seven in North Carolina. The South Carolina families used the spelling Kincaid, which is the old original name of the family. One or two of the other families also used this spelling, but the majority of them used other spellings, eight in number. It is rather curious to note these variations. Kincaid, Kenkade, Kenkead, Kincade, Kincard, Kinkad, Kinkade, Kinkead.





Cordially yours  
S. H. Wier



## Samuel Hamlin Wienges

There is perhaps in Alachua County no more popular man than Captain Samuel H. Wienges. Like so many of the leading citizens of Florida Captain Wienges is not native born. He comes from South Carolina, born at Charleston, October 3, 1840, son of Joseph and Lucinda Ann (Martin) Wienges. His father was a brick mason by trade. He is of mixed descent, on his father's side being of German origin, and on his mother's side English. On August 7 1855, his mother being then a widow moved to Jacksonville, and Captain Wienges may, therefore almost claim to be a native, as he has spent more than fifty years of life in the State.

His education had been commenced in the schools of Camden, South Carolina, and was later completed in private schools at Jacksonville. At the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861 he enlisted in Company "F," Third Florida Regiment. He served gallantly with his regiment in the desperate battles waged by the western army from Perryville, Kentucky, down through the campaigns in Tennessee and Georgia. He was wounded twice on July 22, 1864, losing his right arm. After the war ended, he returned to Florida and took up clerical work. In 1883-84 he served his county as tax assessor. In 1886-87-88 he was sheriff of Alachua County. For many years he was deputy clerk of the county, and since 1905 has been clerk of the circuit court for the county. For nearly thirty years he has been continuously in the public service, discharging his duties with efficiency and fidelity, and can boast, if disposed to do so, with truth, that he has as many friends as any man in the great country which he has served so long.

On April 17, 1872, he married Miss Frances E. Brown, a daughter of Charles A. Brown, of Duval County, Florida. They have two children, Charles S. Wienges and Annie L. (Wienges) Beal.

Captain Wienges is a communicant of the Methodist Church, and a life-time democrat in his politics. He belongs to the genera-





tion now rapidly passing away--the men who fought the greatest war in history against tremendous odds, and have left an imperishable record of heroism equal to that ever witnessed by any generation. It is pleasant to know that in his later years, his usefulness unimpaired, his patriotism has been recognized by the people of his county in placing him in a position where he is yet qualified to serve them in an acceptable manner.





Fraternally  
H. P. Webster



## Wilber Page Webster

The Masonic fraternity is possibly the oldest organized institution known to civilized man. Its present ritual is only some two hundred years old, but back of that the order can be traced in some way or other clear back to the day of the early Egyptian dynasties. Through many centuries and in many countries it has been doing a beneficent work. It is the only international society; the only human institution that has no boundary lines and enters into every country where a measure of civilization prevails and one God is recognized. In our own country its membership of a million or more comprises the cream of our citizenship. From George Washington down to the present day our greatest and best men have felt honored in being affiliated with this ancient and yet vigorous institution. Never soliciting membership, never answering criticisms, moving along in the even tenor of its way, doing good to humanity, with the advance of civilization it grows stronger year by year, and men wonder why. The reasons are not far to seek. In a world of rapid change, it is conservative and unchangeable. In a world of political unrest, no politics comes within its doors. In a world of many social strata, it is absolutely democratic, and upon the floors of its lodges all members meet upon equality. The widow and the orphan know it but to bless; the distressed brother in a far country meets something even beyond charity. That it lives and thrives and waxes more vigorous with the centuries is a just tribute to its work and merit. In every State of our Union there is found some one man who is to the Masonic fraternity of his jurisdiction what a great general is to his army. In Florida that man is Wilber P. Webster, of Jacksonville, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Florida, of the Grand Chapter, and Recorder of the Grand Commandery, and Grand Council.

Mr. Webster is a native of Massachusetts, born at Plymouth in that State, on April 27, 1858. He comes from the earliest Puri-





tan settlement in America. He is descended from that John Webster who came from Ipswich, Suffolk County, England, and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1634. The genealogy of this branch of the Webster family was published at Augusta, Maine, in 1884, compiled by William B. Lapham and Dr. J. O. Webster. If the Webster family had done nothing more than contribute to our country Daniel Webster and Noah Webster, it would have been entitled to the gratitude of the nation, but it has done much more, and every generation from the old Puritan colonist down to the present has furnished excellent and useful citizens. Mr. Webster's father was Dr. Norman Webster. His mother's maiden name was Cordelia S. Towne. Among his early ancestors may be mentioned Elder Brewster, who came over in the *Mayflower*, and a collateral relative was Hannah Dustin, of Massachusetts colonial fame. In the Revolutionary period one of his ancestors, Jonathan Webster, was a delegate to the Massachusetts Convention of 1775, and by order of the convention wrote a report to the Provincial Congress regarding the business of organizing the "Minute Men."

Mr. Webster's education was obtained in the common schools and the High School of St. Albans, Vermont. About 1861 his father moved from Massachusetts and settled in the southern part of Vermont where he resided until about 1870 when he moved to Gainesville, Florida. In 1876, young Webster, then a youth of eighteen, began active work in the lumber business at Mt. Carrie, Florida. Later he spent some years in the retail drug business in Jacksonville, and yet later was in the lumber business again, at Bostwick, Florida. In the meantime he had become interested in Masonry, and after closing out his business at Bostwick he moved to Jacksonville, Florida where, in 1890 he received the degrees in lodge, chapter and commandery and became an active worker in those bodies. His efficiency and Masonic spirit led the brethren in 1896 to elect him secretary of the Grand Lodge, which necessitated his giving up all other business. In 1899 the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons added to his Grand Lodge duties by making him their secretary, and in that same year the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar elected him Recorder. All of these positions he has since held with distinguished ability. In 1898 he



served as Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons, and in 1896 served as Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar.

On September 7, 1893, he married Mrs. Mary (Vannah) Davis, daughter of Francis and Catherine Vannah.

Mr. Webster takes no active interest in politics. He votes his convictions and his affiliations are with the republican party. He occupies the unique position of being one of the few Masons in our country who have taken the thirty-third degree, Scottish Rite. He is an active member of the Jacksonville board of trade, a lover of history, as nearly all Masonic students are, and a constant reader of the current periodicals. He is naturally a well informed man, as only such are qualified to fill the position which he holds. In his religious convictions he is a Presbyterian, is a ruling elder and clerk of the session of the First Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville. Prominent among the Masons he occupies in the State of Florida a position of influence and usefulness. He comes of a family which has added luster to our history, and it is but fair to him to say that in his hands there will be no diminution of this fame.



## James Madison Graham

James Madison Graham, of Gainesville, stands at the head of the business men of his city. He was born at Berlin, Maryland, on March 8, 1847. His father, James Graham, was a merchant. The Graham clan is one of the oldest in Scotland. It dates back so far that its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. Sir Robert Douglas, the great Scotch author, claimed that they were descended, from a famous warrior who breached the Roman Wall in 420 A.D. and won it the name of Graham's Dyke, in the time of Fergus II. Sir Walter Scott said that few families could boast of more historical renown than that of Graham. Scottish history has been greatly enriched by this family. One of the most intimate friends of Sir William Wallace, Sir John Graham, who fell at the battle of Falkirk, was the Graham of that day. The Earls of Monteith were of the Graham family. The fifth Earl and first Marquis of Montrose, known as "the Great Montrose," was perhaps the most brilliant man the family has ever produced, and a splendid soldier. Sir John Graham, of Claverhouse, known in history as Viscount Dundee, was one of the great soldiers of his day. The present Duke of Montrose is the head of the family, and is connected with thousands of noble families in Scotland and England by marriage. Mr. Graham's immediate ancestors belonged to members of the clan who settled in the North of Ireland, and four brothers from the Scotch-Irish Grahams came to Virginia during the colonial days. John Graham of this family and a relative of our subject served under Washington during the Revolutionary struggle with the rank of quartermaster.

Mr. Graham has had an unusually interesting life. His father was of the Scotch Grahams, above referred to, and his mother was Catherine Klein, of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, both of them born, reared and married in Loudon County, Virginia, though Mr. Graham himself was born in Maryland, as previously stated. His







*Jas. M. Graham*



father was a merchant by occupation. In 1859, a boy of twelve, he became clerk in a store for W. H. Mytinger, at Bloomington, Maryland. His salary was five dollars per month and board. Mr. Mytinger's successor, John Potter, in 1861 raised his salary to six and a quarter per month. Then he became ambitious and quit clerking to accept the position of mule driver in the Hampshire Coal Mine at a dollar and twenty-five cents per day. In June, 1863, in the midst of the Civil War, the boy being a Southerner to the core, after telling his mother his intentions, left home to visit an uncle in Frederick County, Maryland. Late one evening he went to the Potomac River, ostensibly to take a bath, where there were no pickets or patrols visible. After dark he made up his clothes in a bundle, placed them on top of his head, swam the river, slept in a meadow on the Virginia side that night, next day went to a relative's at Wheaton, Loudon County, and then joined Company C, Thirty-Fifth Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States of America. His colonel was Elijah V. White, and his captain Flave Dowdell. He served with his regiment until after the surrender of General Lee. At the time of the surrender they were on the south side of the railroad, below Petersburg. When the news reached them they started to join General Johnston. Hearing of Johnston's surrender, they then went to Loudon County, where most of the regiment lived, and disbanded; but on June 8, 1865, at the call of the commander, the regiment assembled in Loudon County, marched through Paris Gap in the Blue Ridge to Millwood, surrendered and were paroled. Mr. Graham, still a mere youth, then took up house painting around Bloomington, Maryland, and Piedmont, West Virginia, until the fall of 1865, when he went to a commercial college at Oberlin, Ohio. On his return in the spring of 1866 he resumed painting, and in the fall entered the store of W. E. Henshaw, at the Hampshire Mines. In the spring of 1867 he went to Texas, via New Orleans. When he arrived in Texas, he frankly admits that he had not a cent and did not know a person in the State. He secured work in a brick yard for W. H. Dugatt, and in a few months had charge of the yard. He had ague while there, and did not like the climate. As soon as the yellow fever quarantine was raised, he returned North, arriving



at Bloomington, Maryland, in January, 1868. He then worked for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at painting until January, 1869, when he secured a position as locomotive fireman on the third division of the road, which he held for three years, and was promoted to engineer, when in 1871 he decided to accept a position as painter in the road department. In the spring of 1872 on the resignation of Mr. Mugler, he succeeded as superintendent of painting of buildings and bridges on the second division, from Cumberland to Piedmont, and on the third and fourth divisions of the Parkersburg branch. He resigned from this place in 1873 to accept a position in a national bank of Piedmont, West Virginia, of which the Hon. Henry G. Davis was president. He remained with the bank from 1873 to 1880, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Elk Garden, West Virginia, which he conducted successfully until 1887, when he sold out, moved to Gainesville, and organized the First National Bank of Gainesville, of which he was cashier until 1889, when he was elected president, which position he has since filled with ability. Mr. Graham has been a most valuable citizen for Gainesville, taking an active interest in everything that would contribute to its development. In addition to his duties in the bank, he is president of the Alachua Phosphate Company, general manager of the Piedmont Phosphate Company, was first vice-president of the Gainesville and Gulf Railway Company, and is president of the Electric Power Company. He has seventy-five acres of bearing orange trees, a most valuable property.

On October 17, 1876, he married first Miss Lydia Graham, of Virginia. Of this marriage there are four children: Lee Graham (now assistant cashier in the First National Bank), Maude (now Mrs. Evan Hale), Dr. Allen Graham (a physician in Baltimore, Maryland), and Sandy Graham (collection clerk in the First National Bank). He married the second time Miss Henrietta Kingsbury of Western New York, on August 24, 1899.

In politics he is a Democrat. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the Masonic bodies and the Order of Elks. A constant reader of the press, by means of which he has become a man of extensive information, he has added both to his knowledge and pleasure by considerable reading along historical lines. His







twenty years' residence in Gainesville has gained for him the reputation of a man of eminent business ability, whose ventures are always bottomed on sound principles and tempered with the prudence of his Scotch blood, so that they do not miscarry. His character as to personal probity is second to that of no man in his section, and he is recognized as one of the valuable citizens of the State of his adoption.

The adventures of his youth show him to be an adaptable American, and suggest to the historical student that he possesses the same temperament which made the great Montrose and Viscount Dundee such notable men in their day. On the other hand, the business success of his middle life testifies to the possession of that prudent Scotch blood, which today in every corner of the world is securing such excellent results in commerce.



## Willie Ithamar Singletary

W. I. Singletary, a prominent citizen of Washington County, who resides at Millville, comes of a family which has one or two peculiar features. One of these features is the enormous increase in the family in the last three or four generations, since the progenitor came from Ireland to North Carolina, about 1775. Another feature is that the family seems to abound in localities almost like colonies, and then to be entirely unknown in other sections of the same State. North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida have been the States favored by this family.

W. I. Singletary was born in Clay County, Georgia, November 5, 1862. His father, Ithamar Singletary, was a farmer of that section. His mother's maiden name was Tempe Ann Singleton. Her people first came from Scotland to Virginia about 1760. Mr. Singletary's descent, therefore, is from that very excellent stock, which in America we have dubbed "Scotch-Irish." In Georgia, the Singletary family practically has been confined to the southwest corner of the State, coming from North Carolina into Clay, Randolph, Early and Decatur Counties in the first half of the last century. It is said that at one time, possibly twenty-five years ago, there were several hundred voters of this one family name in that section. Mr. Singletary's maternal grandfather was the Rev. D. E. Singleton, a Methodist preacher. Young Singletary had very limited educational advantages; the little summer schools of the county offered all that was obtainable in an educational way in his section when he was a boy, and a few terms at these covered his educational training. As he grew into manhood, he located, in 1882, on St. Andrews Bay, Florida, in the county where he now lives. He started in there as a fisherman, but frankly admits that he was a failure as a fisherman. In 1884 he decided to try another field, and began work at the carpenter's trade, receiving one dollar per day for his services. He speedily learned the trade, became





Yours truly  
W. J. Singletary





more skillful as the years passed by, received more wages from time to time, until he finally was getting four dollars per day. This is accounted excellent pay in that line of work. He remained with one company for seven years, which illustrates the satisfactory nature of his services. He then engaged in contracting on his own account, which he has since followed, with a fair measure of success. He steadily grew into the confidence of the people where he lived and labored, and in 1896 was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served four years. In 1901 he was appointed a county commissioner to fill a vacancy, and in November, 1902, was elected by the people for a two-year term. He served out that term and retired, but in November, 1906, he was again elected county commissioner for another two-year term, and during that term was chairman of the board for Washington County, a most important position. He has frequently served the community as a school trustee. Washington is a large county, and the man who remains steadily at home seeking no public preferment, attending merely to his private affairs, and is selected by the people of this large county to serve them, must of necessity have some elements of force in his makeup.

Mr. Singletary married on November 27, 1884, Miss Sarah Theodosia Ellison, a daughter of Samuel Adam and Susan Ann Ellison. Of this marriage four children have been born, of whom three are living, Robert Sylvester, Sylvanus Ithamar and Sylvia Theodosia Singletary.

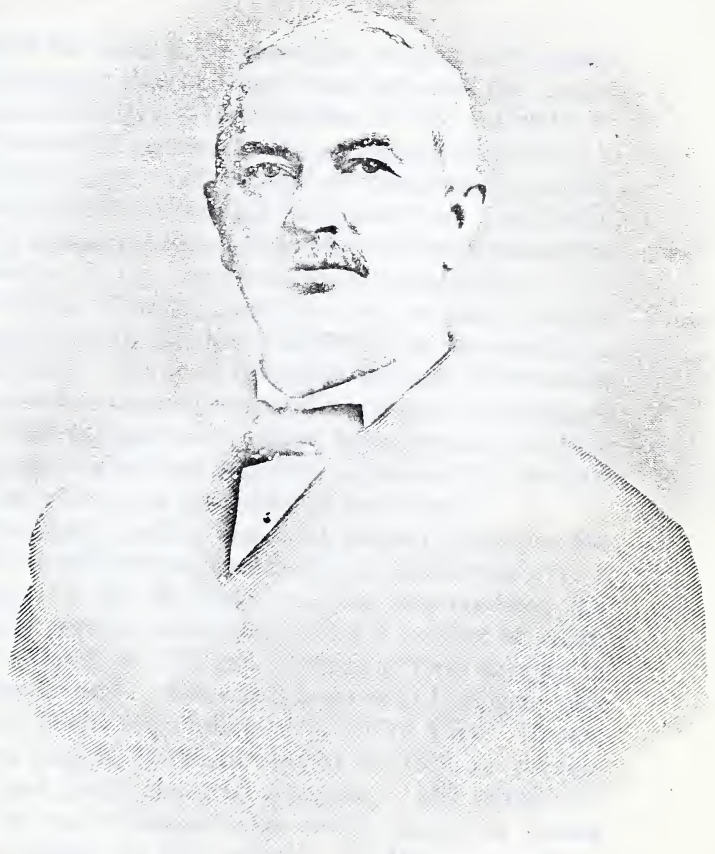
Mr. Singletary believes in giving due attention to every interest and is a working member in everything with which he is connected. Thus, he is superintendent of the Sunday school and an active deacon in the Baptist Church of his locality. A believer in fraternal ideas wherever presented, he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias, because he sees in them expression of practical fraternity. As a proper code for living, and which in his judgment will win such measure of success as is needful, he lays down about as follows: "Work six days in the week, spend your earnings wisely, love your families, serve your God, and success will come." He believes the interests of Florida and the nation are to be most greatly promoted by the proper selec-



tion of public officials from president to constable. In his judgment it is almost and altogether merely a matter of selection of men who have the courage to discharge their duties without compromise, and with fidelity to the public welfare.

A life-time democrat in his political beliefs, he is not so blinded by party prejudice as to ignore the manifest truth that the administration of the law lies at last in the quality of the officials who serve the public. As might be expected, he is opposed to the liquor traffic and believes that the happiness and prosperity of the people will be enhanced by any effectual methods for the suppression of the drink traffic and lessening of the drink habit.





Yours truly  
Rex M. Robinson





## Rix Mortimer Robinson

Although all the lands in the immediate vicinity of Pensacola that were once heavily timbered have been cut over, the lumber industry which once engaged the attention of the majority of those engaged in the industry in the city and Escambia County, is still of prime importance, and because of Pensacola's favorable location and advantages for exporting, always will be. Even today Pensacola is the leading pitch pine port and the greatest lumber exporting point in the country, the annual exports amounting to over four million dollars. Though there are not so many people engaged in lumbering there are enormous sums of money employed in handling the trade. Many of the early residents of Pensacola made their fortunes in the industry, and while some of them are still interested and engaged in it, others have invested in other enterprises of a commercial and industrial nature so that the city owes much of its wealth and prosperity to lumbering.

One of Pensacola's leading and most popular men who has been engaged in manufacturing and dealing in lumber for over a third of a century is Rix M. Robinson, who has rendered the city most efficient services as postmaster for a number of years. He first came to Florida in 1873 and has been actively engaged in the one business ever since. While he is a native of Michigan, he is descended from a family of pioneer settlers in New York. He was born near Grand Rapids, Michigan, August 18, 1858, his parents being William and Sarah (Daniels) Robinson. His father was a farmer, but he was educated in the public schools of Grand Rapids, going through the high school. He then removed to Florida and, locating at Millview in 1873, began business as a lumber dealer. He remained at Millview until 1889 when he removed to Pensacola, where he has since been an important factor in the lumber trade. He not only commands a splendid local and home shipping trade, but is also a large exporter and in every way



is one of the successful business men of the community. He is sole proprietor of a large saw mill and finishing plant and has a well earned reputation for enterprise and integrity.

His success is due to intelligent effort and his ability to see and energy to grasp opportunity. He served as postmaster of Pensacola, from 1898 to 1903 and through his splendid business management the service is as prompt and efficient as it is possible to make it. In 1903 he retired from the service and in 1908 was again appointed postmaster. He is a director in the Citizens National Bank of Pensacola, and is also interested in other enterprises. He is a man of splendid general information, and is especially interested in astronomy, having a very valuable and extensive library on this subject. He believes that the best interests of the State will be served by building a complete system of good public roads throughout the State, and in developing the marvelous agricultural resources to their greatest possibility. He is also an advocate of compulsory education. In politics he is a republican.

Mr. Robinson was married in November, 1878, to Margaret Young, a daughter of William and Barbara Young of Ontario, Canada.





*Yours truly*  
*J. M. G. Monte*





## John Mitchell Gornto

The county of LaFayette was for long without transportation facilities and suffered in consequence in its development. It may prove in the end that this delay has been to the benefit of the county and that the county which now is moving forward to a better life in every way will profit by the examples of some of its neighbors and get better results at less expenditure both of men and money. Good work is now being done, and it is a pleasant thing that some of this good work is being done by its own native born citizens. Prominent among these and a leader is John Mitchell Gornto, of Mayo, lawyer and all round business man. Mr. Gornto was born in LaFayette County, on November 1, 1865, and is now in the prime of life. His father, John J. Gornto, had settled in Madison County, first, about 1845, the year in which the State was admitted to the Union, and later had moved to LaFayette. Between father and son they have seen Florida grow from fifty thousand to seven hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, and their lives have practically covered the whole period of its history as a State. His mother's maiden name was Sarah A. Tucker.

Mr. Gornto's education was confined entirely to the common schools. He studied law and was admitted to the practice at Orlando, Florida, on May 22, 1888, and located at Perry. In 1893 he moved to Mayo and has since resided there, having acquired a large practice extending over several counties, and many business interests. In 1895 the young lawyer was made enrolling secretary of the State senate. In 1898 his people made him tax collector of the county, which he held for four years. In 1905 his townsmen elected him mayor and re-elected him in 1906-1907. Constantly his practice has grown, notwithstanding these interruptions by the public service. He is now attorney for the Dowling Lumber Company, for the Wilson Cypress Company and for the Live Oak, Perry and Gulf Railroad Company. He is a stock



holder and attorney for the Citizens' Bank of Mayo, the Mayo Mercantile Company, the Mayo Stock and Vehicle Company, and a stockholder in the Masonic-Pythian Investment Company and the Southern Security Company. The mere record of these things illustrates the success Mr. Gornto has achieved in his native county and by his unaided effort.

On November 6, 1889, he married Miss Minnie Lee Goodbred, a daughter of Thomas Samuel and Lucy A. (Peacock) Goodbred. Of four children born to them three now survive, John G., Minnie C. and Ina Gornto.

In religious matters Mr. Gornto's predilections lean to the Methodist Church and he is a member of the Masons and Knights of Pythias. A member of the democratic party, he believes that our country would be vastly bettered and improved if party lines were not so detrimental to the public interests, and if all officers, national and State, were elected by direct vote of the people. He is an earnest believer in the work for good roads. He thinks we need a more economical administration of the government, and in this respect he is beginning to have much company. He has been a hard student of his profession and outside of his law books has not found much leisure for other than current periodicals. He puts as the trinity of important questions for the people of Florida upon which they should bring to bear all their energy and get prompt action, "Good roads, transportation and education." As an evidence of what a hard working and earnest man can accomplish, it is not amiss to append a statement made by Mr. Gornto to this effect, that he began the study of law as a clerk in the office of Harrison and Peeler, in Orlando, Florida, in 1887, working for three dollars and fifty cents per week. Comment upon this statement is almost needless. Twenty years later we find this young student one of the leading citizens and developers of his section.

In November, 1910, Mr. Gornto was elected as representative of his county in the State legislature and is now serving his term in that capacity. In view of his past life it cannot be doubted that he will give valuable service in this most important position.





Yours Truly  
R. P. Brown







## Ransome Ren Ricou

The East Coast of Florida is a new country in an old State. Only a few years since, it was the habitat of a few fishermen who eked out a precarious existence with spasmodic labor. Then the East Coast Railroad began to creep down the coast, right along the ocean front, and little villages began to spring up; fruit plantations came into being, truck farmers entered the land, until now that wonderful railroad has turned the corner and gone on to Key West, leaving the line from one end of the peninsula to the other studded with new hamlets, pulsating with vigorous life.

The oldest industry in that region (the fisheries) has profited by the new conditions, and the subject of this sketch (one of the earliest of the new settlers) for the past twenty years has confined himself to the fisheries and built to large proportions a business which covers every branch of the industry.

Ransome Ren Ricou, of Jensen, St. Lucie County, senior member of the firm of Ransome R. Ricou and Sons, wholesale fish dealers, is a native of Mississippi, born in Moss Point, on May 1, 1866. His parents were Julius and Elise (Lenoir) Ricou. On both sides Mr. Ricou is of French origin and his father, Julius, was by profession a civil engineer.

There appears to have been four branches of the Ricou family in France. The oldest of these Ricou families appears to have been settled in Bretagne which in English we know as Brittany. This family has a very ancient coat-of-arms. Next we find a Ricou family which had its origin in Dauphine. This family was granted a coat-of-arms in 1824, under the name of Ricou de Luilling.

Next in order we find a Baron Ricou, created in 1861 by Napoleon the Third. Then there appears Ricou de Riverie of Dauphine. This last family appears to have been quite an ancient one.

As the fisheries constitute the principal industry of Brittany and as that was the original home of the Ricou family it would



appear that Mr. Ricou was almost taking on an inherited business when he engaged in the fisheries at Jensen.

When Ransome Ren Ricou was born, his father was engaged as an engineer on the construction work of a line from Mobile to New Orleans then being built by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. This line had been pronounced impracticable by competent engineers, but despite their predictions, a substantial roadbed was finally secured, and in that work the elder Ricou bore a creditable part.

The fortunes of the family do not appear to have prospered in those years, and at an early age, young Ricou appears to have been thrown on his own resources. In 1878, a boy of twelve, he was making his own living selling papers in Mobile. In this hard school he learned self-reliance and adaptability to conditions. In 1887 he moved from Alabama to Florida, and with a business judgment sharpened and ripened by the hardships of earlier years, the young man's alert mind saw the opportunities in the fish business and locating on the East Coast, he started in a small way. By his promptness in filling orders, and reliability in all his dealings, he succeeded in building up a large business and is now recognized as one of the substantial business men of the State.

He married Miss J. Gertrude Ross, daughter of Lorenzo Dow and Inez (Hart) Ross. They have four living children: Ernest L., Anita Gertrude, Douglas, and Inez Louise Ricou.

Mr. Ricou has never been identified with any political party but strongly favors the prohibition of the liquor traffic and believes the abolition of that traffic would greatly benefit the country.

His religious inclinations are towards the Presbyterian Church. In business matters he employs only the best men; gives the strictest personal attention to details, and sets his face like flint against liquor, either on his business premises or in his fish camps. By any one familiar with this business, and the centuries old habits of fishermen in respect to liquor, it will be readily noted that Mr. Ricou is a man of great determination to endeavor to suppress liquor among his fishermen.

He believes in a tariff on foreign grown pineapples for the benefit of the pineapple industry in Florida. One of his opinions



is that we need men of great fearlessness in public office, who would enforce the laws without fear or favor. America is rich in men who from small beginnings and in the face of adverse circumstances have wrought themselves forward to positions of honor and trust, and of this worthy class Mr. Ricou is a good example.





## William Charles Bentley

Winter Haven, in the central part of the peninsula, has become practically a nursery for the orange industry. Not only is the country around Winter Haven naturally adapted to the growth of the orange, but the section is settled by intelligent men who have become propagators of new varieties and growers of the stock for every section. Among the more enterprising and successful of the growers of Winter Haven is W. C. Bentley. Mr. Bentley is a native of Massachusetts and was born at Monterey in that State, on September 16, 1867. His father, Charles H. Bentley, was by trade a carpenter and a general business man. His mother's maiden name was Elvira Manser. Mr. Bentley is descended from old New England stock. His great-great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary War, and according to the family traditions helped to forge the chain across the Hudson River with a view to stopping the movement of the British armies up that stream.

Mr. Bentley obtained his education in the public schools of Great Barrington, and at the age of fifteen left school to engage in the serious work of life. After the usual experience incidental to a youth struggling to get a foothold, he went to Chicago in 1892, and during the World's Fair conducted a hotel. He became aware of the advantages offered by Florida, and in 1893 came to Winter Haven and engaged in the growing of oranges and truck. The disastrous freezes of the winter of 1894-1895 did not discourage him, but he continued his efforts, with the result that after fifteen years of effort, he now has eighty acres of bearing orange groves, is owner and operator of the ice plant in his town and is one of the prosperous and substantial men of his community.

He has been twice married. In 1892 to Miss Katherine W. Nostrand, a daughter of Garrett and Mary (Stilwell) Nostrand, of White Stone, Long Island. After her death in 1905 he married Miss Maude M. Sandford, a daughter of Frank Sandford, a con-





yours Truly  
Wm C Bentley



tractor, of Winter Haven. He has one child, Claudine Katherine Bentley.

In religion Mr. Bentley is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is identified with the republican party in national matters, but in local and State affairs votes the democratic ticket. He is affiliated with the fraternal order of the Woodmen of the World and holds high rank in that most excellent organization. A public spirited citizen he is now and has been for the past two years a member of the city council. Outside of his own personal business, he is interested in H. W. Snell and Company, bankers, of Winter Haven, and a member of the board of control of that business. A general reader, he has found the most profit and pleasure in works on horticulture and chemistry, and especially on those works which deal with the making of various fertilizers, this being a very important matter to all truck and fruit growers in Florida. Mr. Bentley regards as the most important questions affecting the people of Florida and the nation and which will have the most influence upon their prosperity and happiness is such solution of immigration and race problems as will bring into the country a good class of new people and eliminate from our public life the negro problem. A man of energy and enterprise, he has in his fifteen years of residence in Florida made a success of his ventures and gained the reputation of a good citizen and an honorable business man.





## George William Rhodes

George W. Rhodes, of Woodville, the elder of two brothers now engaged in the naval stores business in that section, is a native of the town where he does business, born on May 9, 1859. His father, Bricy F. Rhodes, was a farmer who married Julia A Starkweather. Josephus Starkweather, the father-in-law of B. F. Rhodes was of Scotch descent, born in Maine, moved to North Carolina in 1810, and to Leon County, Florida, in 1837. The Rhodes family is of English descent, and there is some reason to believe that it took its name from the locality known as Rode in Cheshire, England. Mr. Rhodes' immediate family goes back to General Woodhouse Rhodes, of Revolutionary fame. General Woodhouse Rhodes had a son John, born in Onslow County, North Carolina, who married Mary Ann House. This was somewhere about 1790. John Rhodes was thus the great-grandfather of our subject. Asa Rhodes, son of John, and grandfather of G. W. Rhodes, was born about 1791. He was twice married. His first wife was a Hatch, whom he married about 1813, and about 1820 he married Naomi Craft. He had three children by each wife, Bricy Farnsworth, father of G. W., being a son by the second wife. On the maternal side, Mr. Rhodes' grandmother was Martha Deal, who married Josephus Starkweather in North Carolina, and they moved to Florida in the territorial days. Bricy Farnsworth Rhodes was born September 16, 1827, and he married April 15, 1852, Julia Ann Starkweather. They had six sons and two daughters. He was a farmer, lived near Woodville, and died October 24, 1876. His widow survived him for thirty years.

G. W. Rhodes obtained his educational training in the common schools of Leon County, and began life on his own account as a farmer and stock raiser in his native county in 1882. He continued at these pursuits until 1900, when he engaged in the naval stores business in addition to his original occupation. Hard work





Yours Truly  
Geo. W. Rhodes



and sound judgment, combined with business integrity, have won for him a just measure of reward, and he is recognized as one of the substantial men of his section.

On July 8, 1886, he married Miss Ella F. Scott, a daughter of Allen and Martha Han Scott. Of this marriage there are eight children, all living, as follows: Ross L., Lelia E., Barney H., Ettie W., Emmett E., Ralph E., Nina, and Lorenzo Alphonso Rhodes.

Though a democrat in his political convictions, Mr. Rhodes does not care for public life for himself. He takes an active interest in political affairs, and is successful as a local leader, but has always declined to be a candidate for any office in his own person. His religious preferences incline to the Baptist Church. He is affiliated with the Order of Elks, the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. A lover of reading in so far as he can find leisure for it, his preferences incline to scientific works, which he has found most helpful. He is a believer in the natural resources of Florida, and thinks the best way to promote the interests of that now prosperous State is to encourage a good class of immigrants.

A successful man and a good citizen, who owes what he is to his own efforts, he is a distinctly useful man to the community in which he has spent his life.





## Edwin J. Gasque

The naval stores business in Florida has during the past twenty years developed a number of strong business men and valuable citizens. Holding an honorable position among them is Edwin J. Gasque, of Dade City, who, yet in the prime of life, has achieved a marked measure of business success, and established himself as a leader in his community.

He is a native of South Carolina, and comes, on the paternal side, of that excellent Huguenot stock which came to South Carolina about the middle of the eighteenth century, and so much enriched the life of that State and the adjacent ones to which the descendants of these Huguenots have emigrated. On the maternal side he is of English stock, and therefore combines in his own person two very strong racial strains. Mr. Gasque was born in Marion county, South Carolina, on November 23, 1865. His father, Jehu Gasque, was a planter and an educator. His mother's maiden name was Emeline M. Richardson.

It is a matter of record that during the formative period of our nation, at the time of our Revolutionary struggle, that these Huguenots were noted for their sturdy patriotism, and if there were any Tories among them history does not so record it. General Francis Marion, the celebrated partisan leader of South Carolina, himself of Huguenot stock, was followed with unwavering fidelity, by members of the Gasque family, as was also his equally famous compatriot, General Thomas Sumter. It will be remembered that these Huguenots left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, because of their religious convictions. They sought the new country in order to have the privilege of worshipping God after the dictates of their own conscience; and it is not surprising that a people willing to sacrifice everything for their convictions have given to their descendants a strong individuality, which is manifested in full measure in our subject.





Very Truly Yours  
E J Gasque



Mr. Gasque attended the common schools of his native State, and at the early age of fifteen began work on his own account. From the very beginning his fidelity to every trust, his untiring industry and his prudent life began to count, and when a very young man he had established such character that between his own savings and the help of friends, he was able to purchase a half interest in a naval stores business. As an illustration of his determination to qualify himself in the highest measure, after he was twenty-five years of age he attended the commercial department of the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, Kentucky, and in 1891 was graduated with a commercial diploma and degree. It is perhaps true that no man in the naval stores business in Florida has won a more pronounced measure of success in that industry than E. J. Gasque. Commencing, as above stated, in a small way, he has steadily grown and steadily prospered, by reason of his energy, ability and foresight, until today he occupies a high position in the commercial world, and is the owner of more than thirty thousand acres of unincumbered land.

He has found time in a busy life to read, and to read intelligently, the Bible, the standard works on government, ethics, science and literature. With the information thus obtained and a naturally strong mind, he has come to pronounced conclusions, and like his ancestors before him, what he believes he believes, and is always ready to give an account of his faith. In politics a democrat, he has always taken an active interest in political affairs, and in his community exercises a strong influence, but has no personal aspirations for public position, being content to aid in the selection of well-equipped men for the various official positions. A believer in the application of fraternal principles, he holds membership in the Dade City Lodge of Masons, and the Fitzgerald (Georgia) Lodge of Odd Fellows. His religious preferences incline to the Methodist Church.

On October 9, 1902, he married Miss Lula Mobley, daughter of William L. and Mary Mobley, of Irwin County, Georgia. They have three children: Edwin J., Myrtice and William Richardson Gasque. Mrs. Gasque has been an excellent helper to her husband. She is a woman of exalted ideals, high Christian character, active





in the work of religion, and a beneficent power in the social circles of her community.

As to business qualifications indispensable to success, Mr. Gasque places honesty, truth, and sincerity, as first and most important of all. He believes that no permanent success can be based on duplicity or chicanery in business. If, possessed of the right moral fiber, the individual gives close attention to his business, masters it in every detail, and gives to little things the same careful attention that he does to the big, he believes that success is in time inevitable.

As to how to promote the best interests of the State and nation, he believes that we should encourage a greater love of civic righteousness, a greater purity in official life, and should adhere most tenaciously to the principles of a genuine republican form of government as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson and John Calhoun. He is not in sympathy with some modern ideas as to legislation, and believes that all manner of sumptuary legislation should be avoided; that the personal rights and privileges of the citizen should be interfered with only to that extent necessary to protect the rights of other citizens.

Success in business has left him a plain, unassuming, patriotic American; in the community a positive force, public-spirited and generous, where public spirit and generosity are needed; in business, a strict business man, a large employer, who pays his men well for good service and then demands good service. It is almost unnecessary to state that Mr. Gasque has won both the confidence and esteem of the community of which he is such a useful member.



## Matthew Biggar Macfarlane

Matthew Biggar Macfarlane, a prominent lawyer and collector of customs for the District of Tampa, was born at Pollok Shaws, Renfrewshire, Scotland, March 20, 1861. He is descended from an important family which resided in the north of Scotland. He is closely related to Macfarlane, the noted Scotch historian, and Thomas Macfarlane, of Ottawa, who was one of the most prominent men of Canada. On his father's side he is closely connected with the celebrated Macfarlane clan, and on his mother's side the Campbells, who were conspicuous in Scottish history during the reign of the Stuarts. His father, James D. Macfarlane, was baker and farmer. His mother was Anne Campbell. His parents with their seven children came over from Scotland, in November, 1865, and located at Fall River, Massachusetts.

The Macfarlanes represent one of the old Highland Scotch clans, which has an authentic history dating back from seven to eight hundred years. The seat of the clan was on the western shore of Loch Lomond from Tarbet upwards. This was the seat of the old Celtic Earls of Lennox. The clan is said to have had as its remote ancestor, Duncan MacGilchrist a younger brother of Malduin, Earl of Lennox. His grandson was Bartholomew, which in Gaelic is *Parlan*, and as in Gaelic the letters *P* and *F* are easily convertible the clan came to be called MacFarlane instead of MacParlane. The records show that Robert the First, King of Scotland, granted a charter to Dougal MacFarlane of certain lands. Malcolm, the sixth Laird, got from Duncan, Earl of Lennox, a charter of the lands of Arroquhar in 1395. The direct line having failed, Andrew MacFarlane by marriage with the daughter of the Earl of Lennox, succeeded in 1493, but his son was only allowed the title of captain of the clan. The clan declined to recognize him as the full hereditary chief. Sir John MacFarlane of the clan was killed at the battle of Flodden. Walter MacFarlane, of Tarbet, was among the



slain at Pinkey in 1547. At Langside, in 1567, they fought under Murray's banner. For a period of about fifty years, commencing with 1578, they appear to have been very turbulent, shedders of blood, and in bad odor with the authorities of Scotland.

In 1644 and 1645, they followed the Earl of Montrose, with their wild pibroch, "Thogail nam bo." At Bothwell Bridge, in 1679, they were among the foremost in the battle. Walter MacFarlane was a learned antiquary of the eighteenth century. In the same century Robert MacFarlane, one of the clan, was an eminent political and miscellaneous writer. Another member of the clan, Major General MacFarlane, distinguished himself in the Napoleonic wars. The last descendant of the chiefs of the clan is said to have emigrated to America about the year 1800.

Colonel Macfarlane attended the common schools in Massachusetts and Minnesota. He came to Jacksonville, Florida, in 1883, where he resided for two years, during which time he took up the study of law. He began practicing in Tampa in 1886. He is a brilliant lawyer of fine attainments, well versed in legal lore, and has a reputation extending throughout the State.

He is a prominent republican, a leader in the politics of his State, and has been honored by his party with appointments to important positions, in which he has admirably sustained himself and reflected credit on the administration. He has held the position of deputy collector of internal revenue, and is at present collector of customs for the District of Tampa, which position he has held for eleven years. He has also taken an active part in the administration of local affairs of Tampa, and has been a member of the city council. He was also the republican candidate for governor of Florida in 1900 and 1904.

Colonel Macfarlane is a man of broad general culture, liberal in his views, and is widely read in all branches of his profession. He is a profound student of history, from which he has gleaned a store of useful knowledge, which has been of great practical benefit in his chosen profession. He has a high regard for all the duties pertaining to good citizenship and believes in treating his fellowman with the same deference that he demands of others. He believes in a strict obedience to, and enforcement of all the







laws, both of the State and the nation. He thinks that it would be a wise movement in the interest of the progress and development of Florida, to abolish the primary system of elections and allow everybody to vote who is legally qualified, making an honest and fair count of the votes cast.

His success has come as the result of his adherence to high principles of honesty, justice and generosity, with strict attention to his own business, without interfering with the affairs of others.

Colonel Macfarlane is prominent in the social affairs of his community, and ranks high in the fraternal orders of Florida. He is an Elk, Odd Fellow, Pythian, and a member of the Crescent and German Clubs of Tampa. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On October 13, 1880, Colonel Macfarlane was married to May Alice Cordingley, daughter of James and Anne Cordingley, of Fall River, Massachusetts. They have one child, Annie Davenport Macfarlane.



## Lewis Burrell Bessenger

Down on the West Coast of Florida is a tier of counties which offer a paradise to the hunter and fisherman and great business opportunities to the eye of the trained lumberman or naval stores operator. Among the prominent and useful citizens of that section of Florida is Lewis Burrell Bessenger, an extensive naval stores operator of Dade City, Pasco County. Mr. Bessenger is a native of Barnwell County, South Carolina, where he was born on February 25, 1866. His parents were John M. and Elizabeth (Preacher) Bessenger. In Orangeburg and in Barnwell County, South Carolina, are found many descendants of old Palatine and Dutch stock which came over from Germany and Holland between 1730 and 1760. These people were Protestants who came to the new country seeking greater religious freedom. They were men of strong character and stout hearts, and it is from this stock on the paternal side that Mr. Bessenger is descended.

Mr. Bessenger is a nephew of Colonel Youmans of South Carolina, one of the most prominent men of that State, representing a distinguished old English family which formerly spelled the name Yeamans. He has, therefore, in his veins the blood of two as good stocks as this world can furnish. Mr. Bessenger obtained his education in the schools of Fairfax, South Carolina. He began his business life in Bulloch County (Georgia) in the naval stores business, and to this line of operations his entire business career has been devoted. He had partners several times in various enterprises but finally concluded that it was to his interest to work on his own account and alone. Eight years ago he came to Pasco County and established an extensive naval stores business in addition to which he operates a large sawmill at Blanton. He is now the owner of fourteen thousand acres of land, in addition to which he has a large acreage under lease, making a total of over thirty thousand acres under his control.





Yours Truly  
L B Bessinger.





On November 5, 1892, he married Miss Alice Brannen, a daughter of Wiley and Angie Brannen. Mrs. Bessenger's people are members of the prominent Brannen family of Bulloch County, Georgia, which has been settled in that county for four generations, and of which the present Judge John F. Brannen and Jas. A. Brannen, leader of the Statesboro bar, are members. Of his marriage there are four children: George Ralph, Lewis Inman, Lillian, and Frank Leslie Bessenger.

Mr. Bessenger is a democrat. He has been entirely too busy in his business affairs to take an active part in politics or to have any office-holding desires.

Mr. Bessenger's religious preferences incline to the Baptist Church. He is not only a good business man with his numerous camps all well handled, but is also quite a sportsman, being considered one of the best shots in Florida, and it is barely possible that this proclivity had something to do with his selecting Pasco County as the scene of his operations. He is recognized far and near as a good citizen, a man of generous heart, who stands for the best in everything that affects the community, and has gained a position of influence second to that of no man in the County.



## Walter Ray

The Ray families, now very numerous in our country, come partly from Scotland and partly from Ireland. The original stock was probably Irish, and the preferred spelling in that country is Ray. It is probable that the Scotch Rays came from the Irish Rays as far back as fifteen hundred years ago, when there was a strong emigration from the north of Ireland into Scotland. In Scotland they became the clan MacRae. The MacRae clan was settled in Kintail as far back as 1335, when William Rae, or MacRae as he was sometimes called, was Bishop of Glasgow. At the battle of Killiecrankie the MacRaes held the second line and died nearly to a man. In 1778 a battalion of the MacRaes, attached to the regiment known as the Seaforth Highlanders, mutinied at Edinboro over an order which they conceived to be unjust, and the entire garrison could not subdue them. Finally through the intervention of General Skene, Lord MacDonald and the Duke of Buccleuch the affair was settled and the regiment sailed for the West Indies. Their colonel, the Earl of Seaforth, to whom they were greatly attached died, and grieving over him, combined with homesickness, caused the death of two hundred and thirty of them on that voyage. The clan was noted for desperate valor in battle. At the seige of Bhurtpore in 1805, Colonel MacRae led his regiment to the assault under a fire which was dreadful, for five hundred and ninety-one of them fell killed and wounded in that assault.

As simple as the name appears there are fourteen spellings of it. And there are now families of English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh origin. In 1790, under the various spellings, there were three hundred and thirty-seven heads of families in the United States, with a total membership of 1781. North Carolina led with seventy-three; Pennsylvania had sixty; Massachusetts forty-three; Maryland, South Carolina and Connecticut each twenty-six; Virginia twenty-three; Rhode Island and New Hampshire each eight, and Vermont and Maine each seven.





Yours Truly  
Walter Ray





The coat-of-arms of the Irish clan is a plain shield with a bounding stag, surmounted by a crest of a strong hand grasping by the middle a crocodile. The motto is "Forti et fideli nil difficile." The coat-of-arms of the Scotch clan is a shield with a white background, a broad red band across the center, two red and one white stars in the upper half, a lion rampant, in the bottom part, surmounted by a crest consisting of a helmet in an upraised hand grasping a short sword. The motto is "Fortiter." In addition to these two clan coats-of-arms there have been a number of titles held by different members of the families who had special coats-of-arms granted them. In the British peerage of the present year appears Lord Reay, a title which goes back to 1627, and Sir Colin George MacRae.

Walter Ray of Martel, the subject of this sketch, comes from the Scotch MacRaes. His family, like many others of Scotch descent, long since abandoned the Mac and accepted the English spelling. His immediate family first settled in Cumberland County, North Carolina, where the pioneers were nearly all Scotch. His great-grandfather was John Ray, who married a Cameron. His grandfather was Duncan Ray, who married a Blue. On the maternal side his grandfather was Thomas MacKay, and his grandmother was a Johnston. It is a tradition in the family that the first Presbyterian church in Cumberland County was organized at the residence of two of Mr. Ray's great aunts, Miss Bella McKay and her sister.

This branch of the Ray family first came from Scotland in the generation of Mr. Ray's grandparents. Part of the family came from the Isle of Skye and part from Jura, and settled with other Scotchmen at a place known as Long Street.

Mr. Ray's father, William B. Ray, of Lane, North Carolina, (now eighty-five years of age), possesses much information of the early history of these old Scottish settlers. William B. Ray was a captain in the Confederate army. He was in Johnston's army at the close of the war and swearing that no Yankee could ever parole him, mounted his horse and rode home. Four of his wife's brothers also served in the war with him and the whole five escaped without injury.

There is a tradition in the family that John Ray, the founder



of the family, went to the West Indies during the Revolutionary War and made an immense fortune. It is also a family tradition that there was a Tory colonel during the Revolution named Duncan Ray, who was a near relative.

In connection with this Ray family there is a curious fact. There is a Ray Medical Society of St. Louis, Missouri. In that society there are fifty-two doctors of the Ray name, all of whom trace their ancestry to Cumberland, Robeson and Richmond Counties, North Carolina, evidently all coming from the same stock.

Walter Ray was born in Cumberland County, North Carolina, on June 9, 1863. His father, William B. Ray, above referred to and yet living, was by occupation a farmer and a captain in the Confederate army during the Civil War. His mother's maiden name was Christian A. McKay.

Mr. Ray's educational advantages consisted of attendance upon the country schools, followed by courses at the Little River Academy in his native county. He started in life on his own account as a farmer, continuing at that pursuit until the age of twenty-three. Those were lean years for the farmer, and Mr. Ray, a man of strong mind, decided to seek a more promising calling. Eastern North Carolina had long been the headquarters of the naval stores industry, and he decided to learn the turpentine business. Georgia was then beginning to be a very promising field. He moved to Georgia and hired out as a still hand at fifteen dollars per month. He followed this for four years and became thoroughly conversant with every detail connected with manufacture of naval stores.

Then, with one of his employers, he engaged in business at Belleville. This venture was not profitable, owing to some unfavorable conditions, and they sold it. Again he went to work on a salary and managed so well for his employers that in the course of two years he became a partner. They bought timber in Citrus County, Florida, and from this business grew the great enterprises now conducted as the Clark-Ray-Johnson Company and the Martel Lumber Company. They own one hundred and forty thousand acres timber land in Marion and Citrus Counties, and in addition to his interest in these great companies Mr. Ray owns valuable real estate in North Carolina, city property in Ocala, Florida, and phosphate deposits in Marion and Citrus Counties. Mr. Ray takes





a just pride in the fact that he has never signed a mortgage or asked any one to endorse for him. His concerns now operate five distilleries and a sawmill. Now in the prime of life, after a hard struggle, he finds himself in a strong position financially, with the reputation of being one of the substantial and far-sighted men of his section. He is secretary of the Clark-Ray-Johnson Company, vice-president and general manager of the Martel Lumber Company, vice-president of West, Flynn and Harris Company of Jacksonville, director in the Ocala Iron Works, director in the Inverness Ice and Cold Storage Company, president of the Ocala and Southwestern Railroad Company now under construction, president of the McCormick Game Preserve Company, Fayetteville, North Carolina; Secretary and Treasurer of Estero Fruit Company, life member of the Elks Club of Ocala, member of St. John's Masonic Lodge, member of the Royal Arch Chapter of Inverness, and last but not least, a valued member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Ray married on December 14, 1883, Miss Hattie McCormick, daughter of Hugh and Harriett McCormick. Of this marriage there have been children, as follows: Walter, Carlyle, Robie, Pearl, William, who died at twelve months of age, Bettie, Christian, and Walter Ray, Jr., Bettie C., died September 9, 1909, and Walter, Jr., died September 16, 1909.

By conviction a democrat, Mr. Ray has confined his political activities to those duties which fall to the private citizen.

His preferred reading during life has been the Bible, supplemented by current periodicals, and as might be expected from a man who puts the Bible first, he is a most strenuous prohibitionist, regarding the liquor traffic as the greatest evil in our land, and believing that its abolition will do more to promote the happiness and prosperity of our people than any other one thing.

Mr. Ray has been a constructive citizen, and therefore of great value to the community. A man of strong charitable impulses, he believes to some extent in the Biblical injunction, and while contributing freely of his means to worthy causes, he avoids all notoriety in that connection. He has built up a character for business sagacity and integrity which makes his word as good as his bond and enjoys deservedly the esteem of a wide constituency.





## Albert Addison Myers, Jr.

Albert A. Myers, Jr., of Chipley, one of the foremost business men of Western Florida, largely interested in naval stores, saw-milling and real estate, is South Carolina born, of German descent. His family was founded in America by his great-grandfather, who came with others of his nationality from Germany, and settled at or near Goldsboro, North Carolina, about 1800. A few years later he moved to what was then Marion County (now Florence County), South Carolina, and settled on the Great Peedee River, near Forestville. He was a mechanic and farmer. There he married a Miss Harrell, who was of English extraction. Of this marriage there were eight children, only one of whom was a son, George James Myers, born in 1816, who was the grandfather of our subject. George James Myers also married a Miss Harrell, whose mother was a Bryan. Mr. Myers' grandmother was born in 1821, and was therefore five years younger than her husband. They were married in 1837, when her husband was twenty-one and she was sixteen. They settled on the Great Peedee River and engaged in planting. Their home was in the heart of the territory which had been the seat of operations of General Francis Marion in the Revolutionary period. Mr. George James Myers was a most successful man. He accumulated a large fortune, owning upon the outbreak of the war over two hundred slaves. He represented Marion County in the South Carolina legislature about 1852. There were born to him and his wife, five sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Mathew, was killed at Gettysburg. The third son, G. Harrell Myers, also lost an arm in the war. The second son, Albert A. Myers, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1842, and is now in good health in his sixty-eighth year, quite active, and still living on the old home farm within a mile of where he was born. He was in school at Greenville, South Carolina, on the outbreak of the war; joined the Confederate army as a private





Yours truly  
A. A. Mearns



and served as a private and sergeant throughout the war. He participated in the first battle of Manassas; was then attached to the Western army, and went through all the campaigns of that army under Generals Bragg, Johnson and Hood, taking part in the last battle at Bentonville, North Carolina. He was paroled at High Point, North Carolina, and reached home in May, 1865, with the record of a gallant soldier, always in the front, who had been exceedingly fortunate, having been only once slightly wounded.

On October 25, 1865, Albert A. Myers was married to Miss Elizabeth Harrell, whose mother was a Pettigrew, daughter of the late James Pettigrew of Florence, South Carolina, a name long famous in the annals of that State. Mr. Myers says of his mother that "a nobler and a better woman never lived."

After his return from the army, his father, in common with other South Carolinians of that period, had to endure the Reconstruction infamies for fourteen years. He took an active part in the regeneration of the State, and was accused of membership in the "Ku Klux Klan." Whether this be true or not, certainly he did all that a good man could do for the furtherance of a white man's government in South Carolina. In 1876, the turn came; and in 1880, he was elected a member of the South Carolina legislature from Marion County, a position which his father had filled twenty-eight years previously. During his term of office, among the many good laws enacted was the famous "Eight Box Law" which secured to South Carolina a white man's government.

Albert A. Myers, the elder, is the father of eleven children, one daughter and ten sons, the daughter being the eldest child. She married Mr. M. T. Barrett, a native of North Carolina, and died in Chipley, Florida, in September, 1905, leaving three sons and two daughters. Two of the ten sons died in infancy. The record of the other eight is sufficiently notable to justify a little detailed mention. Joe H. Myers is president of the Albany Grocery Company, Albany, Georgia. George M. Myers is director of the Alford Brothers Company of Chipley. William E. Myers is vice-president and general manager of the Albany Grocery Company of Albany, Georgia. Irvine W. Myers is owner and proprietor of the Myon Hotel, Tifton, Georgia, and vice-president of the First Na-







tional Bank of that city. J. Pettigrew Myers is manager of the Myers-Fryer Company of Doerun, Georgia. E. Carl Myers is manager for the Bradstreet Company in Savannah, Georgia, and Edgar H. Myers is associated with the Covington Company in Jacksonville, Florida. Albert A. Myers, Junior, the subject of this sketch, was the third son; was born on the 12th of January, 1871, being his father's birthday, and for this reason was christened with the full name of his father. Mr. Myers was reared on the farm and followed the plow, attending school between farming seasons up to the age of twenty, when he took a course in a business college at Rome, Georgia. After leaving there, he kept books for a short while for the Carolina Real Estate and Investment Company of Florence, South Carolina; and then in June, 1892, moved to Berrien County, Georgia, where he was employed as a woodsman by Covington-Timmons and McWhite in their turpentine camps. This was a hard life; but that the mettle was in him was proven by the way he held on to it for five years until November, 1897, when in connection with his brother, George M. Myers, he opened up a turpentine plant on St. Andrews Bay. These years of hard work in the woods had thoroughly equipped Mr. Myers for his chosen business. He was far-sighted enough to grasp the fact that it was a golden period in the naval stores business; so leaving his brother in the original plant on St. Andrews Bay, he went up near Chipley, in Jackson County, and bought an interest in three turpentine camps with the Messrs. Alford. In a year or two he and his associates took a forward step; and in 1905, Mr. Myers became one of the organizers of the Alford Brothers Company, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, of which he has been vice-president since its organization. This is one of the largest naval stores producing companies in the South. Notwithstanding the pace at which he had traveled in business circles, the growth of his business interests has been of a most substantial character, and he has developed into one of the strongest of the strong men of that section. He became interested in saw-milling, and was made vice-president of the Aycock Lumber Company, of Aycock, which is one of the most complete saw-milling plants in the country, with a daily output of from sixty-five to seventy-five thousand feet of lumber, and



a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Like all turpentine operators he is largely interested in land, and in this way has become a director of the Dekle Land Company of Chipley, Florida.

On September 25, 1902, Mr. Meyers was married to Miss Meddie Fryer of Forestville, South Carolina, an old schoolmate whom he had known from childhood. Of the four children born to them, three are living, the oldest, Hazel, the others being boys: Albert Aubrey and Clarence Mathew Myers.

Like his father, Mr. Myers is a Baptist; a democrat, and a Mason. He is a strong advocate of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and a stanch believer in the building of good roads as one of the best means to develop the country and render farm life more attractive. He is one of those Southern men of the present generation in whom the farming blood of generations runs strong, and in whom, in the light of present needs, have developed business qualities of a high order which are enabling him to make a wonderful record in the business world. Not yet forty years old, Albert A. Myers ranks as one of the leaders in the business circles of West Florida; and commencing without capital, has accomplished results that would be creditable to men having much more favorable environment.



## James Gordon Boyd

A native of Georgia, only eight years in Florida, yet in the prime of his early manhood, but who has in these few years climbed to the very front rank of the business men of the State, is James Gordon Boyd, of Bartow. Mr. Boyd was born at Lumber City, Georgia, on December 4, 1874, and is, therefore, but thirty-six years of age at this time. His father, T. C. Boyd, was a naval stores operator, who was a native of Telfair County, Georgia, and married Ella Martin.

Mr. Boyd obtained his early education in the Blakely High School, of Early County, Georgia, and then attended Emory College, at Oxford, Georgia, from which institution he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of A.B. While at Emory he became a member of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity and the Few Society. After leaving college in 1897, he became principal of the Bluffton (Georgia) High School, which position he held until December, 1900. He then engaged in the naval stores business in Early, Baker and Calhoun Counties, Georgia, until 1903, when he transferred his operations to Florida, with Bartow, as his headquarters, and has since been working the naval stores business in Duval, Orange, DeSoto and Polk Counties. His success in his immediate line of business has been remarkable and he has been, since November, 1907, the president of the Turpentine Operators' Association of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, with headquarters at Jacksonville. This of itself demonstrates what his position is in the industry which he has made his business. In addition to this, he has become prominent in banking circles. On May 1, 1906, he was elected president of the Polk County National Bank, which position he has since retained. In 1907 he organized W. H. Lewis and Company, bankers, at Fort Meade, Florida, and in February, 1909, the State Bank of Fort Meade. He has been president of the Chattanooga Pottery Company, with







headquarters at Jacksonville, since February 1, 1909. They are manufacturers of the Herty Turpentine Cup, with factories at Daisy, Tennessee, and Atlanta, Georgia. He is a large owner of land and timber in Florida and has a big cattle ranch, with pastures, all under a fence, in Polk County, and has developed, sold, and still owns some of the largest and richest phosphate deposits in the Pebble Phosphate district in Florida. He now owns and operates seven large turpentine camps, making about four thousand barrels of spirits and fourteen thousand barrels of resin per annum. He is a stockholder in the Consolidated Naval Stores Company, in Jacksonville, and the Covington Company, wholesale dry goods house, at Jacksonville, the Fort Gardner Cattle Company, the banks above referred to, and owns some fine improved cotton farms in Early County, Georgia, with town property in Bartow, Florida, and three large orange groves in the lake region of Polk County. This is truly a remarkable record for a man of thirty-six with only fourteen years of active business life behind him, of which three and a half were spent in the school room. It indicates business ability and a keen perception, rarely found in any man, combined with organizing capacity of the very highest order. With all these diversified interests, he is prominent in each and a leader in each, indicating that with the normal lease of life, he will stand second to no man in his adopted State, even if he should not stand above all others.

Mr. Boyd married Miss Annie Kate Fort, a daughter of J. W. and Elizabeth (Mims) Fort, of Blakely, Georgia. They have four children, Fort, James Gordon, Jr., Randolph Wilson, and Annie Kate Boyd.

In politics Mr. Boyd is a democrat. In religion he is a Methodist, and in fraternal circles, he is associated with the Masons and Knights of Pythias. The most remarkable evidence of the capacity of this most enterprising young man is the fact that within seven years from the time he entered the great naval stores industry, he became president of the Association of Operators, covering six great States. The more one stops to consider it, the more wonderful it seems that a young man who came out of the school room should climb in one of the greatest of our Southern industries



to such a prominent position as to be honored with the presidency by men who have spent their lives in the business and grown gray in the furtherance of its interest. In all respects Mr. Boyd is a first-class citizen and a most valuable accession to the State of Florida.



## Kirke Monroe

Scotland is a little country, but it has cut a large figure in the history of the world. In spite of a harsh climate and an unfruitful soil its people have made it prosperous in material things and it is a world leader in intellectual matters. But this is not all. In every nook and corner of this globe can be found hardy sons of Scotland or the descendants of these sturdy Scotchmen, and everywhere they stand up in the front rank doing men's work, doing it faithfully, doing it well and reflecting honor upon the land of their nativity. From this stock comes Kirke Monroe, a prominent young lawyer of Pensacola. The Munro clan (spelled in Scotland Munro), dates back of authentic history in Scotland. In Gaelic they were called the Clan Roick. Their possessions were on the north side of the firth of Cromarty, and the title of their chief is and was Munro of Foulis. The first Munro to hold his title was Hugh Munro, who died in 1126, though this was by no means the beginning point of the clan. In 1632 the clan mustered one thousand armed men at the funeral of Lord Lovat. There have been many distinguished men, especially soldiers and scientists furnished by the clan. The school of anatomy at Edinburgh was adorned by three members of the clan, Alexander Munro, primus, secundus and tertius. These three Alexanders have been among the leading scientists of Scotland. Sir Hector Munro, colonel of the Black Watch, was a distinguished soldier; and Major-General Thomas Munro was another. The present Sir Thomas Munro appears to be the head of the clan.

Kirke Monroe was born at Pensacola on June 20, 1884. His father, William A. Monroe, was a lumber and timber merchant who married Medora A. McCranie. On the maternal side he comes from John L. McKinnon, a great-grandfather who was born in the Isle of Skye, off the coast of Scotland, came over in 1796, settled first in North Carolina, and in 1818 moved to Walton County,





Florida, and settled in the Euchee valley. On the Monroe side his people came over in the seventeenth century and settled in Virginia and were distantly related to James Monroe, president of the United States. Mr. Monroe is, therefore, Highland Scotch on both sides of the family. His great-grandfather, John L. McKinnon, was a man of note in his day and served as a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Florida.

Mr. Monroe's education was obtained first in the public schools of Escambia County, later in the Pensacola Classical School, and finally concluded with a course in the University of Virginia, from which institution he was graduated in 1907, and at once began the practice of law in Pensacola as a partner of the firm of Monroe and Monroe. Mr. Monroe's preferred reading is along historical and biographical lines. In politics he is a democrat and his religious predilections are towards the Presbyterian denomination. He also has some military tastes and for three years served as a member of Company "I," Third battalion, First Regiment Florida State troops. He is a member of the S.A.E. College fraternity.

A promising young man just starting, he has the advantage of coming from a breed which does not know defeat, and may, therefore, be expected to work out a successful career for himself.





*Yours Truly*  
*W. S. Middleton*



## William Spencer Middleton

Putnam County, noted for its fine orange groves and truck farms, its rich timber resources and splendid waterways, affords exceptional opportunity to the energetic and industrious man be he farmer, orchardist, lumberman or merchant, and the man of ambition, industry and perseverance can hardly find a more favorable section for the successful application of his energies. One of the prosperous business men of Pomona who came here less than ten years ago with small capital, saw the opportunities offered and grasped them tenaciously is William Spencer Middleton. Starting in the turpentine industry he prospered and reinvesting his capital as fast as accumulated has branched out and acquired interests in other profitable and substantial enterprises, applied his energies wherever he saw opportunity for reward and as a result is one of the substantial and prosperous citizens of the community, a leading representative of the class of men that are a valuable asset in any town or county.

Mr. Middleton is a native of Georgia, where the name Middleton has been prominent for many generations. His grandfather, W. S. Middleton, was for many years a prominent practicing physician of Jessup, Georgia. He was born in Wayne County, Georgia, August 22, 1874. His parents were W. D. and Martha M. Horton Middleton.

This branch of the Middleton family is directly descended from Arthur Middleton, one of the South Carolina signers of the Declaration of Independence. The line of descent is as follows: W. S. Middleton was born in Wayne County, Georgia, in 1874. His father was W. D. Middleton, born in Liberty County, Georgia, in 1852. W. D. Middleton was a son of Dr. William S. Middleton, born about 1820, died 1882. Dr. W. S. Middleton was son of Alec Middleton, a farmer and stock raiser, date of birth and death not known. Alec Middleton was son of James Middleton, also a





farmer, date of birth and death unknown James Middleton was son of Arthur Middleton, who was born near the Ashley River, South Carolina, June 26, 1742, graduated from Cambridge University England, in 1764, became a planter in 1773, was a member of the council of safety, in 1775, delegate to form a State constitution in 1776, and delegate to the Continental Congress from South Carolina 1776-1778 and 1781-1783. During this first term in the Continental Congress he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He served in the Revolutionary army and was held a prisoner by the British in 1780-1781. Served in the State legislature after his last term in the Continental Congress, until near the end of 1787, when he was compelled to retire by ill health, and died on January 1, 1788. He was the author of some able political essays. His widow survived him until 1814. Arthur Middleton was a son of Henry Middleton, who was born in South Carolina in 1717, was a delegate from that State to the Continental Congress from 1774-1776, when he was succeeded by his son, Arthur, and died at Charleston, June, 13, 1784.

This is as far back as the authentic record goes, but it is clear that the family had come from England to America prior to 1717.

The fifty-six men who signed the Declaration of Independence were all men of unusual force and sturdy patriotism. It is quite rare now to find a lineal descendant in the main line of one of these signers, and it is gratifying when one is found, as in this case, to know that he has inherited in full measure the sturdy virtues of his patriotic ancestor.

Mr. Middleton's father was a farmer and a merchant and he received his only education in the country public schools of Wayne County. With his father and brothers he came to Putnam County, January 1, 1897, locating at Shell Bluff, where they had been engaged in the turpentine business for about a year before.

W. S. Middleton branched out independently and removed to Pomona where he began business with only about seven hundred and fifty dollars capital. By close application to business, unremitting energy and natural ability he was successful from the start. As rapidly as he accumulated capital which was not necessary to his naval stores business, he invested it in other enterprises that



have proven profitable and he has extended and enlarged his interests until he now derives handsome revenue not only from the turpentine industry, but from merchandising, from saw milling, from orange culture, from cattle raising and he is also engaged in the real estate business. He has orange groves, and raises improved live stock. He owns a saw mill and a mercantile establishment and by his industry and enterprise and progressive methods has done much to develop his town and his county and make his people more prosperous and happy. His real estate holdings include some of the most valuable property in the vicinity and through his efforts much new capital and many new citizens are attracted. He takes a lively interest in all public affairs and has served his people in numerous positions of honor and trust. He is a member of the Pomona city council and of the school board of Pomona. He is a member of the board of county commissioners of Putnam County, having been elected for the term extending from January 1, 1907, to January 1, 1909. He made the race for the democratic nomination for representative from Putnam County in the State legislature in the general primary in June, 1908, and ran his opponent very close, receiving 571 votes as against 592. He is a man of high moral ideas and believes it would be greatly to the interest of the State to keep intoxicating liquors away from the masses as much as is possible and to give more adequate instruction to the young along lines of industry and morality. He finds little time for general reading but manages to keep informed as to the topics of the day and as to current literature. He has always taken an interest in military affairs and was an enthusiastic member of the Gem City Guards of Palatka for about a year before that organization disbanded. He is a consistent working member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and active in the affairs of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. He is a member of Satsuma Heights Lodge No. 63 of the Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Middleton was married April 8, 1903, to Lizzie A. Williams, a daughter of W. M. and Florrie McRory Williams, of San Mateo, Florida. They have two children as follows: William Sylvester and Clyde Downing Middleton.



## Thomas Goddard Britton

Thomas G. Britton, of Cottage Hill, a prominent citizen of Escambia County, comes of a family which has been established in South Carolina since the early colonial period.

Mr. Britton was born in Williamsburg County, South Carolina, on December 15, 1844. His father John Francis Durant Britton, was a farmer by occupation, and married Miss Mary Rachel McConnell. The McConnells are Scotch-Irish, so that Mr. Britton combines in himself three excellent strains of blood. Reared on a farm, educated in the country schools, he enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, when a little past sixteen years of age, and after two and one-half years of faithful service, was wounded and captured at Richmond, Virginia, and spent the last eighteen months of the war in prison at Elmira., New York. Returning from the war he took up farming, and finally commenced business as a manufacturer of naval stores, in Echols County, Georgia, in 1885, and continued in the business until 1907, making several moves during the twenty-two years.

Mr. Britton frankly acknowledges that the first fifteen years of the business were not very remunerative, but the last seven years were fairly prosperous, the size of the business considered. He was able to retire with a modest competency as a result of his forty years of hard and honorable work. He is now farming on a small scale, more to give himself occupation than anything else, and aside from that, is interested in the T. G. Britton Mercantile Company, of Molino; the Williams Naval Stores, of Pensacola; and the Pensacola Dry Goods Company.

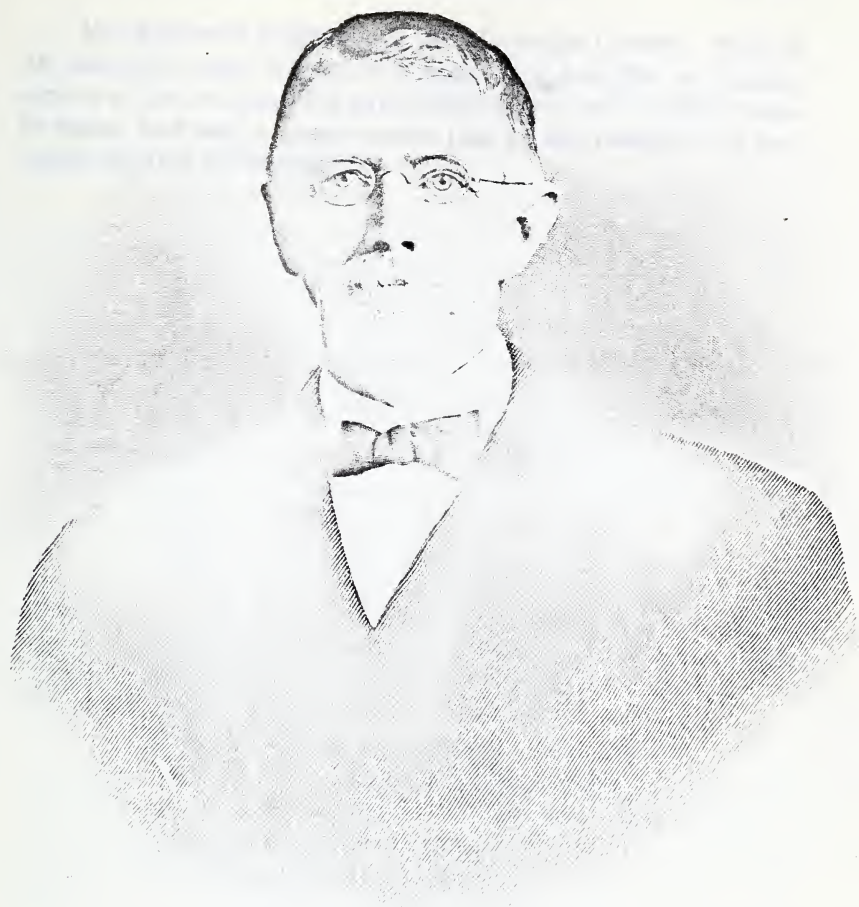
A democrat by conviction, he has confined his political activity to voting. His preferred reading has been along agricultural lines.

On July 12, 1891, he married Miss Mary Matilda Dean, a daughter of Samuel John and Sarah Ann Dean.









yours Truly  
J. G. Button



Mr. Britton is a member of the Methodist Church. Now in his sixty-fifth year he can look back on a long life of faithful service to his country, both as a soldier in war and as a good citizen in peace, and with a consciousness that he has deserved the rest which his labor has earned.



## William Mote

William Mote, of Dade City, was born March 30, 1848, in Syracuse, Indiana. His parents were Daniel and Catherine (Rentfrow) Mote. Both were of families who were among the first home seekers in the early west, moving to Indiana in 1823, when that State was still frontier territory with the red man on every side. The boy was reared on his father's farm at what is now known as Mishawaukee, Indiana. In his early boyhood he attended the neighborhood schools, but his education was interrupted by the Civil War, and in July, 1863, though only fourteen years of age, he joined the One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. On November 1, 1864, he was transferred to the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, with which he served to the close of the war. With his command he participated in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, late in 1864, and later, in the battle of Nashville.

On being mustered out of the military service at the close of the war he returned home where he remained until February, 1866. Being of an adventurous spirit and possessing a vigorous and sturdy constitution, he determined to see more of the world before finally settling down to business. He heeded the call of the wild and with a party of kindred spirits plunged into the great wilderness to the west of them. The territory they covered may now be traversed in a Pullman car, but at that time travel in those regions was both difficult and dangerous.

In February, 1866, he and his party traveled by way of Omaha to Cheyenne, Wyoming. Leaving Cheyenne, on horseback, they made the perilous trip across the Rockies to the Sweet Water mines where they spent a month or two. Passing on to Salt Lake City by way of Yellowstone Park, they encountered hostile Indians with whom they experienced much trouble. The country was almost unexplored and exceedingly rough, so they did not reach Salt Lake City till September 10. Resting here a few days, they went on a prospecting trip south, crossing the north end of Death Valley and coming into White Pine Mines, Nevada, November





1. Continuing the trip on horseback by way of Austin and Virginia City, Nevada, they crossed the Sierra Nevadas to Calaveras, saw the big trees and Yosemite Valley and arrived at Merced City, California, January 29, 1867. From that time until November, 1868, Mr. Mote spent at San Francisco and Humbolt Bay, California.

At that time we find him in Wadsworth, Nevada, with a great store of experience, but little money. He secured a position as conductor on the Central Pacific Railroad of California, which place he held for three years. During this time he resided at Elko, Nevada. In 1871, he removed to Alliance, Ohio, and became an engineer on the Pennsylvania lines for eight years. Not content with his educational attainments he took a course at Leesburg High School, and Pleasant Hill College, Warsaw, Indiana, when he was twenty-six years old. In 1879 he moved once again. This time to Florida, where for nine years he was conductor on the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad.

In 1888, he gave up railroading and opened a general merchandise store at Abbott, Florida. A year later he was appointed Postmaster of that town by President Harrison. He held the place for nine years. Removing to Richland in fall of 1898 he was appointed postmaster there in 1904, which place he held for four and a half years.

Mr. Mote is interested through investments in the Interstate Chemical Company of Baltimore, Building and Loan Association of Alliance, Ohio, and a similar institution at Cleveland, Ohio. On February 14, 1876, he was married to Miss Lydia E. Coffee, a daughter of John and Lydia Coffee, of Salem, Ohio. They had two children, one of whom, Leroy, is living.

After the death of his first wife, Mr. Mote, on June 2, 1903, married Miss Eu'la Tucker, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Z. Tucker, of Richland, Florida. They have one daughter, Thelma.

Mr. Mote is a republican in politics, has been for forty years a member of the Masonic order, and is a member in good standing of the Grand Army of the Republic. In his religious affiliations he is a Baptist.

Out of a wide and varied experience in life he commends to the young truth, honesty, sobriety, and association with good Christian people, as necessary to the highest success.

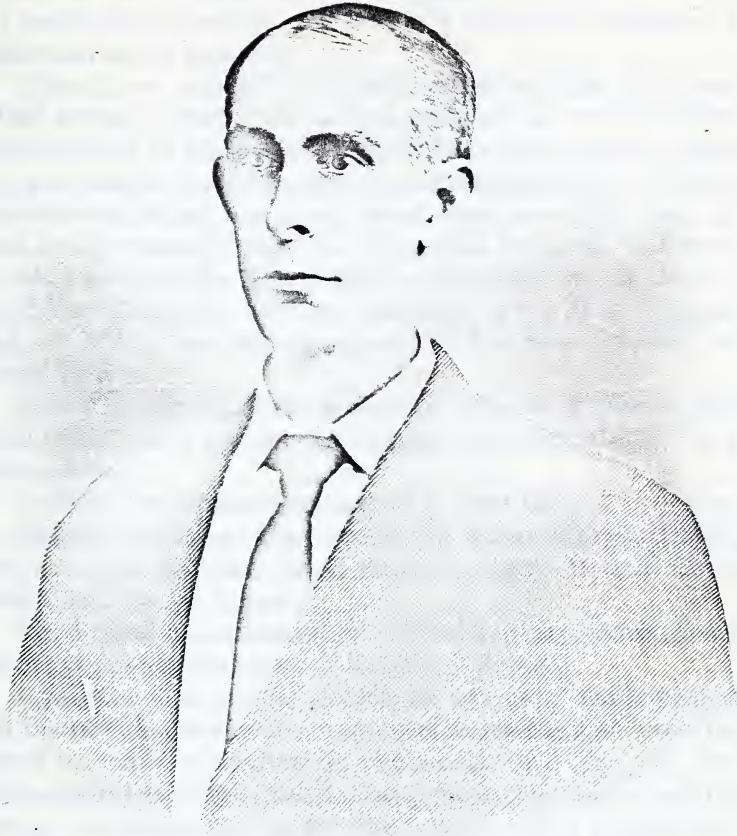


## James Andrew Bryant

James A. Bryant, lumber and naval stores manufacturer, of Jay, Santa Rosa County, is a type of the self-made American business man, who by industry and hard work, from the smallest beginnings works out large results. He is a native of North Carolina, son of Augustus and Nannie (Strickland) Bryant. His father was a farmer by occupation, and a gallant Confederate soldier, who lost one leg at the decisive battle of Gettysburg. One uncle, Berry Bryant, was also a farmer by occupation, now deceased, and sheriff of Richmond County, North Carolina, during his life. James Bryant, the youngest of his uncles, yet lives in Wilson County, North Carolina, and is a prosperous farmer. J. A. Bryant was reared in Nash and Wilson Counties, North Carolina, and had the most limited educational advantages. He comes of that excellent Scotch-Irish stock which settled so largely in North Carolina during the first half of the eighteenth century, and which has practically made that State and contributed immensely to the Southern States. The Bryant family prospered in North Carolina to a considerable extent, and increased mightily in numbers in the new country. In 1790, there were fifty-five heads of families recorded in that State of this name.

Growing up in a State which was the original home of the Southern pine and naval stores industry in our country, young Bryant easily gravitated into that business. Seeing a larger field further south, in 1888 he moved to Ware County, Georgia, and from there to Santa Rosa County, Florida. A fair idea of the man can be gathered from the fact that he went into the heart of the woods on his removal to Florida, locating seven miles from the railroad; and in building up his own business, he built up a town (Jay), which is on the surveyed route of the projected railroad from Pensacola, Florida, to Pollard, Alabama. This flourishing village owes its existence to his efforts and enterprise, and will stand as his monu-





Very Cordially Yours  
J A Bryant







ment after he has passed off the scene of action. The necessities of the case almost compelled him to become a merchant, as well as a naval stores operator, and so he is a naval stores operator, a lumberman and a merchant.

Like all men engaged in the naval stores industry, the panic of 1907 seriously affected his business, especially in view of the then overproduction of naval stores. Since that time, however, things have gone back to normal conditions, and there has been a shortage of production, which has forced naval stores to a high level, by which he has naturally profited. He and his brother R. L. Bryant are sole owners of the Bryant-Hardee Company and the Bryant Turpentine Company, and are interested in the First National Bank of Milton and the American Life Insurance Company, of Tampa, Florida.

A staunch adherent of the democratic party he has never held public office, but is content to discharge his political duties as a private citizen.

In 1896, Mr. Bryant was married to Miss Ginna Carter Curtis, daughter of George Washington and Ginna (Carter) Curtis. They have four children: James Kenneth, Curtis Morrell, Ginna Pauline, and Louise Bryant.

Mr. Bryant is a communicant of the Baptist Church, and a member of the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias.

A capable man, and far-sighted, he was years ago impressed with the fact that the lumber and naval stores business was being pushed too rapidly, resulting in overproduction. The past two or three years have amply justified his views in that matter, and the operators have since had to pay the penalty. It is a regrettable trait in the character of enterprising American business men that they will overstock the market; and while this may be bearable in prosperous times, the least slowing-up in trade conditions puts them in financial straits, forcing them to carry large stocks on interest. Mr. Bryant has come to be, by his own exertions, a prominent man in the business circles of his section, a valuable factor in the development of Santa Rosa County, and has, in the flourishing village which he has created, a beautiful home and a pleasant family.



## Wade Hampton McRaine

W. H. McRaine, of Wildwood, Sumter County, naval stores operator, like a majority of the manufacturers of naval stores in Florida, is a native of North Carolina. His ancestors came over from Scotland, in that great Scotch immigration which filled up eastern North Carolina in the eighteenth century. In 1790, there were five families of McRaines in North Carolina. Allen lived in Richmond County, Daniel, John and Donald in Robeson County while Niel lived in Cumberland County. There is some very curious history connected with the settlement of eastern North Carolina by these Scotchman, chiefly after the battle of Culloden. In Scotland they had been stout adherents of the Stuart dynasty and had shed their blood freely in that cause. It was their position in that quarrel which drove so many of them to America. And yet when the Revolutionary struggle broke out a large number of them were so imbued with the royalist theory that they took up arms for the house of Hanover and fought fiercely against their patriotic countrymen in the first year of that struggle. They seem, however, nearly all to have fallen into line with the patriotic cause by the second year of the Revolutionary War and from that day to this have contributed immensely in good citizenship, not only to North Carolina but to all remaining Southern States. W. H. McRaine was born in Robeson County, North Carolina, October 13, 1868. He is a son of John and Flora (McMillan) McRaine. His father was a farmer. Young McRaine had no other advantages then the common schools of his native county. When he was sixteen years old his mother and father both died. He remained in North Carolina until 1890, when he came south to Georgia, and for the next four years was occupied in Georgia and Alabama at saw-mill work, carpenter's trade and on public contracts. In 1894 he moved to Florida. He worked as an employe until 1897 in other lines of business and in that year first engaged in the





Yours Truly  
W H McKinney







turpentine business, still as an employe. After six years he felt strong enough to engage in the business on his own account and in February, 1903, made the venture. In the seven years and a half which have since elapsed he has made a handsome fortune and gained the reputation of a most capable man in his chosen line of business.

Mr. McRainey's business code has been industry, truth and honesty. He has abided by this and believes that a rigid adherence to these fundamental principles will bring any man to such a measure of success as his natural ability will justify. While a democrat in political faith, he takes no active part in political matters. He has served his town for one term as its mayor, which there does not constitute a political office.

On February 12, 1899, he married Miss Mary Lozora Bridges, daughter of George P. and Zany A. Bridges. They have three children: George Hampton, John Angus and Mary Ethel McRainey.

In a religious way Mr. McRainey leans to the Presbyterian Church. He is affiliated in fraternal circles with the Masons and Knights of Pythias. Mr. McRainey is impressed that looking to the future of our country we should give our most earnest thought to the improvement and extension of educational systems. That next to that we should try to raise the class of the immigrants who come to us and pursue an intelligent policy of development of the natural resources of the State and union. The business career of W. H. McRainey is typical of his Scotch blood. He was thirty-five years old before he went in business on his own account. He made sure of his ground and finally having mastered the trade and grasped the fact that the opportunity was there, he has won a measure of success that to the uninitiated looks almost miraculous. But it is all strictly logical. He bided his time, and when the time came he was ready. Such men do not fail in their undertakings. Now in the prime of his life he has acquired a competency, established his character as a business man, and is now in position to do great things for the community in which he is a valued citizen.



## William Archibald McMillan

Many of the very best people in the South today take a pride that is commendable in tracing their ancestry back to some sturdy pioneer, who came from Scotland to make his home in the New World. There are no more uniformly high class of people in the world than the Scotch. They are noted for their piety, for rugged honesty, for sturdy integrity, for untiring energy and perseverance and for intelligent industry. These are all conducive to success, and Scotch immigrants and their descendants not only prosper in a material way, but usually are found in the van in any calling in which they engage. If a Scotchman is a mechanic he is usually the best in the shop; if a merchant his stock is at least as good as any in the town; if a manufacturer his wares are honest and durable and as cheap as less staple goods. They usually lead in every undertaking and so when it is stated that McMillan Brothers are Scotch and manufacturers of turpentine stills, the further statement of the fact that they own and operate the largest turpentine still manufacturing concern in the world excites no comment. The youngest member of this enterprising and progressive firm is William Archibald McMillan, of Jacksonville, who was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, August 24, 1873. His grandparents were Dougald Archibald and Lillie McKenzie McMillan, and his ancestors on both sides came to the United States from Scotland, only a few years before the Civil War, and located at Fayetteville, North Carolina. Mr. McMillan received his education in the splendid public schools of Fayetteville, and at an early age became interested with his two uncles who were engaged in the manufacture of turpentine stills under the firm name of McMillan Brothers. He is a full member of the firm, the other members of which are Ronald McMillan of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and Thomas H. McMillan of Savannah, Georgia. The firm was established at Fayetteville about thirty years ago, and is



now the largest turpentine still manufacturing concern in the world, having offices and shops in Fayetteville, North Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; Mobile, Alabama; and Jacksonville, Florida; Mr. William Archibald McMillan being manager of the Florida business. The Savannah branch has been in existence about twenty-three years and is managed by Thomas H. McMillan. The Mobile branch was established about ten years ago while the Jacksonville branch was established by Mr. McMillan when he first came here in 1899. Since his residence here he has been one of the prominent useful citizens of the metropolis, taking an active interest in public questions and rendering able service as a live member of the board of trade. While living in North Carolina he belonged to the State Guards for several years, but his business interests have prevented his taking more than a passive interest in military matters in recent years. He is a member of the Seminole Club and is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a democrat.

Mr. McMillan was married December 18, 1899, to Eula May McDonald a daughter of D. M. and Elizabeth Croom McDonald, of Fayetteville, North Carolina.







## Hezekiah Lovett

Hezekiah Lovett, of Lovett, Madison County, Florida, a village named for him, who is a farmer, a ginner, a mill man, and a merchant, bears a name of very ancient origin in England. While the name is not as common as many others, and the family is not as numerous, it has been prominent in English history for many centuries, as far back as the reign of Richard III, being one of the notable families of that much troubled period.

In America, certain branches of the family came over to Virginia in the early days of that colony, and in 1790, there were several families of the name in that State. Thence they drifted southward into the Carolinas and Georgia, and thus it happens Hezekiah Lovett is a native of Georgia, born in Twiggs County on August 6, 1853, son of Nathaniel and Caroline Barkley Lovett. His father was a farmer.

The outbreak of the Civil War, at the time when the little boy should have been in school, disrupted all the usual manner of living in the South, and thus it happened that his school advantages were limited to eight months in a country school. He thus started in life with a serious handicap, the lack of much in the way of educational attainment. On the slender foundation which he had, however, he confronted the problems of life with a sturdy courage, born of a long line of steadfast English ancestors.

In 1873, he began his business life in Madison County, Florida, which has been the scene of his business activities now for a period of thirty-five years. Starting in as a farmer, in 1885 he added milling and ginning, and, in 1895 a mercantile interest. In all these things he ventured, in a modest way at first, and has had the satisfaction of seeing them grow into a goodly measure of success. The firm of H. Lovett is now recognized, not only as a substantial business concern, but the leading one of its community.





Yours Truly  
H. Lunt



On December 31, 1875, he married Miss Julia Ware, a daughter of William and Mary Ware, of Abbeville, South Carolina. Of this marriage, nine children have been born, of whom seven are now living: Dozier Smith, Homer Ware, Claude Cecil, Mamie Caroline, Bessie Orrah, Eunice Gertrude, and Julia M. Lovett.

In his political beliefs, Mr. Lovett is a democrat. He is profoundly interested in the cause of education and served as a member of the Madison County board of public instruction as far back as 1894. He believes that the interests of Florida would be greatly promoted by better school facilities and the immigration of a good class of honest and industrious people to settle up the waste places of the State. Next to education, he classes good roads as the most important public interest now needing the immediate attention of our people.

In addition to his local interests, he is a stockholder in, and vice-president of, the South Georgia Grocery Company, of Quitman, Georgia, a stockholder of the First National Bank of Quitman, Georgia, and also of the Atlantic and Gulf Mills.

The life struggle of a man of this type should be an inspiration to the younger men of his section. Starting in barehanded, having to depend solely on his own exertions, with scant education, he has worked out a position of prominence in the community and become a well-informed man and citizen of recognized value.





## James Walter Townsend

When Nature selects a special section and gives it surpassing advantages of climate, soil and scenery, man is not long in discovering the favored spot and making it a center for homes as well as for all branches of commercial industry and enterprise. Such an environment is found in Bradford County, Florida, where the homeseeker, the merchant and the professional man all find ample opportunities for increasing their material resources and establishing themselves on a firm and ever-growing financial basis. This is not difficult to do when it is remembered that this county produces nearly all the fruits and vegetables indigenous to the fertile Florida soil, and salubrious climate, and in addition produces the far-famed Sea Island cotton whose long fleecy staple is so sought by manufacturers everywhere. Then, too, the numerous lakes and streams of this favored spot are well stocked with fish, while the picturesque forests abound in game which man may capture by small effort and use for his own benefit.

The luscious strawberries, too, of this county have won widespread reputation, while the delicious syrup produced here is scarcely less sought after. The towns of the county are populous and up-to-date. The moving spirits which increase the prosperity and progress of these small cities are the influences wielded by the prominent citizens, chief among whom may be mentioned James Walter Townsend, of Lake Butler, the story of whose career should prove an incentive and an inspiration to every young man of ambition and at the same time it serves to show what may be accomplished in Florida by a man of energy and industry, even though he enters upon his life's work under the handicap of a lack of capital and has not been favored with those advantages of securing an education which has been enjoyed by so many men who have known less of success.

Mr. Townsend is a native of Georgia and is descended from one of those families who were attracted in the early days by the superior advantages offered for the pursuit of agriculture. His father



was a farmer and a patriotic son of the South, who volunteered his services to the Confederate cause and served throughout the war between the States as a private soldier in the Second Georgia Regiment, having enlisted under the Stars and Bars before the organization of the Confederate forces had command in Georgia.

Mr. Townsend was born in Liberty County, Georgia, February 23, 1864, his parents being James and Martha Townsend. His only education was that which he received in the common schools of the county, the facilities of which were extremely limited during the period following the war. He was one of the many Southern youths who because of the financial stringency following the war could not afford to attend one of the widely scattered private schools or colleges which the South then knew.

The application of native intelligence and remarkable energy with which he was endowed enabled him to most successfully engage in farming, and when he had reached manhood's estate he found himself in possession of limited capital of his own earning and accumulation, and while still devoting his attention to agriculture, he, at the same time, engaged in the turpentine business. His economical methods and rare business faculties won for him success as an operator and he has prospered with the passing years.

Being a man of fine judgment and thoroughly progressive he has as opportunity offered made wise investments of his surplus capital and is now the owner of nearly ten thousand acres of improved land which is as fine for the pursuit of the agricultural industry as any in the State. He also has large turpentine interests, and while he makes no display and lives quietly and comfortably he is a man of very large wealth. He is a democrat in politics and, while not a member of any church, has a strong leaning toward the Baptist doctrines. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens and is a typical representative of that high class of man who is an invaluable asset in any community.

Mr. Townsend was married March 6, 1891, to Lola N. Dekle, a daughter of T. E. and M. E. Dekle; they have had nine children, of whom six are now living, as follows: Viola, Fulton M., Walter F., Minnie L., Martha E., and Christian W. C. Townsend.





## Malcolm L. Morrison

Rich in her natural resources and with the surface barely scratched, Florida is the land of opportunity for those of energy and enterprise, who desire to engage in agriculture, commerce, manufacturing or any of the numerous industries that are building private fortunes and adding to the wealth and prosperity of the State. Coming to Florida with small capital, only a little over ten years ago, Malcolm L. Morrison, of Tampa, was not slow in recognizing opportunity nor in grasping it. Entering the field as a turpentine operator he has prospered, and by wise investment has increased and extended his interests until he is largely engaged in the manufacture of naval stores, is interested in and a director in two banks, and individually owns large tracts of timber and phosphate lands.

Mr. Morrison is of Scotch descent, his ancestors on both his father's and his mother's side having come from Scotland, and settled in South Carolina, in which State he was born, at Clio, Marlboro County, June 18, 1876. His parents are McDonald and Catherine (McLaurin) Morrison. His father is a farmer and he was born and reared on a farm and attended the public schools. Mr. Morrison came to Florida and located in Hillsboro County in September, 1897. He possessed but a small capital at the time, but investing this he began business as a turpentine operator, in which industry he has been conspicuously successful. Reinvesting his profits from time to time he enlarged his business until he now operates five turpentine stills in Hillsboro, Polk and DeSoto Counties and owns extensive bodies of valuable timber and phosphate lands. He is interested in the following firms: Morrison Brothers, Tampa; M. L. Morrison and Brother, Chubb; Morrison Company, Fort Meade; Morrison and Smith Company, Altman, all manufacturers of naval stores; and the West-Flynn and Harris Company, naval stores factors of Jacksonville.





Mr. Morrison is also interested in the Bank of Tampa, and the banking firm of W. H. Lewis and Company of Fort Meade, in both of which institutions he is a director. Keen witted, alert and progressive, of the strictest integrity and highest standing in the business and financial world, he has played an important rôle in the development of his section of the State. Mr. Morrison is a democrat and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married May 14, 1907, to Helena Halzendorf, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Halzendorf, now of DeSoto County, Florida, and formerly of Georgia. The older members of Mr. Morrison's family still reside at the old home place in South Carolina, but one of his brothers has joined him in Florida and is interested with him in business.



## Edward Jacob Stokes

Edward Jacob Stokes, of Chipley, turpentine operator, was born in Charlton County, Georgia, on March 7, 1851. His parents were Henry E. and Sarah E. Marie Stokes. His father was a farmer, born and reared in South Carolina, who came to South Georgia when a young man. The family is of English origin, settled in South Carolina since the early days. Young Stokes grew up on a farm in the thinly settled region of South Georgia and secured only such education as was afforded by the country schools.

After engaging in farming for a time, in 1885 he embarked in the turpentine business in Ware County, Georgia, and continued there for some years when he transferred his business and residence to Coffee County, Georgia. In 1896 he saw a better opening in Florida, and moved there, locating at Lloyd, whence he transferred his operations in 1898 to Aycock and Cottondale. In 1908 he moved to Chipley, where he now resides. While a resident of Georgia he was road commissioner for Ware County, and from 1899 to 1904 was postmaster at Aycock, Florida. He has now been engaged in the turpentine business for twenty-three years, and has gained the reputation of a capable man in his chosen line. His religious preference is for the Primitive Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Masonic order. In politics Mr. Stokes has always been a democrat.

In 1878 he married Miss Ophelia Brown, daughter of William and Hattie (Holland) Brown, of Georgia. They have five living children, Jonathan J., Henry D., Annie L., John E., and Bertie O. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes has given his time very closely to his private affairs, and has taken but little part in public matters. He has gained the confidence and esteem of his neighbors by upright conduct in his personal life, and reliability in his business affairs. Like thousands



of other business men who are opening up new regions, he has never thought of himself as a pioneer, or developer, and yet that is precisely what he is. First in the wilderness of South Georgia and later in the wilderness of West Florida, he has seen the forests give place to the farm, the lumber trail to the railroad, and the slab mill villages to the brick and iron of the city. This is partly his work, though it may not so occur to him, he does each day's work as it comes, other men similarly situated do the same, but each engrossed with his affairs, every faculty keenly alert to take care of a growing business, does not realize that he is a country maker, a city builder, until some disinterested spectator from the outside comes along and sums up the work. Daniel Boone sought only good hunting, he did not dream of being the father of a great State, and so the West Florida men merely sought more and better pine lands for the prosecution of their industry, and in a few brief years they develop not only an industry, but a region larger than many kingdoms. They are nation builders, and it comes not in an effort to be nation builders, but in the ordinary and commonplace way of striving for personal betterment. The work may be commonplace but the results are not, and Edward J. Stokes may be congratulated as a worthy laborer in the industrial army which is winning such victories.





## Henry Ellison Pritchett

Henry E. Pritchett, of Jacksonville, though only forty-seven years old, is one of the best known men in the great naval stores industry in Florida, and has been a leader for years past. Like a majority of the naval stores operators, he comes from North Carolina, the original home of that industry in our country, and was born in 1863, son of Jas. Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Jordan) Pritchett.

Mr. Pritchett's educational advantages were limited to a very brief attendance upon the country schools of Bladen County.

It was almost a natural inheritance for a young man in that section to start life in the naval stores industry; so arriving at manhood he became an employe, commencing at the lowest round of the ladder. He worked hard and steadily. Every task given him was performed with ability, and as the years went by he found the scope of his duties constantly increasing, and was a money-maker for everybody by whom he was employed. After some years of this, he decided to embark in the business on his own account. From that day up to the present he has steadily grown in every direction. Year by year his capital has increased, his operations have been extended, and he has been one of the greatest developers of the industry in Georgia and Florida. His early operations were conducted in Georgia. He finally became president of the Merchants Bank at McRae, vice-president of the Dublin Cotton Mills, and interested in other directions. In 1901 he first made Florida the center of his field of operations, and in 1905 moved to Jacksonville, where he has a beautiful home and has since resided. In 1906 he was elected president of what was then known as the Hillman-Sutherland Company, said at that time to have been the largest naval stores producers in the world. He has served as a director of the Florida Bank and Trust Company, president of the Council Tool Company, at Wannanish, North Carolina; a large land owner, and now has business interests in many directions, the chief being, as always, naval stores and lumber.





*Yours very truly*  
*W E Ritchey*



He is prominent in fraternal circles, being affiliated with the Masons, in which he holds high rank; the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, and the Royal Arcanum.

On October 14, 1891 he married Miss Effie F. McRae, of Georgia. They have four children: Mary Elizabeth, William Henry, Thelma Sue and Effie McRae Pritchett.

Mr. Pritchett is modest, genial, affable, liberal, and, as his associates testify, a true friend.

He comes of old Welsh stock and his name is an example of the evolution which our family names have undergone. The original name in Wales was *Pritchard*, or *Prichard* (Welsh—Ap-Richard), and a majority of the ancient coats-of-arms held by the families appear by that name. In the course of time our ancestors, who would never have taken prizes on spelling at a spelling bee, got out of the name of Pritchard nine different spellings. In addition to the two mentioned above, we find now: Prechard, Pretchard, Prichet, Prichett, Pritchett, and Pritchit. In the colonial period the Pritchetts came to the new colonies in considerable numbers. In 1790, under the nine different spellings above given, they totaled up to one hundred and forty-six families. These were distributed as follows: New Hampshire three, Maine ten, Connecticut twenty, New York four, Pennsylvania ten, Maryland had twenty, Virginia twenty-one, North Carolina forty-seven and South Carolina eleven. It will be noticed that one hundred of the one hundred and forty-seven families lived in the four Southern colonies, and that three of the Northern colonies—Maine, Vermont and Rhode Island, had not a single family. North Carolina led with forty-seven distinct families. The name in our country, therefore is a distinctively Southern one. In the records of the English peerage, five different coats-of-arms appear as having been granted to the Pritchards, all of these except one being held by the Pritchards of Monmouthshire, Wales, and one held by a family living in an adjoining county and evidently descended from the original stock. From that one county in Wales have come this family now so numerous represented in our country. The Pritchetts, or Pritchards, furnish another example of the wonderful increase of the Welsh stock, which today, like the Irish blood, is to be found diffused throughout every country settled by people from the British Islands.







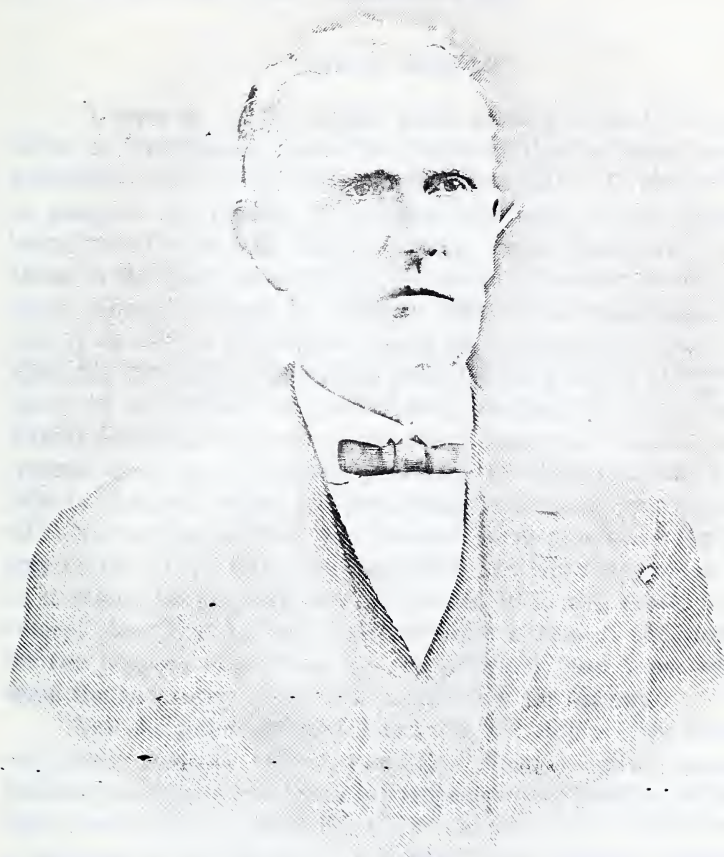
## Allen Robeson Jones

Allen R. Jones, of Pensacola, president of the Escambia Realty Company, and a large real estate owner in a personal way, one of the most highly respected citizens of West Florida, is a native of Alabama, born in Barbour County, on December 11, 1844; son of Allen and Mary Jane (Moody) Jones. His people were among the pioneers in Alabama, coming from Georgia soon after the State was organized. They had come to Georgia from North Carolina, and to North Carolina from Virginia. His mother's people, the Moodys, were also of North Carolina stock; and her only brother, James Moody, went westward and settled in Wisconsin.

Mr. Jones obtained a common school education. During the Civil War, as a very young man he served as a member of the Pelham Cadets, commanded by Captain Price Williams, which developed later into the battalion known as the Alabama Cadets. He was paroled on May 3, 1865, at Union Springs, Alabama. He settled in Santa Rosa County, West Florida, in 1868, and engaged in lumbering and raising live stock. From Santa Rosa he moved to Walton County, and was for many years county treasurer, but resigned on account of the failure of his health; went West; spent several years; reestablished his health; returned to Florida, and has since resided in Pensacola, giving his time principally to the care of his real estateholdings, which are now large in Pensacola and vicinity, and also in Alabama. He served as a member of the lower house of the Florida legislature, from 1876 to 1877, and was in the State senate, 1882 to 1885. While in the legislature, he introduced a bill to locate the State Normal College at DeFuniak Springs.

Mr. Jones is not given to exploiting his own deeds. In connection with this location of the State Normal College, there is a story which he does not care to tell himself, but which fortunately is told in the issue of *The De Funiak Springs Signal* bearing date





Yours Truly  
A. B. Jones



September 28, 1889; and we here give that story exactly as it was told in the old paper, now yellowed by age:

“PUBLIC SPIRITED”

“A reporter of the *Signal*, while moving around the public offices at Tallahassee, made the discovery that we have a public benefactor and a very modest man in our city. It may be news to many of our readers, it certainly was news to the *Signal*, to learn from the records that to Senator A. R. Jones, and to him alone, is the State indebted for the beautiful site upon which our State Normal School is located. Our editor represented this county in the last Legislature, and if his memory serves him right, when his committee visited this place for the purpose of reporting upon the advisability of permanently locating the school at De-Funiak Springs, there was a great many donations pledged, yet the records show that to Senator Jones are we alone indebted for the title to the site, where the institution is located, but this is not all! No; we further find that Senator Jones purchased the property of Dr. D. L. Campbell, adjoining the Normal grounds, and as it might be properly said, presented it to the State, for the records show that he has made the State a deed to the property, for the purpose of a home for the principal, and must depend upon the generosity of the next Legislature for his pay.

“But the public-spirited Jones did not stop at this, he found our public treasury empty, our State Normal School without a building, no money to meet the appropriation for building purposes, what does he do—sit down like the rest of us to await the time when a democratic administration will have a few thousand dollars in the treasury? No; he could not await such an emergency, but putting his hand in his pocket, he said to Governor Fleming and Superintendent of Public Instruction Russell, ‘put up your building and I will furnish the money free of interest, and await its collection into the treasury.’ And all this he has done, but owing to his extreme modesty, but for the inquisitive nature of our reporters, the public would never have known to whom they were indebted for this, the grandest of the State’s public institutions.







We have differed with the Senator on many public questions, but our prayer tonight is, 'God send us a few more such citizens.'

"We want workers not gas bags. May you live long, Senator Jones, to see the children of our State reap the benefits of your generosity."

He is a careful man—never thrown off his balance; investigates thoroughly, and does not leave much chance for mistakes. He is a generous man to every cause which interests him; a thoroughly good citizen; an upholder of the moral and religious interests of the community, and a ready contributor to every good cause. He is a communicant of the Baptist Church. His political affiliation through life has been with the democratic party.

Mr. Jones has been for many years affiliated with the Masonic Order in all of its various bodies, from Blue Lodge to Shrine and Temple, and is also a Thirty-Second Degree Mason of the Scottish Rite.

He married Sarah Hart, a daughter of Allen Hart, of Walton, Florida. He has one daughter, Mary Ida, now Mrs. McMillan.

The Escambia Realty Company, of which Mr. Jones is now the head, is a large progressive real estate corporation of Pensacola, which owes much of its prosperity to his capable management. Mr. Jones is a retiring man—has never been a seeker after notoriety or place, but is content with a life of good citizenship and usefulness.

He comes of one of two distinguished Jones families of Virginia, both of which originally were Welsh. One of these families, the Ap Catesby Joneses, has a most remarkable and distinguished military and naval history. The other family, from which Mr. Jones comes, has been prominent in the public life of the country for two hundred and fifty years, both in civil and in military life. It was founded by Abram and Peter Jones, who came from Wales to Virginia about 1622. Abram and Peter Jones and their descendants followed the Scriptural injunction to "increase and multiply," so that within one hundred years after the first founding in Virginia, the descendants of the families were numerous in the counties of Prince George, Dinwiddie, Amelia, Nottoway, Prince Edward and Brunswick. In the earlier years of the eighteenth century, the leading member of the family was Major Peter Jones,



commonly known as "Sweathouse Peter," because of his invention of a sweating process for curing tobacco. Major Peter Jones was one of the most prominent men of his generation in the Old Dominion. He took a trip with the celebrated Colonel Byrd in 1733, to Byrd's lands on the Roanoke, and on their return laid the foundation of two towns, one at Shocco's, known as "Richmond," and the other at a point on the Appomatox River, which was first called "Peter's Point," in honor of Major Jones and later changed to Petersburg. In the old records, Major Peter Jones and Thomas Jones (either his son or brother) were among the early vestrymen of the old Blandford Church in Petersburg. Some twenty years later we find the old major a church warden in the Nottoway Parish. In the Revolutionary period, General Joseph Jones, one of the strong figures of Virginia in those troublous times, was a member of this family; and in North Carolina, Allen Jones and Willie Jones (brothers), patriot leaders, are believed to have belonged to one of the collateral lines of this same family. Quite a number of historical figures appear among the descendants of these old Welsh immigrants. In our own generation, Thomas G. Jones, a late governor of Alabama, was descended from this same family.

Coming down to Mr. Jones' immediate family, his father was Allen Jones. His grandfather was Henry Jones, a Revolutionary soldier; and his great-grandfather was another Henry Jones. This Henry Jones, born in the section of Virginia above referred to, probably between 1735 and 1740, was married to Winnie Elder, between 1755 and 1760. His home was on the north side of the Nottoway River, in Dinwiddie County (Virginia), not far from Petersburg. Their first child was a daughter named Susannah. Henry Jones then died, but there was a posthumous son, born February 9, 1762, who was given the name of Henry. The widow then married a widower named Robert LeNoir, who had a son by his first wife named Fisher LeNoir. LeNoir lived on the south side of the Nottoway River, in Brunswick County. He was appointed guardian for his step-children, Susannah and Henry Jones, who had inherited a small estate from their father. This second Henry Jones served in the Revolutionary War under three different short-term enlistments. At one time his captain was Binns Jones,





probably a relative. Henry Jones took part in the disastrous battle of Camden, South Carolina. He was married three times. His first wife, Sarah Lightfoot, was a daughter of Henry Lightfoot, of Brunswick County; and of this marriage there was one child, Henry Lightfoot Jones. He then married Mary Hogan, and they had ten children: William, Thomas, Cannon, Seaborn, John, Reuben, Allen, Nancy, Mary and Sarah. His last wife was Nellie Payne. By her he had three children: Joseph, Winnie and Benjamin.

After the Revolution, he moved to Guilford Court House, North Carolina; thence to Hancock County, Georgia; and finally, in 1818, to Alabama, where he was one of the pioneers of southeastern Alabama. He was at the time of his removal to Alabama about fifty-six years old.

The reader will note the occurrence of the names, William, Thomas, John, Allen and Joseph, in all these Jones families. The old name of Peter seems to have largely disappeared. The peculiar name of Seaborn which crops out in this family, as an uncle of A. R. Jones, is well known in another branch of the family. This branch came down from Virginia by way of North Carolina, and settled in Augusta, where another Seaborn Jones was, in 1812-1813, intendant of the city, as the mayor was then called. He was a lawyer of considerable ability, and had held public place before, and in 1825 was a commissioner to treat with the Indians. A nephew of this Seaborn Jones, another Seaborn Jones, settled first at Milledgeville, and later at Columbus; became one of the leading lawyers in Georgia; a prominent member of Congress, and was the father-in-law of General Henry L. Benning, and the grandfather of Mrs. Spencer, widow of the late Sam Spencer, first president of the Southern Railway.

If space permitted to run out all the various lines of this family, it would be found that the old Welshmen, Peter and Abram Jones, who were successful men of affairs nearly three hundred years ago in Virginia, made a much greater success as ancestors; for their sons and grandsons through ten generations have maintained the family prestige as good citizens and good patriots. Not the least among them is the subject of this sketch, who in every relation of life has discharged faithfully and well all the duties of good citizenship.





An episode in Mr. Jones' life worth the telling throws a white light upon his standing among the people whom he has served so long and so faithfully. It has been mentioned in the body of this sketch that he was compelled by ill health to spend several years in the West. He thus had gained a very wide knowledge of our country and its needs. In 1893, a democratic administration was in power in Washington and certain people in his State, believing that Mr. Jones' ripe judgment would be of value in the governmental service, more particularly with reference to the western section, where good men were needed, formulated a petition to the government at Washington, asking that Mr. Jones might be appointed to some worthy position in the public service. This petition was circulated without his solicitation, or even his knowledge until after it was done. It bears the name of the governor of the State; every member of the governor's cabinet, and every member of the general assembly in both houses—two or three alone excepted, these exceptions probably having been absent at the time the endorsement was made. No man in the history of our country has ever had a stronger endorsement from the people who knew him best, and that endorsement was signed by men of every shade of political opinion, many of whom had differed frequently on public questions with Mr. Jones. The man whose life shows an incident like this has not lived in vain.



## John James Upchurch

When the advance guard of civilization first penetrated into the Land of Flowers, the speculative mind of man could not fail to consider the vast wealth that the splendid forests of pine and other timber of commercial value afforded—a great natural resource that needed no searching out nor prospecting, but reared itself in splendor from gulf to ocean. It was therefore not strange that the lumber interest was the first of importance to be developed, nor that it reached the proportions that it did, and has continued to be a most important industry; is the greatest producer of wealth to-day, and holds so much of promise for the future. The development of no other natural resource afforded so much of wealth nor was the foundation of so many fortunes. The man who began as a wage worker by economy was enabled to become proprietor of a small saw mill; and once engaged in manufacturing the easily accessible products of the forest, his fortune kept pace with his industry and intelligent application of business methods. Not only in the milling industry has there been immense returns to the investors, but in every branch of the trade there have always been a large array of rich opportunities for the profitable employment of time and capital. Fortunes have been made by dealers in timber lands, by felling the forests and selling the logs; in manufacturing and dealing in lumber, and in every industry where wood enters into the manufacture of commercial commodities. Many of the most successful of Florida's earliest settlers made their fortunes in some branch of the lumber business; while many of the substantial fortunes of to-day trace their incipency and their growth to the virgin forests. Many men who have engaged in the lumber business have accumulated the capital with which they have engaged in business of a different character more suited to their tastes, or with which they have made investments in improved and unimproved real estate, or in commercial, industrial, or financial enter-



prises. Many of them have accumulated capital so rapidly that they were unable to employ it all in the business to which they were devoted, and were thus necessarily compelled to seek other enterprises in which to profitably employ it. By reason of this fact, there has been not only a great aggregation of both wealth and population attracted to the State directly because of the vast lumber interests, but the employment of the fortunes won in that industry in establishing and developing other interests has also served to greatly increase the wealth and importance of the State in many ways.

To the enterprise and industry of the lumber men, therefore, many other commercial and industrial enterprises owe their establishment and development. The lumber industry has also served the agricultural interests by clearing the land and making them available for cultivation. The more enterprising and carefully managed of the larger lumber companies have, too, in recent years found it exceedingly profitable to fence their denuded lands and make of them great pastures, where thousands of head of improved cattle are bred and fattened at a minimum of expense. Not only in lumber and its products has the forest yielded fortunes, but in naval stores as well, and the operating of turpentine plants and handling of naval stores is one of the most important industries of the State. Not only throughout this country but throughout the countries of the world, these products of the forests are in demand, and the exporting of lumber and naval stores each constitutes a business within itself, some of the South's largest corporations having the scene of their industry and their habitat in Florida. The wonderful opportunities that have always been offered and are found to-day in these industries have naturally attracted the most alert, aggressive and ablest business men of the State, and has even drawn from without her borders men of high character and splendidly developed business abilities. As individuals, or aligned with corporations, they are actively engaged in developing these resources of Florida, and in many instances have numerous small plants scattered over the State, with yards and storehouses at some central shipping point, and general offices which are transacting their business in the metropolis.







One of the most successful and busiest men of the lumber men of the State is John James Upchurch, who has made a phenomenal success of his life's work, though he has barely reached the prime of life. Mr. Upchurch is one of those public spirited and energetic men who, while devoted to his own business, is ever watchful of the interests involving the public good and has not only served his people in the Florida legislature, but during a period when his business interests required his residence in Georgia, he was as active in the politics of that State as at home, and his ability and power for doing good was recognized to the extent that he was sent to the legislature of Georgia and served in both branches of that body in the house of representatives and the senate, during three terms.

Mr. Upchurch is of French-Huguenot descent, his first American ancestor having been a pioneer settler in North Carolina during the colonial days. His mother's people are natives of Florida, having been among the first American settlers. His father's family removed to Florida in 1858, and located in Nassau County. Mr. Upchurch was born at Callahan, Florida, March 16, 1861, his parents being Daniel J. and Sarah A. (Parker) Upchurch. His father was a man of a high degree of intelligence, and even in those early days was a successful real estate agent. Appreciating to the fullest extent the advantages of education, he sent his son to the public schools of Callahan until he had gained therein as much advancement as possible, when he gave him a preparatory course in the Bingham School at Mebane, North Carolina. From this school he went to the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, where he took the practical course afforded by that splendid institution of learning.

His first business venture was made in 1882, when he began the manufacture of pine lumber as owner and operator of a sawmill located at his native town of Callahan. This industry prospered under his excellent business management, and within a few years he found himself in possession of sufficient capital to enable him to establish another lumber manufacturing plant, which he located at Raceford, Georgia. He kept his citizenship in Florida, however, and as he took an active interest in politics, he was, in 1886, elected



to the Florida legislature as a representative from Nassau County, and enjoyed the distinction of being the first democrat who was successful in reaching the legislature from that county.

In 1889, he formed a copartnership under the firm name of the Dyal-Upchurch Investment Company, which has since that date proven a successful and prosperous business enterprise. This company entered into the business of manufacturing lumber on a very large scale, greatly improving and extending the plant at Raceford. The important interests of the company, of which Mr. Upchurch was and is treasurer, demanded that he make his headquarters at Raceford, and he therefore became a citizen of Georgia. The progress of this company has been almost phenomenal, and it was several years before Mr. Upchurch could take from it his personal time and attention. He did, however, during his residence in Georgia win such a place in the community in which he resided, that he was honored by three elections to the State legislature. He served during the terms of 1895-1896, as senator from the fourth district, and during the term of 1899-1900 represented his county in the house. The succeeding term of 1901-1902 saw him again in the senate. In 1903, his business interests became so extensive that he was unable to give all of his time and attention to any one interest, and he therefore removed to Jacksonville, where it became necessary for him to establish office and headquarters. From this vantage he supervises the numerous interests in which he is the active spirit, and is constantly alert for profitable investment of the capital which continues to flow from his numerous commercial and industrial investments. He is now treasurer of the Dyal-Upchurch Investment Company; president of the Upchurch Lumber Company, and first vice-president of the Jacksonville Development Company. He is also a director in the Atlantic National Bank. He is one of the most influential members of the Jacksonville Board of Trade, and noted for his progressive and enterprising spirit which is of such a character that he always is as ready with his means as he is with his time and talents, wherever he recognizes an opportunity for advancing the best interests of the people of his city or his State. He is a man of easy approach, noted for his courtesy and geniality. Socially, as well as in a busi-



ness way, he enjoys a wide popularity and holds an enviable position in the esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. He takes an active interest in all political affairs, and is among those who are looked to for counsel when it comes to shaping democratic policy. He is one of the prominent members of the Seminole Club and of the Germania Club, and is a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Upchurch was married August 7, 1890, to Susie Hawkins, daughter of Doctor T. D. Hawkins, of King's Ferry, Florida. Their married life was of brief duration; and some years after her demise, he was married to Belle W. Upchurch, a daughter of W. G. Upchurch, of Raleigh, North Carolina. He has now living six children, as follows: Gerald R., John J., Junior, Frank B., Susie E., Garland L., and Marion Upchurch.









*Yours truly  
John Cramling*



## John Carrington Gramling

John C. Gramling, judge of the county court of Dade County, is a native of Alabama, born at Greenville, on June 6, 1878. His father, Adam Clark Gramling, was a prominent merchant at that place. He was a native of Virginia, where the Gramling family has been known since the early colonial days, and from his native State moved to South Carolina, from which State after the Civil War he migrated to Alabama. The Gramlings were of good stock in the old country, like many of the early settlers in Virginia, and became prominent in the early days of that colony. Adam Clark Gramling married Sallie Taylor Stanley, whose father was a native of South Carolina, from whence he also moved to Alabama before the Civil War. The Stanleys were amongst the oldest of the English families, and have been prominent for many generations in the old country and the new. Samuel Stanley, the grandfather of Mrs. Gramling, married a granddaughter of Sir William Byrd, one of the most prominent of the old Virginia citizens, and one of the founders of Richmond. There is also a strain of Huguenot blood, which gets into the family through marriage in South Carolina.

John C. Gramling was educated in the public schools of Greenville. In 1898, with his mother and brother, Dr. William Stanley Gramling, he moved to Dade County, Florida, and settled in Miami, where they have considerable property interests, and where they have made a place for themselves in the professional, business and social life of the city. Here in 1901, when only twenty-three, Mr. Gramling was appointed justice of the peace of the Miami district, and at the same time began the study of law. Later he entered the law department of John B. Stetson University at DeLand, from which he was graduated with distinction in 1906, receiving the degree of LL.B. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Miami, and in 1907, after only one



year at the bar, was elected municipal judge of the city of Miami, which office he held for one year, when in 1908 he was elected judge of the county court, which office he now holds.

Outside of his official duties, Judge Gramling has found time to devote considerable attention to the practice of law, and he has built up a large and successful practice, especially in commercial cases. The local press notices regarding him when he was in the political arena were quite flattering; one paper had the following to say:

"Mr. Gramling is one of the most popular young men in the city where the great majority of the business men are young."

"He is a lawyer whose ability is recognized and whose reputation for upright dealing has never been assailed."

"He has the judicial temperament and a thorough knowledge of the law governing all the cases that would naturally come before the city court."

"He is a young man of fine judgment, careful thought and will adorn the bench to which he aspires."

"Mr. Gramling has been a resident of Miami for a long time, sufficient for every one to become acquainted with him and his attainments and to form the highest estimate of his character and ability."

Mr. Gramling takes an active part in public affairs and is deeply interested in everything that tends to build up the city and community in which he lives. Recently he organized the Dade County Hospital Association for the purpose of building and maintaining a hospital in Miami. This project has the best people in this section supporting it. Mr. Gramling is also secretary and treasurer of the Seminole Land Company, a corporation which he organized for the purpose of dealing in lands and other property in this section.

In politics, Mr. Gramling has always been a staunch democrat, and in religion a Methodist, a combination which he thinks is hard to beat. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight of Pythias. Of the latter he is a Past Chancellor Commander.







November, 1908, Judge Gramling was married to Miss Clara Helen St. Clair-Abrams, of Jacksonville, Florida.

In a community where young men are taking the lead in business and in the professions, Mr. Gramling is one whose judgment and business ability is highly estimated, and his friends who are legion confidently believe that a life of great usefulness and distinction lies before him.



## Jonathan Clark Greeley

Jonathan Clark Greeley, of Jacksonville, now for fifty-six years a resident of Florida, whose reputation is as wide as the State, was born at Palermo, Waldo County, Maine, July 6, 1833. His father, Jonathan Greeley, was an industrious farmer in narrow circumstances. His mother's maiden name was Sallie Choate. Both of his family names are familiar to the American people. Andrew Greeley, who came to New England in 1636, was the founder of the American family. The great Arctic explorer, and chief of the weather bureau, General A. W. Greeley, and the great editor, Horace Greeley, have made the name familiar to all American people. Mr. Greeley's father was captain of a cavalry company in his youth during the War of 1812, and at the age of eighteen stood six feet in height, and weighed two hundred and fifteen pounds. He saw service in the war with England in 1814 on the Maine coast in warding off the attacks of the British on Castine, one of the eastern ports. Jacob Greeley, his great-grandfather, also took an active part against the English and aided in the capture of one of her vessels in Damariscotta River. Mr. Greeley's mother was a member of another New England family, the Choates, which has given in several generations most eminent men to the public service of our country. Young Greeley grew up on a New England farm, which meant hard work between sessions of the district school. Labors on the farm were strenuous, but he managed to earn a little money to pay his way through China Academy and New Castle Academy. A devoted son, he gave his first earnings after leaving college to paying off a mortgage on his father's farm.

His health was not strong, and he decided to try the far South, so in 1852, a youth of nineteen, he came to Palatka, Florida, and engaged in a mercantile business, which he followed until the Civil War. As soon as he was twenty-one, he was appointed a councilman of Palatka. He was an old line whig in politics, and





Sincerely Yours  
J. C. Greeley





opposed to the war, but while outspoken in his sentiments, he would not leave Florida though he would not actively fight the Union. During part of that conflict he served as company clerk, and acted as quartermaster and commissary for Captain Hopkins' cavalry company, later commanded by Captain Winston Stephens, and then by Captain H. A. Gray. In 1862—1863 he represented Putnam County in the legislature, and soon after, having removed to Duval County, he became treasurer of that county, which position he held until 1876, except for the years of 1872—1873, when he served as mayor of Jacksonville. In 1882 he was elected State senator from Duval County. Although a republican in his politics, and therefore in opposition to a large majority of the leading men of the State, his conservative and consistent course in the senate made him many friends even in the ranks of his opponents. In 1884 he was induced to become a candidate for lieutenant-governor, but even a strong personal following failed to break party lines and he was defeated. In 1885 he was a valuable member of the constitutional convention which framed the present organic law of the State of Florida. In 1886 he was a candidate for Congress, but the time had passed when a republican could be elected. In the meantime, he had been engaged in real estate business, and when in 1874 the Florida Savings Bank and Real Estate Exchange was organized, he became its president, which position he held thirteen years until it went out of business. In 1888 the Land Mortgage Bank of London, England, was organized in Jacksonville, with Greeley, Rollins and Morgan as resident agents. It is a huge concern, with a capital of two and a half million dollars. He is president of the Florida Finance Company, capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars; president of the Indian River Pineapple and Cocoanut Grove Association, which owns great tracts of land on the Indian River and other parts of the State, including some fine phosphate property near Dunnellon.

Ever ready to lend a hand to every enterprise for the good of the community, he was one of the original trustees of St. Luke's Hospital, of the Daniel Memorial Orphanage, and the Jacksonville Public Library. He was the first chairman of the board of public works when it was established in 1887. For several years he was



deputy collector of internal revenue of Florida. During the epidemic of 1888 he was first vice-president of the board of trade and rendered valuable service. A man of democratic habits and convictions, he counts his friends in all classes of the community, and it is said of him, greatly to his credit, that he is as ready to give a sympathetic hearing to a distressed laborer, white or black, as to the highest in the land.

He has been twice married. First in 1858 to Miss Lydia Forward, a daughter of Judge W. A. Forward. Of this marriage there was one son, and both mother and son were lost at sea October 23, 1865. In 1867 he married Miss Leonora Keep, of Lake City, whom he lost by death in April, 1886, after a happy married life of nineteen years. Of this marriage there are three children: Allen, a finely educated man, a graduate of both Yale and Ann Arbor; Florence, now Mrs. Dr. James G. DeVeaux, of New York; and Mellen Clark Greeley.

He has been for many years a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. As to how the best interests of Florida and the nation may be promoted, Mr. Greeley has very strong opinions. He says we should talk less and go to work, remembering only that we are all of the same blood; encourage immigrants to till the soil, especially those from Germany, Norway and Sweden. The soil will produce if properly cultivated. The naval stores industry and lumbering cannot last many years, and at last Florida must depend upon her soil, though she will always have an enormous revenue from the tourists, if they are properly treated when they come.

At seventy-six years of age he is a hale and active man. He comes of a long lived family. His mother, Sallie Choate, was a cousin of the famous Rufus Choate. She was buried on her eighty-seventh birthday. Her brother Rufus lived nearly up to the century mark. Some of his grandparents have passed the century mark. Mr. Greeley has seen many changes in his own life, and has the satisfaction in the evening of his days of knowing that his country yet lives and prospers and that he has contributed his share to the general welfare and has won the friendship and good-will of the people whom he has served for fifty years with loyalty.







Very truly yours  
D.H. Baker





## David Hume Baker

Senator David H. Baker, of Orange Home, a successful fruit and truck grower, and one of the leaders in the public life of Florida, is a native of Kentucky, born in that part of Muhlenburg County, which is now McLean County, on October 7, 1841; son of David Stude and Mahala (Welch) Baker. Mr. Baker's father was a farmer, himself a native of Kentucky, born in 1799. His mother was born in the same State in 1808. His people were among the early settlers of Kentucky, and participated in the struggles with the Indians, as a result of which the dark and bloody ground, as it was then known, became one of the most beautiful sections of our union.

Reared on a farm and educated in the country schools, Senator Baker was just approaching manhood on the outbreak of the Civil War. When Governor Magoffin made his call for troops to maintain armed neutrality in 1861, which proved to be an untenable position, young Baker volunteered his services. When the issue was joined and the Kentuckians took sides, he volunteered as a private in the Twelfth Kentucky Federal Cavalry. At the expiration of two months, he was promoted to be second lieutenant, and later to be first lieutenant. His captain having been captured and confined in Libby Prison, he was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct and put in command of his company.

He resumed the occupations of civil life at the conclusion of the war; won the esteem of his people, and was elected their representative in the Kentucky legislature.

On October 2, 1866, he was married to Mary H. Matthis, daughter of David and Elizabeth Matthis, of Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky. Of this marriage there is one son, David Matthis Baker, now a prominent contractor of Jacksonville.



In 1886, Mr. Baker moved to Florida. He was then a man of forty-five, an experienced and successful farmer. His place, at Orange Home in Sumter County, is now one of the most beautiful homes in the State, improved with a splendid residence and every comfort. Men of his capacity were needed in the public service; and so he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners for Sumter County, serving in that capacity for nine years, during eight years of which time he was chairman of the board. He was then sent to the general assembly, where he served one term; and then promoted to the senate as representative of the twentieth senatorial district, where he has served two terms. In the session of 1909 he was selected by unanimous vote as president *pro tem* of the Florida senate. He is now one of the best known men of the State, to which he has given most valuable service.

Senator Baker regards as the most important questions before the people of Florida, the development of their agricultural, stock-raising, truck-growing and fruit-growing interests, especially with the view of supplying the Northern markets. In order that the most possible may be drawn from this field, in which Florida has almost a monopoly, he would like to see the Florida farmers adopt the most scientific and up-to-date methods, for he believes the possibilities of the State under proper culture to be almost unlimited.

In national affairs he would like to see the present tendency towards the centralization of capital, which results in the crushing out of small dealers and the shutting out of legitimate competition, curbed by law, and he believes this can be done.

A strong man, Senator Baker has served his country well and faithfully, both in peace and in war.



## John Caldwell Calhoun

Dr. John Caldwell Calhoun, of Tallahassee, who bears one of the most famous names in American history, has by a life of steady devotion to duty and usefulness to his generation added luster to that great name. Dr. Calhoun was born in Richmond, Alabama, on December 4, 1850, son of Hon. James Martin and Susan (Pickens) Calhoun. His father was by occupation a planter, and for the greater part of thirty years a member of the general assembly of Alabama, holding the position of president of the senate for several terms. On both sides of his family Dr. Calhoun comes from men among the most distinguished of South Carolina and the nation. The Calhoun family came to America about 1750, settling first in Pennsylvania, later moving to Virginia, and finally settled in Abbeville district, South Carolina, in 1756. Patrick Calhoun, great-grandfather of Dr. Calhoun, and father of the famous statesman, John C. Calhoun, was a prominent man in that section and a conspicuous figure in the Revolutionary and Indian Wars, and did much to help out education in those early days, it being through his instrumentality that the famous Dr. Moses Waddell was induced to settle in the Calhoun neighborhood and found a school. His maternal great-grandfather, General Andrew Pickens, was one of the heroic figures of the Revolution. His son, Andrew Pickens, the second, was major in the War of 1812, and governor of South Carolina. Frank Pickens, an uncle of Dr. Calhoun, was minister to Russia and governor of South Carolina during the Civil War. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Calhoun was James Calhoun, a prominent and successful merchant and planter, who rendered valuable assistance to his distinguished brother, John C. Calhoun, in his course through college.

Dr. Calhoun's father removed to Alabama in 1824, shortly after the State was admitted to the Union, and was the first lawyer to establish himself at Cahaba, which was the early capital. Later,







on account of his health, he retired to his plantation near Richmond, Alabama, and, as before stated, for nearly thirty years rendered eminent service to the State as a legislator. Dr. Calhoun was prepared for college in the private school of Professor Thomas J. Dill, at Richmond, Alabama. He entered Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, when Robert E. Lee was president, and continued his studies there after the death of that great leader and patriot. He was graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1872, with the degrees of B.S. and C.E., and in 1873 with the degree of M.A., being appointed also one of three resident Masters. Leaving college he became assistant principal of the Cape Fear Academy, at Wilmington, North Carolina, during 1873-74, and principal of the same school from 1874 to 1876. In 1876 he went to Europe and spent a term at the University of Heidelberg, and in 1877 studied in Paris. In that same year, 1877, he was elected professor of Greek in the University of Alabama, which position he held until 1885, when Latin and Spanish were added to his duties. For twelve years then he was professor of Greek and Latin and instructor in Spanish in that University. In 1897 he again went to Europe and spent a semester at each of the Universities of Berlin, Lausanne and Strasbourg, perfecting himself in modern languages. Returning to America in 1899 he was for one year professor of Greek and modern languages, at King College, Bristol, Tennessee. In 1900 he entered the faculty of the Florida State College as professor of Greek and modern languages, which chair he held until 1903, when on the separation of the Greek from the modern languages, he chose modern languages as his work. On the reorganization of the State institution, in 1905 he was offered the chair of modern languages in the University of Florida, but preferred to accept that of German and Romance languages in the Florida State College for Women. On May 26, 1909, the University of Alabama, which he had faithfully served many years as a professor conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., which was all the more appreciated because coming from the State University of his native State. Three weeks later his alma mater, Washington and Lee University, conferred upon him the degree of Litt.D., a most unique and highly prized distinction.



Dr. Calhoun is an elder of the Presbyterian Church, a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Order of Elks, and is a Knight Templar and Shriner, and interested in all these organizations. In politics a believer in the policies of the democratic party, he contents himself with the exercise of the voting franchise. A man of profound learning, he yet has preferred lines of reading, from which he derives most pleasure, and these preferred lines are the ancient classics of Greece and Rome and the modern classics of Germany, France and Spain.

On July 11, 1878, he married Miss Mary Graham, a daughter of Dr. Chauncey Williams and Mary (Kenan) Graham, of Kenansville, North Carolina, but residing in Selma, Alabama, at the time of the marriage. Mrs. Calhoun's father was a distinguished physician, and both her father's and mother's families have been notable people for generations in North Carolina, the town of Kenansville taking its name from her mother's family. Dr. and Mrs. Calhoun have one daughter, Miss Mary Kenan Calhoun.

During Dr. Calhoun's twenty years' connection with the University of Alabama he was one of the most active and industrious members of its faculty and contributed most valuable service to the upbuilding and progress of the school. Many young men now prominent in various walks of life, both in Alabama and other States, credit him with much of the inspiration that has made them successful and honored in their various vocations. In Florida he is recognized as one of the principal factors in the success of the Florida State College, and the Florida State College for Women. With characteristic modesty Dr. Calhoun has never taken to himself more than a small proportion of the credit which is justly due him for his part of the work of upbuilding the several educational institutions with which he has been connected. Especially valuable to Florida has been his work in that State for the past nine years. He has been content to let others profit in reputation and gather in the plaudits of the public. He has given to his work unwearied and effective devotion, and evidently believes in that ancient saying that "the reward of a task well performed is in having done it." The service rendered by him to his generation shows the same devotion to duty that made Patrick Calhoun, Andrew Pickens and John C. Calhoun famous in their day.





## Sheppard Seneca Rahn

The Rev. S. S. Rahn, of Jacksonville, comes from the old Salzburger stock which arrived some months after Oglethorpe in Georgia, and which has made such splendid history in our country. Mr. Rahn was born at Ebenezer, Georgia, the original Salzburger settlement, on February 14, 1845, son of Cletus and Hannah Eliza Rahn. General Oglethorpe landed in Georgia and founded the first settlement at Savannah in February, 1733. The next year the first company of Salzburger arrived, and on March 11, 1734, the great-grandparents of Mr. Rahn landed in Georgia and settled with the colony at Ebenezer, twenty-four miles above Savannah. His people were leaders among these Salzburger. They always took a leading part in every movement to advance the religious, civil, political and industrial condition of the community. They were lovers of peace and order, and above all things were men of strong religious spirit, and when troubles came, they were patriots, as their descendants since have been, and at the country's call they took up arms in defense of liberty. Mr. Rahn takes pleasure and pride in the fact that from the arrival of his ancestors in America down to the present day the male members of the family have always been officers in their church. In the Revolutionary struggle the Salzburger were on the side of the patriots, and his grandfathers, Jonathan and Matthew Rahn, took active part during the entire seven years trouble. His uncle, Israel Rahn, was a soldier in the Mexican War, served later in the Confederate army, and was killed at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, in 1864. His father, Cletus Rahn, was for six years sheriff and for a number of years tax collector of Effingham County, Georgia. His oldest brother, Joseph A. Rahn, was tax collector and second lieutenant in the Effingham Huzzars in the Civil War, and severely wounded in the service. He was in command of the Company when it surrendered. He died of yellow fever in Savannah in 1876. His







Cordially yours,  
S. S. Rahn.



brothers, Edwin and William Rahn, were soldiers of the Confederate army up to the end of that struggle. It will thus be seen that Mr. Rahn's people have been good citizens in peace and valued soldiers in war.

Mr. Rahn was educated at the academy in Effingham County, followed by courses at Newberry College, South Carolina, from which he was graduated, and subsequently took a course at Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia. He has received successively the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Sacred Theology. He was licensed to preach by the Lutheran Synod of Georgia on May 1, 1874; was its traveling missionary with headquarters in Atlanta, and was ordained November 1, 1874, at Haralson, Georgia. He combined teaching with his ministerial work. While in attendance on those schools, he was a tutor in the Roanoke and Newberry Colleges; from 1876 to 1879 he was professor of ancient languages and literature in a North Carolina college; from 1879-1883 he was professor of Greek and modern languages in Newberry College, South Carolina. In 1883 he became pastor and founder of the Holy Trinity Church, at Augusta, Georgia. In 1885 he became pastor and principal of a female college, at Lexington, South Carolina. He remained there until 1889, when he became pastor of St. John's Church, at Wytheville, Virginia, and a professor in Plummer College. He remained there until 1892, when he became president of the Gaston College, North Carolina. From there, in 1894, he moved to Monroe, North Carolina, where he was pastor of St. Luke's Church and professor of languages. From Monroe he came to Jacksonville, on February 1, 1897, as pastor of St. John's Lutheran Congregation, which position he has since filled with distinguished ability.

Mr. Rahn has been three times married. First, in 1875, to Miss Martha Ida, daughter of Dr. Robert Campbell, of Cross Hill, South Carolina. Second, in 1881, to Sarah Waring, daughter of W. R. Parker, of Columbia, South Carolina, and in 1897 to Frances Henrietta, a sister of his second wife. Of these marriages two children survive, Joseph Albion and Alice Connor Rahn.

Like a majority of the members of his family Mr. Rahn has a war record. On February 3, 1863, at the age of eighteen, he en-



listed in the Effingham Huzzars, which subsequently became "I" Troop, of the Fifth Georgia Cavalry, R. H. Anderson's Brigade, Kelly's Division, Wheeler's Corps. He served to the end of the war, receiving parole when General J. E. Johnston surrendered. He was wounded July 3, 1864, near Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, and again wounded and captured in September, 1864, near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, but escaped.

In politics he is a democrat. Outside of his church he belongs to no organization, except the Confederate Veterans and the Georgia Society, of Jacksonville. A man of extensive learning, he has naturally been a great reader, the Bible, history, biography, literature, theology, current magazine articles, and science have all contributed in large measure to his immense fund of information. He has been a liberal contributor to the church press, both those of the general organization and those of local character, and has also contributed at times to the local papers in communities where he has resided. He is now engaged as a labor of love in preparing a history of the Salzburgers, which will be a most valuable contribution to the historical literature of our country, because no other equal number of men have ever left a stronger impress upon the country.

Mr. Rahn's ministerial work has not made him narrow. He is a broad-minded American citizen, alive to every interest of the country. He has clear-cut views as to how to promote the interests of the State and nation, and believes first that every true American should seek out and vote for upright and pure men only for offices of honor and trust. Second, that to perpetuate the principles upon which our government is founded we should oppose any and every movement to bring into our nation and State immigrants from every land, only the best peoples morally and intellectually should be sought and allowed to land on our shores. Third, we shall need our forests and fields for our own children. He believes that the attention of our people should be directed to the building of good roads all over the land, in nation as well as State; that Florida should abolish its convict lease system; that the preservation of the forests is imperative in the interests of our children; that the State should have better schools and longer terms;







and that Florida would be greatly the gainer by the drainage of the swamps and lowlands, the opening up of its splendid waterways, and by means of dredging the rivers and building canals. He comes of industrious and patriotic stock. He was taught to put his best effort into everything and his life motto has been: "In everything you attempt, do your best." He says for himself that while conscious of the small mite he has contributed to the progress, uplift and betterment of mankind, he has resolved to teach and toil and lead along the line of the best and purest type of virtue, morality and American citizenship. Mr. Rahn puts a modest estimate upon his own work. His fellow-citizens and neighbors put a greater value upon it. They recognize his fidelity to principle, his unselfish devotion to his work, his great industry, and feel that in him Florida has gained a most valuable citizen.



## John Edgar Stillman

The Hon. John E. Stillman, who stands in the front rank of the business leaders and strong men of Pensacola, was born at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, on February 27, 1866. His parents were John E. and Mary (Lashier) Stillman.

There are two distinct families of Stillmans in the United States: the English family which goes back to the early days of New England, and the German family, which came from Hanover, Germany, to Pennsylvania. Later these Pennsylvania Stillmans emigrated to New Brunswick, Canada, and from there the father of John E. Stillman moved to Wisconsin when he was a young man, and became a practicing lawyer. In 1875 the elder Stillman came to Florida in pursuit of health and settled in Volusia County, being one of the founders of Orange City. Mr. Stillman's mother was descended from a family that came from England and settled in New York State, but the name indicates that the family was originally of French blood. A very interesting feature of these German Stillmans, who also sometimes spell the name Styllman, is that they intermarried in Germany with French Huguenot families by the names of Maynickie and Maniquet, these being two distinct families, notwithstanding the similarity of names. The name of Mr. Stillman's mother indicates that some of this French blood has again come into the family in the present generation.

John E. Stillman obtained his education in the High School of Washington, D. C., and the East Florida Seminary, at Gainesville, graduating from the last-named school in 1885.

Mr. Stillman has had a rather peculiar experience: a lifetime republican, living in a strong democratic State, his usefulness as a citizen has been such that he has been in constant demand for public positions. Thus in 1888, then only twenty-two years old, he was elected tax collector of Volusia County, and served two





Yours sincerely  
John E. Stevenson





years. In 1890 he was mayor of Orange City, and served one year. He engaged in the real estate business there in 1891, and continued in that until 1893. He then became secretary and treasurer of the Little Brothers Fertilizer Company, which position he held from 1894 until 1897. In 1896 he was elected chairman of the republican State committee, and held that position two years. In 1897 he was appointed collector of customs for the port of Pensacola, and has retained that position continuously up to the present. From 1894 to 1896 he was a member of the board of trustees of the East Florida Seminary. In 1904 he was president of the chamber of commerce of Pensacola, and in that same year became president of the Pensacola Investment Company, one of the large enterprises of that flourishing city. This position he continues to fill with distinguished ability. He is president of the Tri-County State Fair, of the Associated Charities, and chairman of the board of governors of the Osceola Club. In addition to all these, he gives his support as a member to the Young Men's Christian Association, because it is helpful to the young men of the city. This record shows that Mr. Stillman, though a comparatively young man, has given over twenty years of faithful service to his adopted State. He has won a large measure of business success, and as the *Pensacola Journal* says, "has made good," and in doing so he has done much good for his fellow-citizens of Florida. Some of his achievements have been really remarkable. One of his expressions made a profound impression upon the people of Pensacola, when he spoke of "the religion of civic pride." As chairman of a committee appointed by the chamber of commerce to promote a half million dollar hotel, he carried out that work at a cost of \$47.05.

A builder, a constructive business man, a good citizen of the best type, he has been of enormous value to Pensacola during these last fifteen years of growth. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of his labors, he has found time to give to the local press his views on public questions of interest, and these views, unspoiled by the outcroppings of selfish interest, have come to be most highly regarded by the community.

On April 13, 1887, he married Miss Martha C. Deyarman, daughter of Hugh H. and Sophia C. Deyarman. Of this marriage



five children have been born, of whom four are living. Richard Edgar is a graduate of the Yale Law School, class of 1909. Jane Heldenbrand, John E., Jr., and Hugh Deyarman Stillman are the younger children.

Mr. Stillman's religious views incline to the Universalist faith. He has been a constant reader of the Bible and such authors as Emerson, Carlisle and Shakespeare. Commencing with a naturally strong mind, improved by good reading, he is a man of broad and liberal views and extensive information. Mr. Stillman believes that the national welfare would be promoted if the South could have a greater voice and influence in the national councils. To arrive at this end, in his judgment, two political parties are necessary in the South. He believes the present conditions to be unnatural and the greatest deterring influence to a proper development, not only to our section, but of the nation as a whole. In the State of Florida, he would like to see more and better schools. Indeed, he has almost arrived at the point where he favors a compulsory school law. He strongly favors the abolition of the convict lease system, and the use of the convicts in the building of public roads; and like all clear-sighted men, he sees the need of a State tax equalization board.

By his own efforts, Mr. Stillman has won a high place, not only in the business and public life of Pensacola, but of the State of Florida at large.





Very truly,  
H. R. Thomas.





## William Reuben Thomas

The young man starting out in life full of great ambitions, vigorous, alert, enterprising, often finds when he comes to middle life that the cherished ambitions of youth have been forgotten, and that his life has drifted into channels which he did not at all anticipate in the beginning. It does not follow from this that he has been any less useful; indeed it may be that he has been of much more value to the community than he would have been could he have carried out his most cherished ambitions. The only just standard by which we can measure men is by this standard of usefulness. It does not matter how much money one may accumulate, or how much fame one may win, if back of the wealth and the fame there is not a record of useful performance to the community, that life is a failure; for true it is that "no man liveth to himself." On the other hand, many men unknown to fame, but leading lives of quiet industry and good citizenship achieve the most substantial sort of success.

Measured by the standard of usefulness, perhaps no man in Florida has been a more valuable citizen of the State than W. R. Thomas, of Gainesville.

Mr. Thomas is a native of the town in which he now lives, born May 24, 1866. He is therefore yet a comparatively young man.

When W. R. Thomas was born, what is now the city of Gainesville was a remote inland village. The great railway systems which now center there had not then even been dreamed of. Alachua County was a thinly settled wilderness, with farms few and far between. Manufactures were not. The population was a scant one-fourth of the present number of prosperous people who dwell within its borders. The principal industry was the rearing of scrawny cattle, combined with a little farming to produce the rudest necessities of life. In his forty-five years of life.



he has seen changes as wonderful in his section of Florida as we are accustomed to read about with wonder as taking place in the Western States of our country. Gainesville has grown into a beautiful modern little city, with all needful public improvements, and the seat of a State university. Alachua County, though yet containing room for many thousands of industrious people, is comparatively well settled, with its population of 35,000. The farming interests of the county produce values of from two to three million dollars a year; and the manufacturing interests, which had no existence in 1866, now turn out a total of two and a half to three million dollars annually. All this he has seen in a comparatively short life, and to this result he has probably contributed as much as any other one man.

His father, Dr. G. P. Thomas, was a practicing physician who came to Gainesville in 1855 from South Carolina. His mother's maiden name was Omerea B. Fraser.

This particular branch of the Thomas family was originally settled in Virginia some three or four generations back, and after a time spent in that State the great grandparents of Mr. Thomas moved to South Carolina. After the usual attendance upon the ordinary schools of the section, and a preparatory course in the East Florida Seminary, Mr. Thomas entered the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, from which he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of B.A.

He began his working career as a teacher, and spent four years in that profession at Fort Meade, and in the East Florida Seminary, at Gainesville. His mercantile and financial abilities, however, were of too strong a character for him to be content with the school room, and in 1894 he engaged in business in his native town. This was only sixteen years ago, and his business history has been one of phenomenal success. He now holds the positions of president of the Dutton Bank, president of the Gainesville Furniture Company, president of the W. R. Thomas Real Estate Company, secretary and treasurer of the Wilson Company, all of Gainesville.

The history of these fifteen years since Mr. Thomas passed out from the school-room into the business world could not fail





to be an impressive, encouraging and inspiring lesson to every ambitious and patriotic young man, as showing what one of them with no capital to start on but a good education, a big heart, an indomitable energy and an unconquerable determination to succeed, can alone and unaided accomplish for himself, and for his community. But the briefest outline of the bare facts can here be given. An analysis of them will, however, disclose the great truth, that the fundamental secret of success, the surest, the truest, the most complete success, lies in making one's self an indispensable factor in the upbuilding of one's own community, and thus making the community an agent in the advancement of one's own personal interests.

Mr. Thomas' first venture into the business world was in the hardware and furniture business; and it was here, in the first three or four years of his business career that the forces that have in so short a time made him one of the wealthiest, most influential and most valuable men in his section of the State, first manifested themselves and found a field for operation. His close attention to the details of business, his inflexible integrity, his keen business foresight, his courteous and agreeable manner, his big open-heartedness and his enthusiastic public spirit, made the business grow by leaps and bounds. The people of the town and county soon began to be genuinely interested in him because of his genuine interest in all that pertained to their welfare and progress, socially, financially and morally.

Without neglecting in the least his own personal affairs, he found time and opportunity to enter heartily into every movement looking to the advancement of the interests and welfare of his town and his county. Not only has he taken a deep interest in every movement for the betterment of the social, moral or financial condition of the community during these fifteen years, but—though himself one of the most modest and retiring of men—in almost every case his force of character and the high place he had unconsciously won in the confidence and regard of his fellow-citizens, made him the leader. When the movement for prohibition began in Alachua County, he threw himself heart and soul into the fight, was put in charge of the prohibition forces and carried the battle to a signal victory.





In order that the closing of the saloons in Gainesville might be effective, and not merely nominal, a clean and fearless city government was seen to be a necessity. In this crisis, his fellow citizens turned again to Mr. Thomas and made him mayor—reëlecting him again and again until he finally had to refuse to serve longer.

Made mayor over a sleepy little village, he determined to make of it a modern little city. He disposed of his hardware business, and in order to enlarge the field of his personal contact with the people, he went into the livery and live-stock business. It was not long until his handsome turnouts and spanking teams began to give a new appearance to the streets of Gainesville. One after another he bought out the smaller concerns, and soon had a practical monopoly of the business, that continued to grow rapidly under his management. But he had set his heart on seeing Gainesville grow, and grow beautiful; so he set systematically about the task of arousing in its citizens civic pride and civic hope. He began buying real estate and erecting handsome buildings. Personal success followed his efforts. Others soon took it up, and property began rapidly to enhance in value. Attracted by the progressive spirit and good government of the little city, outside people began to "sit up and take notice." Population began to increase and business of all kinds to look up. Mayor Thomas continued to invest in Gainesville property, beautifying and improving all that came into his possession. His confidence in Gainesville and his civic pride proved, as he had intended it should, contagious, and the little city began not only to grow rapidly, but to grow rapidly beautiful. Brick blocks soon began to take the place of the old wooden structures that had long since seen their best days. Gainesville people had begun to believe in the possibilities of Gainesville with a faith that spread rapidly throughout the county and the entire State. The "Gainesville spirit" became throughout the State the synonym for civic pride and confidence with the consequent hustle that necessarily goes with them.

At the psychological moment, Mayor Thomas began the agitation of the question of bonding for civic improvements, sewerage and sidewalks and paving. Bonds were carried, floated at a handsome premium, and the work of improvement went rapidly



on. To-day Gainesville has one of the most complete systems of sewerage of any city in the South, and, in proportion to population, more miles of beautiful granolithic sidewalks than any city in Florida. Winter visitors were attracted and something must be done to provide for their entertainment. Headed by Mayor Thomas, and financially backed by him, the Winter Bible Conference and the Chautauqua were established, and housed in a commodious auditorium, "The Tabernacle," built for that purpose.

Of course Mayor Thomas' business grew with the growth of the city, and his real estate investments continued to enhance in value. He had put his money, brain and time into making the city grow, and the growth of the city returned a hundred fold his investments in it. When the State University was to be located, Gainesville was a candidate. Mayor Thomas was put in charge of Gainesville's campaign, which, to the utter surprise of everybody outside of Gainesville, he carried to a successful issue, and landed the prize.

Soon after this he established the Gainesville Furniture Company which is now doing one of the largest furniture businesses in the State. When the proprietors of the old-established bank of Dutton and Company decided to retire from business, Mayor Thomas sold out his livery business for some \$75,000, and disposing of a large share of his real estate holdings, formed a company, bought out the bank, and reorganized it under the name of the Dutton Bank, with Mr. Thomas as president.

Since then Mr. Thomas has given his attention mainly to the affairs of the bank, and his large furniture business. One thing more there remained for him to do for Gainesville. There was not in the city a modern and up-to-date hotel. This need had long been felt and discussed; but the enterprise demanded a degree of faith in the city to which even the business men of Gainesville—everywhere renowned for their confidence in the city's future—could not quite rise. Mr. Thomas waited, willing that some one else should have the chance. When no one else seemed willing to undertake it, he took it up, more as a matter of civic pride, than as an investment; and to-day Gainesville has a modern and up-to-date hotel, the White House, that has not an equal in any of the



interior towns of the State, and which is proving a most surprisingly satisfactory investment.

It would seem as if his numerous business interests would absorb all the time and ability of any man; but during these busy years Mr. Thomas has found time to serve his district four years in the State senate, and seven years as mayor of Gainesville. He has given a very liberal share of his time to the public service in positions requiring thought, time, labor, and ability, with but little compensation in return. This indicates that combined with his business ability he possesses a very large share of public spirit; and the esteem in which he is held in his community is but the just reward of his public service as legislator and mayor, and of his private service as a true developer of the best interests of his section.

An upholder of the moral interests of the community, he is a member of the Methodist Church, affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Order of Elks.

No interest that contributes to the welfare of his town lacks his support, whether that support calls for his service or money.

His political affiliations are with the democratic party; and though a strong believer in the principles of that party, and one who would be a leader if he could give political matters close attention, he has been compelled to let politics keep in the background.

On January 21, 1896, he married Miss Katie M. Krouse, daughter of P. and Margaret Krouse. They have four children: Clarence S., Philip E., W. R., Jr., and John Henry Thomas.









Yours Truly,  
Benj. S. Siddon



## Benjamin Sullivan Liddon

One of the best specimens of the "self-made" man extant in the State of Florida is Hon. Benjamin S. Liddon, of Marianna, Jackson County. His paternal ancestors were from England, and were among the earliest settlers of Virginia and North Carolina, while his mother's people were of Irish immigrants of about the same period. His father, who was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy and was a victim of the great disaster to the Southern arms at the "crater," in 1864, came from Georgia in the year 1839 to Jackson County, where the subject of this sketch was born September 7, 1853. The father was the publisher of a newspaper until the beginning of the Civil War. His name was Benjamin G. Liddon, and the mother's name was Susan E. (Sullivan) Liddon.

Left fatherless at the tender age of eleven years, young Liddon had only the educational advantages of the public schools, but so well did he utilize these, and so bright and ambitious were his intellect and disposition, that he was taken as a student of the law by Judge Allen H. Bush, the then leading lawyer of Marianna, and author of "Bush's Digest," and in 1875, at the age of twenty-two, after a brief experience as a teacher while pursuing his law studies, he was admitted to the bar, and at once began the practice of the profession the pursuit of which has been the occupation of his life.

Judge Liddon did not immediately attain the distinction at the bar which came to him somewhat later, but, while never losing sight of his chief purpose, he accepted a congenial service as county superintendent of schools, and served in that responsible position from 1877 to 1879. He was also chosen by his fellow-citizens as mayor of Marianna, serving for four successive terms. He later became the professional associate of Hon. William D. Barnes, who was State comptroller under the administration of Governor Fleming, and afterwards judge of the circuit court for the first



judicial circuit. He also had as a partner Hon. Francis B. Carter, afterwards a justice of the supreme court.

In 1894 Judge Liddon was appointed to fill a vacancy on the supreme bench, caused by the resignation of Chief Justice George P. Raney, and thus became its chief justice. At the succeeding election in the same year he was elected for the full term of six years, and upon reorganization became associate justice, and served until 1897, when he resigned to resume the practice, which he did at the city of Pensacola, where he remained for four years, a brilliant and successful addition to the bar of that city—one of exceptional excellence and distinguished reputation. In 1902 he decided to return to Marianna, and has since occupied his former position at the head of the Marianna bar.

Judge Liddon found time notwithstanding the exactions of his profession, to give some attention to political affairs, and in 1900 was chairman of the Florida delegation in the national democratic convention. In the same year he was appointed to be chairman of the commission to revise the statutes of Florida, the result of the commission's labors being the "General Statutes," published in 1906. He represented the State of Florida in the prosecution of State Treasurer C. B. Collins on impeachment proceedings and in a criminal action, in 1897, and was of counsel for the Florida railroad commission in litigation concerning the regulation of rates, against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. In 1904 occurred the noted impeachment case of Judge Charles Swayne, United States district judge, for the Northern District of Florida. The legislature of Florida had twice passed resolutions requesting our members of congress to procure the impeachment of Judge Swayne, for corruption in office. The labor of preparing and presenting the evidence and the law in behalf of the people of Florida, against Judge Swayne, devolved upon Judge Liddon. He appeared before the judiciary committee of the United States house of representatives, and submitted the matter to them, in what most of them said was a "masterly argument." The house of representatives preferred articles of impeachment upon which Judge Swayne was tried by the United States senate, but acquitted.







The books of his chosen profession have naturally formed the bulk of Judge Liddon's reading, but he keeps fully abreast of the current events and news of the day, and enjoys whenever he has time, the magazines and other current periodical publications. He is a devoted student of the Bible, and an active member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He regards his success in life as the result of hard work. When he came to the bar, he discovered lines of effort which others were unwilling to undertake, and taking these up, he made for himself a reputation for devotion to duty and indomitable perseverance which became one of the chief assets of his later almost phenomenal success.

Judge Liddon married Miss Virginia M., daughter of William and Mary M. Harvey, of Greenwood, Jackson County, and they have nine children living, viz: Benjamin H., William D., Charles E., Susan (wife of H. G. Smith, of Dothan, Alabama), Margaret, James M., Herbert W., Virginia and John W. Liddon. He has gathered abundant fruit from his labors, and is a stockholder and director in and counsel for the First National Bank of Marianna; also for the Marianna and Blountstown Railroad Company, for the Florida Home Insurance Company and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

He has one of the best and largest law libraries in West Florida, and a delightful home. In the full vigor of sound middle age, with congenial environment, and comfortable income and ample provision for the needs of a large family as well as for advancing years, his situation is one of ideal comfort and competence, and one which no one who knows his history will hesitate to regard as richly deserved.



## Joseph Yates Porter

Dr. Joseph Yates Porter, of Key West, State health officer of Florida, and lieutenant-colonel of the United States army, retired, is a native of Florida, born in Key West on October 21, 1847; son of Joseph Yates and Mary A. (Randolph) Porter. His father was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, a son of William L. Porter, a native of Boston, who settled in Charleston. The elder Joseph Yates Porter settled in Key West as a young man, and carried on the business of a merchant. He was married in 1845 and died two weeks before the birth of his son, when he was only about thirty years of age.

Doctor Porter's mother, who died in 1860 at the early age of thirty, was a daughter of Captain Thomas Mann Randolph, a native of Virginia, an officer of the United States navy, who died with yellow fever at Key West in 1835, at the age of thirty-seven, being then commander of the United States revenue cutter *Washington*. He was a member of the noted Randolph family of Virginia. Doctor Porter's paternal uncle, W. D. Porter, was one of the distinguished lawyers of Charleston, and served as lieutenant-governor of South Carolina.

After preliminary educational training in the schools of Burlington, New Jersey, Doctor Porter entered the famous old Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, and was graduated therefrom in 1870. In that same year he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States army, and sent to Fort Jefferson, where he spent three and a half years.

While stationed at Fort Jefferson in 1873, he passed through an epidemic of yellow fever. He had experienced an attack of the disease himself in 1867, and has since passed through several other epidemics, and has won for himself a reputation, in its management, second to no man in the country. In June, 1875, after a successful examination, he was regularly appointed assistant surgeon in the



army, with the rank of first lieutenant. Five years later, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He remained in the military service in his capacity as surgeon, until 1889, making a total service of nineteen years. During that period he served at Tortugas, Key West, Tampa, Miami, and in Texas. In 1887, he was in charge of the epidemic of yellow fever, as chairman of the Monroe County board of health at Key West and in control of government relief at Tampa. During the epidemic in Jacksonville, in 1888, he was surgeon in charge of the United States government relief measures, and so effective was his service that the State legislature honored him with a vote of thanks.

Upon his retirement from the army in 1889, he was made State health officer of Florida, which position he has held now for more than twenty-two years. The demands of this position have been so exacting that he has been unable to give any time whatever to private practice. His duties have taken him all over the State, and at times to be absent from the State. He has perhaps seen more active service in yellow fever epidemics than any other physician of his age. Prior to his appointment as State health officer, in 1889, Florida had been frequently ravaged by yellow fever, and the people lived in constant dread of the scourge. Since his appointment, there has been but two epidemics, that of 1899 and 1905; and this has been largely due to a careful attention to preventive measures.

He holds membership in all the leading medical societies, such as the American Medical Association; the American Public Health Association; the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; is an ex-president of the Florida State Medical Society; a member of the Pan-American Medical Association, an ex-president of the Conference of the State and Provincial Boards of Health; a member of the National Tuberculosis Association, of the American Anti-Tuberculosis League, and of other scientific societies. He has been at different times a writer for the journals upon professional questions.

He is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and affiliated with several of the leading fraternal societies, such as the various Masonic bodies, Knights of Pythias, and the Elks. In social







life, he is a member of several social clubs of the State. Politically, he has always been identified with the democratic party, but has been too busily engaged to take an active part in politics, and has never been an active participant, though when elected in 1900, as a representative of Monroe County, in the Florida legislature, he served his term.

In 1907, in recognition of his distinguished services to humanity at large, and to our country in particular, he was restored to the United States army and immediately retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

On June 2, 1870, Doctor Porter was married to Louise Curry, a daughter of William Curry, a leading merchant of Key West; and of this marriage, there are four children: William Randolph Porter, who is in the insurance business; Mary Louise, now the wife of Honorable W. Hunt Harris, a prominent legislator of the State; Jennie Roberta, now the wife of W. W. Mountjoy, of New York City; and Dr. Joseph Yates Porter, Jr., a young physician, who is following in his father's footsteps.

Doctor Porter pins his faith for the promotion of the interests of the people to "good health, good roads, and good schools." Certainly he has done his share towards the upbuilding of the health of the people, for no man could have done more—and he has his reward, for no man in Florida is held in higher esteem by the people.





William Bailey Lamar



## William Bailey Lamar

William Bailey Lamar, democrat, of Monticello, was born in Jefferson County, Florida, June 12, 1853; his father was Thompson B. Lamar, colonel of the Fifth Florida Regiment, who was killed at Petersburg, Virginia, in July, 1864, at the head of his regiment; his mother's maiden name was Sarah Bellamy Bailey, of Jefferson County, Florida, and she lives now in Monticello, Florida; resided in Athens, Georgia, from 1866 to 1873; was educated at the Jefferson Academy, Monticello, Florida, and at the University of Georgia at Athens; removed to Florida in October, 1873; graduated in law in 1875 from the Lebanon Law School, Lebanon, Tennessee; resided in Tupelo, Mississippi, for a short time as junior partner in law of Hon. (Private) John M. Allen; was admitted to practice law in the courts of Florida in 1876; is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States; was elected clerk of the circuit court of Jefferson County, Florida, January, 1877, and served four years; was county judge of said county, 1883 to 1886; was elected, in 1886, a member of the house of representatives of the Florida legislature and chosen speaker (after the election of the Hon. Samuel Pasco, the then speaker, to the United States senate), but declined the honor; was elected attorney-general of Florida in 1888, and reelected in the years 1892, 1896, 1900, for the period of four years each; was married June 28, 1904, at Atlanta, Georgia, to Mrs. Ethel Toy Healey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boyté Toy, of that city; was elected to the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Congresses, and reelected to the Sixtieth Congress, receiving 5415 votes, to 384 for T. B. Meeker, Socialist.—*From U. S. Congressional Directory.*

The above gives briefly the outline of Mr. Lamar's life.

In the Florida legislature of 1887, he was nominated in the democratic caucus to be speaker of the house of representatives, but he declined to accept it, giving as the reason that in electing





one of his colleagues to be both speaker and United States senator, his county had been sufficiently honored. The following laws passed by the legislature of 1887, owe their introduction and advocacy to Mr. Lamar.

1. The Employer's Liability Act. This act changed the rule of the common law and made railroads liable to the public, and employes, for personal injuries where both were negligent, but the railroad the more negligent of the two. This was the first law of its kind ever enacted in Florida.

2. The law relating to gambling and keeping gaming rooms, and the paraphernalia for gambling, and making same a felony and punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. This act broke up such gambling in the cities of Florida where it had flourished.

3. The law raising the age of consent of girls to the period of sixteen years, thus guarding the innocence of the young women of Florida.

In conducting, as attorney general, a suit against the Florida Central Peninsular Railroad for back taxes, amounting to \$96,000, there was no money available in the State treasury to pay the cost of conducting an appeal from the decision of the circuit judge against the State of Florida.

Attorney General Lamar and his mother, Sarah Bailey Lamar, joined in a promissory note to the Tallahassee Bank for nearly five hundred dollars and personally raised the amount, and paid the cost of appeal to the supreme court of Florida. The Florida legislature at its next session thereafter provided for the payment of this note. The case was won in the Florida Supreme court in behalf of the State, and was also won in the supreme court of the United States. The sum of \$96,000 for back taxes was collected from the railroad company and paid into the State treasury. This was very much more money than Mr. Lamar drew as salary for the twenty years he served as attorney general and as congressman from his State.

While a member of the national congress for six years, Mr. Lamar took an active interest in committee and debate, in behalf of national control and regulation of inter-State railroad rates. His work as attorney general of Florida in enforcing State rail-



road commission orders, against railway abuses, had fitted Mr. Lamar for his national work on these lines. His position on such legislation was much in advance of the great majority of his colleagues. Legislation that he urged in committee and in debate, in congress in 1905 and 1906, for controlling and regulating interstate railroads, was then rejected, but has subsequently been enacted into law. Below is a report of an interview with Mr. Lamar given in the *New York American*, in October, 1909, while in New York City.

#### HON. WILLIAM BAILEY LAMAR PLEASSED WITH PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Perhaps there was no one in the United States more pleased over the railroad regulation speech which President Taft made in Iowa than ex-Congressman William Bailey Lamar, of Florida, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria with Mrs. Lamar for a visit of some weeks.

Mr. Lamar was for fourteen years attorney general of Florida prior to entering into his congressional life, and during that period conducted many strenuous fights against southern railroads.

It is this record, both in his home State and at the national capitol, that gives particular point to an interview which he gave an American reporter recently in his apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Lamar said:

"It was a notable speech that President Taft made in Iowa yesterday. His suggestions are far in advance of the Hepburn railroad rate bill passed by congress in 1906. The president's speech was not too advanced, nor was it radical, in the sense that railway men use that term.

"The general government has entered upon the much-needed policy of regulation of interstate railroads. That regulation must be thorough and efficient, or it will be simply impotent and ridiculous. The latter result would begin a great national movement for government ownership of interstate railroads.

"Twelve or fifteen billions of dollars represents the apparent value of the 220,000 miles and more of railroad property in the





United States. This vast enginery of commerce, state and national, holds a vast power for good or evil over the heads of the American people.

"It can make and unmake towns, cities and individuals by rebates, discriminatory rates and favoritism. It is impossible that a free people can submit to the uncontrolled exercise of this vast commercial power in private hands.

"Railroads are chartered by the public and their roads are public highways. The public can condemn the railroads, pay a fair value for them and own and operate them in the public interest, just as the public, through the officer's control, own and operate the postal department. This power is the basis of the power to regulate railroads by the public through its officers.

"William R. Hearst was the first public man to introduce a bill into congress that in any effective manner met railway evils. In the spring of 1904, and again in December, 1905, Mr. Hearst introduced into the house of representatives his bill to regulate railroads. The essential features were as follows:

1. Power to find a given rate unreasonable or unjust and to prescribe a reasonable or just rate to be substituted.
2. Power to prescribe a joint rate.
3. Power to eliminate unjust discrimination.
4. Power to stop rebates and secret cut rates.
5. Power to regulate private cars and private car lines.
6. Power to regulate terminals and terminal facilities.
7. Power to regulate classifications.
8. Power to compel the furnishing of equal facilities to all.
9. For facilitating a speedy conclusion of proceedings in courts and limiting litigations as far as the same may be done.

"Some of these features of the Hearst bill were put into the Hepburn bill of 1906. But other valuable features were omitted. Among these were:

1. The power (on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission) to institute a complaint against a railroad for any abuse on its part without waiting for a complaint of a shipper.





2. The power (on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission) to control the unfair raising of rates by railroads, through their power over the classification of freight.

"The railroad can now simply put an article in a different class that bears a higher rate, and thus raise the rate itself.

"A third vital power of the Hearst bill of 1904-1905, yet to be enacted into law, is that no railroad shall charge a higher rate than the rate in present effect until the reasonableness of the proposed increase has been first determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is the very citadel of railroad power at the present time.

"President Taft assails the very inner fortress of railway abuses when he urges that the above power be made into law. All praise to President Taft, armed with the power and prestige of his great office, for taking up this great reform in railway regulation.

"But several of the very powers that the president now recommends were in the Hearst bill of 1904-1905. And the public should give Mr. Hearst his due meed of praise for introducing this legislation into congress years ago, and through his great papers educating the public into a knowledge of their rights and the injustices practiced upon them.

"This public interest and the true interests of the railroads of the country are identical. Justice and good will should prevail between them."

A word as to Mr. Lamar's ancestry. His father, Colonel Thompson Bird Lamar, was born in Georgia and graduated at Emory College in that State in the year 1857. Soon after graduation he married Sarah Bellamy Bailey, daughter of General Wm. Bailey of Jefferson County, Florida. Moving to Florida after his marriage, he first resided in Leon County and soon represented that county in the State senate. Afterwards he removed to Jefferson County and became its State senator. He was a member from the latter county in the Florida Secession Convention. He was killed at Petersburg, Virginia, in July, 1864, at the head of his regiment, in a charge upon the Federal breast works. He was lieutenant colonel of the 5th Florida Regiment at the time of his



death. Colonel Lamar served for a while during the Civil War on the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston.

Killed at an early age, hundreds of Florida soldiers testified in after years to his military capacity, his cool and intrepid courage.

Sarah Bellamy Bailey, his wife, and Congressman Lamar's mother, died in Tallahassee, Florida, in May, 1908, at the age of seventy-eight years. She was from early life a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. As a girl she was educated at Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Georgia, and in New York City at Miss Haven's celebrated school.

Her entire life was characterized by unflinching good sense, amiability, and a high sense of justice in all things.

Her father, General William Bailey, was a wealthy planter and banker of Tallahassee, Florida. He built and operated the first cotton mill in Florida. His contributions during the Civil War to the cause of the South were very large. A letter from him to the secretary of war at that time, shows the amount to have been more than three hundred thousand dollars. The letter is printed in the published records of the Civil War, authorized by the United States government, since 1865.

The paternal grandfather of Congressman Lamar, was L. Q. C. Lamar. He was a superior court judge in Georgia, at the time that the superior court judges sitting in *Banc* constituted the supreme court of Georgia. He died at the early age of thirty-seven years, but even then he was designated in the "bench and bar of Georgia" by Stephen F. Miller as "The Great Judge Lamar."

Colonel Thompson B. Lamar had two brothers, one L. Q. C. Lamar, who was a United States senator from Mississippi, secretary of the interior under President Cleveland, and also a justice of the supreme court of the United States. His second and younger brother, Jefferson Mirabeau Lamar, was colonel of a Georgia regiment under General T. R. R. Cobb, and was killed at South Mountain, or as is sometimes called, Crampton Gap.

President Taft has lately appointed to the supreme court of the United States, Judge Joseph Rucker Lamar, of Augusta, Georgia, a kinsman of the subject of this sketch. Mirabeau B. Lamar, a brother of the first L. Q. C. Lamar, was attorney general and





secretary of war under Sam Houston, first president of the Republic of Texas, and afterwards he became the second president of the republic. He led the cavalry charge at the battle of San Jacinto, that overthrew Santa Anna.

Mrs. Lamar, née, Mary Ethel Toy, is the only daughter of Robert Boyté and the late Mary (Böckever) Toy, natives of Norfolk, Virginia, long resident in Atlanta. Her father as a mere boy served in the Confederate army; has been a prominent merchant for many years, and is an alumnus of the University of Virginia. Her mother was a zealous D.A.R.; a devoted churchwoman, much given to benevolent work, and generally beloved. Her paternal grandfather, Doctor Thomas Dallam Toy, was a cultivated man and a prominent citizen of Norfolk in his day. Her paternal grandmother was Amelia Anne Rogers, a noted belle of Norfolk. The Toys and Rogers came from England to Tidewater Virginia during the Colonial period. Her great-uncle, Joseph Alfred Toy, a celebrated surgeon in Eastern Virginia, and correspondent of the "London Lancet," was the first to perform the Cæsarian operation successfully in this country. One of her uncles, Doctor Crawford Howell Toy, is today one of the eminent scholars of the world, for long years past professor of Hebrew and Oriental literature at Harvard University; and was American delegate to the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. Another uncle, Walter Dallam Toy, has been for twenty years professor of German in the University of North Carolina.

In the maternal line of Mrs. Lamar, her grandfather was Benjamin Terry Bockover, of New Jersey; and her grandmother, Elizabeth Hathaway Bockover, was a native of Edenton, North Carolina. The Bockovers were strenuous patriots during the Colonial and Revolutionary wars; and one of her great-uncles made a gallant defense at the siege of Fort Stanwix when attacked by the Indians and French, being the only surviving officer. Later he greatly distinguished himself in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Lamar's maternal great-great-aunts were also noted patriots, one of them being president of the Anti-Tea Drinkers Association, and both of them great social favorites in the old Colonial capital at Newbern.





## John M. McCrady

John M. McCrady, of Braddock, Pennsylvania, one of the prominent business men of his section, can almost equally claim to be a citizen of Florida, as he has a beautiful winter home at Rockledge and large financial interests in the State.

Mr. McCrady was born at Braddock, Pennsylvania, in March, 1857; son of Edward and Rebecca A. (Hamilton) McGrady. His father was a dealer in machinery and builders' supplies.

The history of this family is peculiar. His great-grandfather came from Ireland and settled in New England. His grandfather built one of the first iron works at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and one of the first stores in Pittsburg. But notwithstanding their coming from Ireland to this country, and notwithstanding the Irish name, the family was not Irish. It was originally French, and the name was Marmee. They immigrated from France to Ireland, and there by one of those curious processes which no man can understand, the French Marmees became the Irish McCradys. Apparently there were two families of them in the United States, for we find another family in Charleston, South Carolina, of which the late General Edward McCrady, an able lawyer, a brilliant historical writer, and a gallant Confederate soldier, was the most prominent representative. He was captain of the first company organized in South Carolina which enlisted for the whole war, and was lieutenant-colonel of the first South Carolina Volunteers. Disabled by injuries received in the service, he was transferred to the command of a camp of instruction. After the war he was a major-general of State troops, and filled many honorable public positions. The unusual name suggests that there was a relationship between Edward McCrady of Charleston, and the McCradys of Pennsylvania.

John M. McCrady went through the Braddock schools; literally grew up in the builders' supply business established by



his father; arriving at manhood, engaged in business with his brother, and at the death of his father he and his brother continued the business, of which they have made a brilliant success.

In 1905, he first came to Florida; and in 1906 built a beautiful winter villa at Rockledge, with a boat house (at a cost of some eight thousand dollars), where he spends so much of his winters as he finds it possible to do.

Like a great many other of the winter colonists, he became interested in the material development life of Florida. He became the owner of what is known as the Heber Distilling Patents, and as a member of the Heber Turpentine Company of Florida has invested something like fifty thousand dollars in that State.

Mr. McCrady was married in 1892, to Virginia Horner, daughter of James and Sarah (Jacobs) Horner. They have two children: Sarah and Nelson McCrady.

He is a republican in his political affiliations, and a member of the various Masonic bodies, including the much-coveted thirty-second degree.

His preferred reading has been along the line of current periodicals. For thirty years, Mr. McCrady has been a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. He regards the questions of finance and tariff reform as the most pressing before our people. Coupled with these, and possibly of equal importance, is a careful attention to the quality of our immigrants; the protection of our coasts, and the proper opening up of our inland waterways.

The winter colony of Florida is a most valuable asset to the State, not only in the money which is spent by the members of that colony during the winter, but by the fact that its members, becoming deeply interested in the State, make business investments and contribute their share to its proper development. Among these investors and developers, Mr. McCrady is by no means least—and Florida is to be congratulated upon its half-interest in such a citizen.



## Fred Clark Miller

Fred Clark Miller, whose residence is at 850 Maple Avenue, Elmira, New York, and whose winter home is at Lemon City in Dade County, was born at Pontiac, Michigan, July 15, 1865. His parents were LaFayette and Sarah (Clark) Miller. Mr. Miller is of English descent. On the maternal side his people came from England, and settled in western New York, later moving to Michigan. His father's ancestors were settled in New Jersey in the early days, and in 1787 moved to Chemung County, New York, where his great-grandfather bought a farm from the State. His grandfather, John Miller, moved to Michigan by means of an ox team, in 1838, and settled in Lenawee County. In 1859 he went to Cairo, Illinois, and engaged in the lumber business. His saw mill was burned first by the Confederates, was rebuilt, and a year later was burned by the Union soldiers, under Grant. He then returned to Michigan, and in 1869 moved back to the old home in Southport, Chemung County, New York. Mr. Miller's father came from Michigan to Elmira in 1870, and lived there until his death in 1886. As a matter of interest, it may be noted that Mr. Miller now owns the original farm bought from the State by his great-grandfather in 1787.

In 1889, then a young man of twenty-four, he went to California, where he remained five years, during which time he was engaged in flour milling and milling machinery, with some interest in the fruit business. Since that time his home has been at Elmira. In the winter of 1898-1899 he came in touch with Florida. He has proven a most valuable acquisition to the State.

In December, 1899, Mr. Miller married Miss Florence R. Roberts, of Elmira, New York.

His interest in Florida has always been great in so far as his liking for the country and the people in it is concerned, and he









FREDERICK CLARK MILLER



has backed that up by large business operations. He owns his residence place of three acres, on Biscayne Bay, with a grove. He also has grape fruit and orange groves at Arch Creek, Florida, with improved farming and fruit lands in various parts of the county, his method being to take wild lands and develop them up to producing groves and farms. He has been extremely active in setting forth the virtues of Florida before his friends of the North and has been the means of bringing good men and large capital into the country. His groves at Arch Creek, known as the Elmira groves, now in full bearing and splendid condition, are models of successful cultivation, and the Elmira brand of grape fruit is a standard of quality.

Mr. Miller is a thoughtful and studious man, a reader of current periodicals, through which he keeps well informed on all questions of interest, and especially partial to horticultural and agricultural works. While in California he was interested in military affairs, and served as a member of the California National Guards for three years. He has also been a member of the rifle teams and is an expert rifleman. He belongs to all the various Masonic bodies, including the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Shrine, Eastern Star, and Grotto.

Mr. Miller believes that the best interests of Florida could be promoted by interesting men of capital, more especially Northern farmers who have pluck, energy and perseverance, and that as a supplement to this, the building of good roads would be of great value. He has written for the press at different times, mainly the current newspapers and agricultural papers, generally along the lines of travel, and always extolling the advantages of Florida as a place of residence and business. He has made it a business to develop wild lands into valuable property. To do this successfully, he says that you need faith in your business backed up by hard work and a determination to succeed, and that it is absolutely essential never to misrepresent or overdraw a picture. He thinks Florida as a State needs to give attention to good roads, drainage of swamp lands, proper education, and control of the negroes. In national affairs he regards the most important matters as a fair solution of the relations between capital and labor and proper con-



trol of the trusts. Mr. Miller has been a host in himself in his work in Dade County, and if Dade County can secure a few more men like him, the phenomenal record of the past ten years will be surpassed in the next ten years.





## Jacob Schneider

Of the different peoples who have contributed to the making of this country, none seem to become assimilated with our own people or to become imbued with American ideas so quickly as the Germans. It often happens that even in the first generation from the Fatherland that the intelligent German becomes in all respects a first-class American citizen. For example, Carl Schurz came to this country after the troubles of 1848, in which he had been so conspicuous as to force him to leave Germany, and in the remaining years of his life rose to high military and civil positions; in fact, to the highest positions obtainable by a man not born within our limits.

The subject of this sketch, Dr. Jacob Schneider, of Daytona, Florida, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is of the second generation of these assimilable Germans. His father, Frederick Jacob Schneider, who had married Philipona Goettler, came to America in 1840 and settled near Marietta, Ohio, in which town Dr. Schneider was born. Later the family moved to Franklin County, Missouri.

After the ordinary common school education, Dr. Schneider had the advantages of collegiate study in a college at Berea, Ohio, supplemented by a course in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, and a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. He began his business and professional life at Berea, and after two years went to Marion, Ohio, from which place, in 1875, he moved to Cleveland, where he lived until 1903. He then moved to Philadelphia, and since that time has been connected with the Philadelphia Fire Brick Works.

Dr. Schneider has been twice married; first, in 1871, to Miss Mary A. Hassenpflug, daughter of Anton and Elizabeth Hassenpflug, and after her death in 1875, he married Miss Caroline E. Newkumet, a daughter of Colonel John and Caroline Newkumet,



of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. By these marriages he has four children, Louis J., J. Homer, Flora P. and Nathaniel J. Schneider.

In 1905 he became a member of the Florida winter colony, and has a very pretty ten thousand dollar home in the town of Daytona.

The doctor has confined his reading largely to medical works, and has naturally found these most helpful to him. He believes that the best interests of Florida may be served, first by settlement of her waste lands, and secondly by the building of good roads, both railroads and wagon roads.

He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of the republican party, the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the State Medical Association of Ohio, the Knights Templar, the Shriners, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. The doctor is a man of good business capacity, strong social qualities, the best personal character, and a wide intelligence, which makes him a most valuable acquisition to Florida.





Yours Truly  
J H Shillas





## James Walker Shields

In every nook and corner of the wide world the traveler will find the Scotchman. Everywhere plodding, patient, determined, steadfast, reliable, prosperous. To understand his nature one must know Scotland. If he appears crabbed, stern, unsocial, dour (as the Scotch say), consider the barren land in which he has had to fight nature for all the centuries in order to wring from an unfertile soil and harsh climate a subsistence for himself and his family. But that is only one side of him. Beneath the rugged and practical exterior lies deep a softer stratum, and from this stratum one can dig up the poet, the dreamer, the idealist, the hero. Against Black Douglas and his cruelty stands out the heroes Wallace and Bruce. Against the treacherous Comyn can be shown such noble spirits as "Chinese" Gordon; even among the faithless Stuarts the historians find James the Fifth, the poet king and lover of righteousness. Against the cynical Carlyle can be shown the kindly and equally able Walter Scott. Against Archbishop Sharpe can be shown John Knox; and finally against the crafty money lovers like Gilbert Glosson can be shown Bobby Burns, the greatest true poet the world has produced.

The Scotchman, like his land, is many sided, and if the bleak and barren hills force him to be a hard bargainer, the violet clouds that hover over his lochs and the heather blooms which perfume the air of the desolate hills make him also a poet, and give him a fanatical devotion for the "land o' cakes." A small country, a poor country, a little nation, yet the doings of the Scotch fill a large page in history and one of which they need not be ashamed when placed in comparison with any other people. Never conquered, though often beaten, they finally gave kings to England, field-marshal to France and Prussia and Russia, cardinals to Rome, the second greatest man to the Reformation in religion, and to America a body of citizens whose priceless value can not



be reckoned and who have made such an imprint upon our history that any of our citizens are proud to claim Scotch or Scotch-Irish blood.

James Walker Shields, of Daytona, Florida, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, is of this sturdy Scotch stock. His parents came to America in 1848, first settling at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and later moving to western Pennsylvania, where the family has since resided. He was born at Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, on December 25, 1851. His father, Thomas Shields, was in the coal business. Early educational advantages were very limited, and at eleven years of age young Shields was a wage earner in Allegheny County. The steadiness of his race was with him and he climbed first to mine foreman, then to superintendent, then manager, then owner. Now, in middle life, a man of character, of standing, and of substance, he can take the ease which his labor has earned.

On January 29, 1876, he was married to Miss Mary A. Wray, daughter of James and Mahala Wray, of Covington, Indiana. They have three children, viz: Mrs. I. M. Fickeisen, Mrs. James M. Taylor and Miss Marguerite Shields.

Mr. Shields first came into touch with Florida in December, 1902. The results were the same with him as with others, the country and climate captured him and now at Daytona he has, on a lot one hundred and fifty by two hundred and thirty feet, a lovely home representing an investment of twenty thousand dollars, to which he has added a six and one-half acre orange grove worth five thousand dollars. And so Florida is being made; they come as tourists, and they end as home makers and State builders.

Mr. Shields has found history and fiction both helpful to him, and admits a strong partiality for the works of Charles Dickens. Strictly a business man and not a politician beyond an active interest in the success of the republican party, with which he is affiliated, he has found time to serve his people as postmaster for eighteen years. He is also affiliated with various social organizations, such as Elks, Masons, auto clubs, etc. Mr. Shields is a man of pronounced and clear views. He believes that Florida would be benefited if the fruit and vegetable growers would organize for



the intelligent marketing of their products and escape from their present bondage to the unscrupulous dealers and commission men who now profit by their helplessness.

As to conditions essential to business success, he is equally clear, thus: "Hard work, careful attention, live according to condition of business, never go on notes for any one, never assume obligations without certainty of meeting such, above all do not go in debt to branch out, do not speculate, and always do just what you agree to do no matter who it hurts." That is surely sound doctrine.

In our national affairs he believes in the deportation of any one who shows the first symptoms of anarchy; the breaking up of political rings; making grafting in public office a capital offense; rendering to every man equal justice before the law; and making it impossible for any man to escape punishment for violation of law because of wealth. From all of which can be gathered the character of the man; a plain, straightforward, upright, and down-right American citizen, of a sort that will eventually work out the salvation of this nation, and place it upon a plane, material, moral, and educational, never before reached in all history.















